EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE
U.S. PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

CPC NOTICE OF CHANGES 1861

DATE: JANUARY 1, 2026

PROJECT MP12716

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

Action	**Subclass**	**Group(s)**
SCHEME:		
Titles Changed:	A01N	29/12
	B01D	71/36
	B29K	2027/18
	B29K	2227/18
	B29K	2427/18
	B29K	2627/18
	B29K	2827/18
	B65C	3/26
	C07C	11/04
	C07C	21/10, 21/12, 21/185
	C08F	255/04, 255/06
	C08L	23/06, 23/0853, 23/0861, 23/16, 23/286
	C09B	62/62
	C09D	123/06, 123/16
	C09J	123/06, 123/16
	C10M	107/04, 107/14
	C10M	143/02
Indents Changed:	C08F	2/20
Notes Modified:	C08L	SUBCLASS
	C09D	SUBCLASS
	C09J	SUBCLASS
DEFINITIONS:		
Definitions Modified:	C08C	SUBCLASS
	C08F	SUBCLASS
	C08L	SUBCLASS
	C08L	23/08, 23/0815, 23/14, 23/16
	C09D	SUBCLASS

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Action	**Subclass**	**Group(s)**
	C09D	123/06, 123/16
	C09J	SUBCLASS
	C09J	123/06, 123/16
	C10M	SUBCLASS
	C11D	SUBCLASS
	C40B	SUBCLASS
	D03D	15/292

The following subclasses/groups are also impacted by this Notice of Changes (indicate subclasses/groups outside of the project scope, such as those listed in the CRL):
C08F36/00, C08F136/00, C08F236/00, C08L19/00, C08L23/00, C08L33/00, C08L35/00, C08L37/00, C08L39/00, C08L41/00, C08L43/00, C08L45/00, C08L49/00, C09D107/00, C09D123/00, C09D123/0815, C09D123/14, C09D147/00, C09J119/00, C09J123/00, C09J123/14, C09J147/00)

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 A01N – PRESERVATION OF BODIES OF HUMANS OR ANIMALS OR PLANTS OR PARTS THEREOF

Type*	Symbol	Indent Level Number of dots (e.g. 0, 1, 2)	Title "CPC only" text should normally be enclosed in {curly brackets}**	Transferred to#
M	A01N29/12	2	1,1-Di- or 1,1,1-tri-halo-2-aryl-ethane or -ethene or derivatives thereof, e.g. DDT	

SUBCLASS B01D - SEPARATION

Type*	Symbol	Indent Level Number of dots (e.g. 0, 1, 2)	Title "CPC only" text should normally be enclosed in {curly brackets}**	Transferred to#
M	B01D71/36	4	Polytetrafluoroethylene	

SUBCLASS B29K - INDEXING SCHEME ASSOCIATED WITH SUBCLASSES B29B, B29C OR B29D, RELATING TO MOULDING MATERIALS OR TO MATERIALS FOR REINFORCEMENTS, FILLERS OR PREFORMED PARTS, e.g. INSERTS

Type*	Symbol	Indent Level Number of dots (e.g. 0, 1, 2)	Title "CPC only" text should normally be enclosed in {curly brackets}**	Transferred to#
M	B29K2027/18	2	PTFE, i.e. polytetrafluoroethylene {, e.g. ePTFE, i.e. expanded polytetrafluoroethylene}	
M	B29K2227/18	2	PTFE, i.e. polytetrafluoroethylene {, e.g. ePTFE, i.e. expanded polytetrafluorethylene}	
M	B29K2427/18	2	PTFE, i.e. polytetrafluoroethylene {, e.g. ePTFE, i.e. expanded polytetrafluoroethylene}	
M	B29K2627/18	2	PTFE, i.e. polytetrafluoroethylene {, e.g. ePTFE, i.e. expanded polytetrafluoroethylene}	
M	B29K2827/18	2	PTFE, i.e. polytetrafluoroethylene, e.g. ePTFE, i.e. expanded polytetrafluoroethylene	

SUBCLASS B65C - LABELLING OR TAGGING MACHINES, APPARATUS, OR PROCESSES

Type*	Symbol	Indent Level Number of dots (e.g. 0, 1, 2)	Title "CPC only" text should normally be enclosed in {curly brackets}**	Transferred to#
M	B65C3/26	1	Affixing labels to non-rigid containers, e.g. bottles made of polyethylene or boxes to be inflated by internal air pressure prior to labelling	

SUBCLASS C07C - ACYCLIC OR CARBOCYCLIC COMPOUNDS

Type*	Symbol	Indent Level Number of dots (e.g. 0, 1, 2)	Title "CPC only" text should normally be enclosed in {curly brackets}**	Transferred to#
M	C07C11/04	2	Ethene	
M	C07C21/10	3	Trichloroethene	
M	C07C21/12	3	Tetrachloroethene	
M	C07C21/185	3	Tetrafluoroethene	

SUBCLASS C08F - MACROMOLECULAR COMPOUNDS OBTAINED BY REACTIONS ONLY INVOLVING CARBON-TO-CARBON UNSATURATED BONDS

Type*	Symbol	Indent Level Number of dots (e.g. 0, 1, 2)	Title "CPC only" text should normally be enclosed in {curly brackets}**	Transferred to#
M	C08F2/20	4	with the aid of macromolecular dispersing agents	
M	C08F255/04	2	on to ethylene-propylene copolymers {(C08F 255/023 takes precedence)}	
M	C08F255/06	2	on to ethylene-propylene-diene terpolymers {(C08F 255/023 takes precedence)}	

SUBCLASS C08L - COMPOSITIONS OF MACROMOLECULAR COMPOUNDS

Type*	Symbol	Indent Level Number of dots (e.g. 0, 1, 2)	Title "CPC only" text should normally be enclosed in {curly brackets}**	Transferred to#
M	C08L23/06	3	Polyethylene	
M	C08L23/0853	5	Ethylene vinyl acetate copolymers	
M	C08L23/0861	6	Saponified copolymers, e.g. ethylene vinyl alcohol copolymers	
M	C08L23/16	2	Ethylene-propylene or ethylene-propylene-diene copolymers	
M	C08L23/286	3	Chlorinated polyethylene	

SUBCLASS C09B - ORGANIC DYES OR CLOSELY-RELATED COMPOUNDS FOR PRODUCING DYES {, e.g. PIGMENTS}; MORDANTS; LAKES

Type*	Symbol	Indent Level Number of dots (e.g. 0, 1, 2)	Title "CPC only" text should normally be enclosed in {curly brackets}**	Transferred to#
M	C09B62/62	2	the reactive group being an ethylenamino or N-acylated ethylenamino group or a —CO—NH—CH_2—CH_2—X group, wherein X is a halogen atom, a quaternary ammonium group or O-acyl and acyl is derived from an organic or inorganic acid, or a beta-substituted ethylamine group	

SUBCLASS C09D - COATING COMPOSITIONS, e.g. PAINTS, VARNISHES OR LACQUERS; FILLING PASTES; CHEMICAL PAINT OR INK REMOVERS; INKS; CORRECTING FLUIDS; WOODSTAINS; PASTES OR SOLIDS FOR COLOURING OR PRINTING; USE OF MATERIALS THEREFOR

Type*	Symbol	Indent Level Number of dots (e.g. 0, 1, 2)	Title "CPC only" text should normally be enclosed in {curly brackets}**	Transferred to#
M	C09D123/06	3	Polyethylene	
M	C09D123/16	2	{Elastomeric} ethylene-propylene or ethylene-propylene-diene copolymers {, e.g. EPR and EPDM rubbers}	

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SUBCLASS C09J - ADHESIVES; NON-MECHANICAL ASPECTS OF ADHESIVE PROCESSES IN GENERAL; ADHESIVE PROCESSES NOT PROVIDED FOR ELSEWHERE; USE OF MATERIALS AS ADHESIVES

Type*	Symbol	Indent Level Number of dots (e.g. 0, 1, 2)	Title "CPC only" text should normally be enclosed in {curly brackets}**	Transferred to#
M	C09J123/06	3	Polyethylene	
M	C09J123/16	2	{Elastomeric} ethylene-propylene or ethylene-propylene-diene copolymers {, e.g. EPR and EPDM rubbers}	

SUBCLASS C10M - LUBRICATING COMPOSITIONS; USE OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES EITHER ALONE OR AS LUBRICATING INGREDIENTS IN A LUBRICATING COMPOSITION

Type*	Symbol	Indent Level Number of dots (e.g. 0, 1, 2)	Title "CPC only" text should normally be enclosed in {curly brackets}**	Transferred to#
M	C10M107/04	2	Polyethylene	
M	C10M107/14	2	containing conjugated diene	
M	C10M143/02	1	Polyethylene	

*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.
- 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 finalisation 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.

C. New, Modified or Deleted Note(s)

SUBCLASS C08L - COMPOSITIONS OF MACROMOLECULAR COMPOUNDS

Type*	Location	Old Note	New/Modified Note
M	C08L	(3) Any macromolecular constituent of a composition which is not identified by the classification according to Note (2) above, and the use of which is determined to be novel and non-obvious, must also be classified in this subclass. For example, a composition containing 80 parts polyethene and 20 parts polyvinyl chloride is classified in both groups C08L 23/06 and C08L 27/06, if the use of polyvinyl chloride is determined to be novel and non-obvious. {This IPC Note does not apply in CPC}	(3) Any macromolecular constituent of a composition which is not identified by the classification according to Note (2) above, and the use of which is determined to be novel and non-obvious, must also be classified in this subclass. For example, a composition containing 80 parts polyethylene and 20 parts polyvinyl chloride is classified in both groups C08L 23/06 and C08L 27/06, if the use of polyvinyl chloride is determined to be novel and non-obvious. {This IPC Note does not apply in CPC.}

SUBCLASS C09D - COATING COMPOSITIONS, e.g. PAINTS, VARNISHES OR LACQUERS; FILLING PASTES; CHEMICAL PAINT OR INK REMOVERS; INKS; CORRECTING FLUIDS; WOODSTAINS; PASTES OR SOLIDS FOR COLOURING OR PRINTING; USE OF MATERIALS THEREFOR

Type*	Location	Old Note	New/Modified Note
M	C09D	(2) In this subclass, coating compositions, containing specific organic macromolecular substances are classified only according to the macromolecular substance, non-macromolecular substances not being taken into account. Example: a coating composition containing polyethene and amino-propyltrimethoxysilane is classified in group C09D 123/06. However, coating compositions containing combinations of organic non-macromolecular compounds having at least one polymerisable carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bond with prepolymers or polymers other than unsaturated polymers of groups C09D 159/00 - C09D 187/00 are classified according to the unsaturated non-macromolecular component in group C09D 4/00.	(2) In this subclass, coating compositions containing specific organic macromolecular substances are classified only according to the macromolecular substance, non-macromolecular substances not being taken into account. Example: a coating composition containing polyethylene and amino-propyltrimethoxysilane is classified in group C09D 123/06. However, coating compositions containing combinations of organic non-macromolecular compounds having at least one polymerisable carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bond with prepolymers or polymers other than unsaturated polymers of groups C09D 159/00 - C09D 187/00 are classified according to the unsaturated non-macromolecular component in group C09D 4/00.

Type*	Location	Old Note	New/Modified Note
		Example: a coating composition containing polyethene and styrene monomer is classified in group C09D 4/00. Aspects relating to the physical nature of the coating compositions or to the effects produced, as defined in group C09D 5/00, if clearly and explicitly stated, are also classified in this subclass. Coating compositions characterised by other features, e.g. additives, are classified in group C09D 7/00, unless the macromolecular constituent is specified. (3) In this subclass, coating compositions comprising two or more macromolecular constituents are classified according to the macromolecular constituent or constituents present in the highest proportion, i.e. the constituent on which the composition is based. If the composition is based on two or more constituents, present in equal proportions, the composition is classified according to each of these constituents. Example: a coating composition containing 80 parts of polyethene and 20 parts of polyvinylchloride is classified in group C09D 123/06. A coating composition containing 40 parts of polyethene and 40 parts of polyvinylchloride is classified in groups C09D 123/06 and C09D 127/06.	Example: a coating composition containing polyethylene and styrene monomer is classified in group C09D 4/00. Aspects relating to the physical nature of the coating compositions or to the effects produced, as defined in group C09D 5/00, if clearly and explicitly stated, are also classified in this subclass. Coating compositions characterised by other features, e.g. additives, are classified in group C09D 7/00, unless the macromolecular constituent is specified. (3) In this subclass, coating compositions comprising two or more macromolecular constituents are classified according to the macromolecular constituent or constituents present in the highest proportion, i.e. the constituent on which the composition is based. If the composition is based on two or more constituents, present in equal proportions, the composition is classified according to each of these constituents. Example: a coating composition containing 80 parts of polyethylene and 20 parts of polyvinylchloride is classified in group C09D 123/06. A coating composition containing 40 parts of polyethylene and 40 parts of polyvinylchloride is classified in groups C09D 123/06 and C09D 127/06.

SUBCLASS C09J - ADHESIVES; NON-MECHANICAL ASPECTS OF ADHESIVE PROCESSES IN GENERAL; ADHESIVE PROCESSES NOT PROVIDED FOR ELSEWHERE; USE OF MATERIALS AS ADHESIVES

Type*	Location	Old Note	New/Modified Note
M	C09J	(2) In this subclass, adhesives containing specific macromolecular substances are classified only according to the macromolecular substance, non-macromolecular substances not being taken into account. • Example: an adhesive containing polyethene and amino-propyltrimethoxysilane is classified in group C09J 123/06. • However, adhesives containing combinations of organic non-macromolecular compounds having at least one polymerisable carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bond with prepolymers or polymers other than unsaturated polymers of groups C09J 159/00 - C09J 187/00 are classified according to the unsaturated non-macromolecular component in group C09J 4/06. • Example: an adhesive containing polyethene and styrene monomer is classified in group C09J 4/06. • Aspects relating to the physical nature of the adhesives or to the effects produced, as defined in group C09J 9/00, if clearly and explicitly stated, are also classified in this subclass. • Adhesives characterised by other features, e.g. additives, are classified in group C09J 11/00, unless	(2) In this subclass, adhesives containing specific macromolecular substances are classified only according to the macromolecular substance, non-macromolecular substances not being taken into account. • Example: an adhesive containing polyethylene and amino-propyltrimethoxysilane is classified in group C09J 123/06. • However, adhesives containing combinations of organic non-macromolecular compounds having at least one polymerisable carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bond with prepolymers or polymers other than unsaturated polymers of groups C09J 159/00 - C09J 187/00 are classified according to the unsaturated non-macromolecular component in group C09J 4/06. • Example: an adhesive containing polyethylene and styrene monomer is classified in group C09J 4/06. • Aspects relating to the physical nature of the adhesives or to the effects produced, as defined in group C09J 9/00, if clearly and explicitly stated, are also classified in this subclass. • Adhesives characterised by other features, e.g. additives, are classified in group C09J 11/00, unless the macromolecular constituent is specified. (3) In this subclass, adhesives comprising two or more macromolecular constituents are classified according to the macromolecular constituent or constituents present in the highest proportion, i.e. the constituent on which the adhesive is based. If the adhesive is based on two or more constituents, present in equal proportions,

Type*	Location	Old Note	New/Modified Note
		the macromolecular constituent is specified. (3) In this subclass, adhesives comprising two or more macromolecular constituents are classified according to the macromolecular constituent or constituents present in the highest proportion, i.e. the constituent on which the adhesive is based. If the adhesive is based on two or more constituents, present in equal proportions, the adhesive is classified according to each of these constituents. • Example: An adhesive containing 80 parts of polyethene and 20 parts of polyvinylchloride is classified in group C09J 123/06. An adhesive containing 40 parts of polyethene and 40 parts of polyvinylchloride is classified in groups C09J 123/06 and C09J 127/06.	the adhesive is classified according to each of these constituents. • Example: an adhesive containing 80 parts of polyethylene and 20 parts of polyvinylchloride is classified in group C09J 123/06. An adhesive containing 40 parts of polyethylene and 40 parts of polyvinylchloride is classified in groups C09J 123/06 and C09J 127/06.

*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.

2. A. DEFINITIONS (modified)

C08C

Replace: The existing Definition statement text with the following updated text.

Definition statement

This place covers:

- Processes directed to natural rubber or to conjugated diene rubber.
- Treatment of diene rubber.
- Chemical modification of diene rubber, e.g. chemical reaction on the chain end after living polymerisation.

Replace: The existing Relationships text with the following updated text.

Relationships with other classification places

Homopolymers or copolymers of dienes are classified in groups C08F36/00, C08F136/00 or C08F236/00.

References

Replace: The text in the C08L23/16 reference with the following updated text.

Informative references

Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:

Compositions of ethylene-propylene or ethylene-propylene-diene copolymers	C08L23/16

Replace: The existing Synonyms and Keywords table with the following updated table.

Synonyms and Keywords

In patent documents, the following abbreviations are often used:

BR	Butadiene rubber
CR	Chloroprene rubber
EPDM	Ethene-propene-diene monomer
EPDR	Ethylene-propylene-diene rubber
EPM	Ethene-propene monomer
EPR	Ethylene-propylene rubber
IIR	Isobutylene isoprene rubber or butyl rubber
IR	Isoprene rubber
NBR	Nitrile butadiene rubber or acrylonitrile-butadiene
NR	Natural rubber
SBR	Styrene butadiene rubber

C08F

Replace: The existing Definition statement text with the following updated text.

Definition statement

This place covers:

Homopolymers and copolymers of compounds having one or more unsaturated radicals, each having one or more carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds and optionally other functional groups such as aromatic rings, halogens, carboxylic acid, ester or

anhydride groups, groups containing nitrogen or other heteroatoms such as Si, S, B or P. These polymers are also known as addition polymers.

The above polymers include polyethylene, polypropylene, polybutene, polymers of vinyl chloride, acetate or pyrrolidone, styrene or divinylbenzene polymers, polyacrylates, polymethacrylates, butadiene or isoprene polymers, allyl polymers, acrylonitrile polymers, maleic anhydride polymers, vinylidene polymers, tetrafluoroethylene polymers and many others including those in the "Synonyms and Keywords" section below.

Other specific polymers such as copolymers of hydrocarbons and mineral oils, petroleum resins, terpene resins, copolymers of drying oils with other monomers or coumarone-indene copolymers.

Graft polymers are considered to be macromolecular compounds obtained by polymerising monomers containing at least one ethylenically unsaturated aliphatic radical on to or in the presence of preformed polymeric compounds.

Block polymers wherein blocks are linked by reactions involving only carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds.

Other types of polymers formed via carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds, e.g. by inter-reacting polymers involving only carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds in the absence of non-macromolecular monomers.

Polymerisation processes, in bulk, in solution, in suspension, in emulsion, in gaseous or solid state, using regulators (e.g. chain terminators, retarders or short-stopping agents), in presence of compounding ingredients, or initiated by wave energy, particle radiation or electric current; including processes of polymerisation characterised by special features of the polymerisation apparatus used.

Polymerisation initiators or catalysts, e.g. Ziegler-Natta, anionic, cationic, redox or transition metal initiators or initiators for radiation polymerisation, or metallocenes.

Post-polymerisation treatments of the above types of polymers (but not of rubbers) including purification, catalyst removal and separating polymers from non-polymers.

Chemical modification of the above types of polymers (but not of rubbers) by after-treatment, e.g. oxidation, reduction, epoxidation, hydrolysis, halogenation or dehalogenation, sulfonation, cyclisation or partial depolymerisation.

Replace: The existing Relationships text with the following updated text.

Relationships with other classification places

Relationship with other subclasses of classes C08 and C09

Polysaccharides and their derivatives are classified in subclass C08B.

Treatment and chemical modification of rubbers, including conjugated diene rubbers, are classified in subclass C08C – however synthesis of rubbers and treatment or chemical modification of non-conjugated diene-rubbers covered per se in this subclass (C08F) are classified in this subclass (C08F).

Macromolecular compounds obtained otherwise than by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds (usually known as condensation polymers) are classified in subclass C08G. This includes unsaturated polyesters, polyamides or polyurethanes, silicone-type polymers with unsaturated groups and block polymers formed by interreacting polymers in the absence of monomers, as long as the mechanism for reaction is of C08G type.

Derivatives of natural macromolecular polymers, e.g. derived from proteins or vulcanised oils, are classified in subclass C08H.

Working-up, general processes of compounding and after-treatment not covered by this subclass are classified in subclass C08J. These include making solutions, dispersions, plasticising, compounding with additives, e.g. colouring or masterbatching, crosslinking, manufacture of articles or shaped materials, chemical treatment or coating of such articles, making porous, cellular or foamed materials, and recovery or working up of waste materials.

Use or choice of inorganic or non-macromolecular organic materials as compounding agents are classified in subclass C08K.

Compositions of macromolecular compounds, either with other macromolecular compounds or with other ingredients, including compositions of polysaccharides, rubbers or natural macromolecular compounds, are classified in subclass C08L.

Coating compositions and other polymer compositions for similar uses, e.g. paints, inks, woodstains and printing pastes, are classified in subclass C09D.

Adhesives and adhesive processes are classified in subclass C09J.

Materials for applications not otherwise provided for, or applications of materials not otherwise provided for, are classified in subclass C09K. These include sealing or anti-slip materials, heat-transfer, heat-exchange or heat-storage materials, drilling compositions, luminescent or tenebrescent materials, etching, surface-brightening or pickling materials, antioxidant materials, soil-conditioning or soil-stabilising materials, liquid crystal or fireproofing materials.

Subclasses C08B - C08L are generally function-oriented subclasses in relation to the polymers they cover, while C09D - C09K are application-oriented subclasses in relation to the said polymers.

The preparation for medical, dental or toiletry purposes is classified in subclass A61K.

Multiple Classification

Biocidal, pest repellant, pest attractant or plant growth regulatory activity of chemical compounds or preparations is further classified in subclass A01P.

Application of macromolecular compositions as biocides, pest repellants, pest attractants or plant growth activity regulators is further classified in subclass A01N.

Therapeutic activity of chemical compounds or medicinal preparations is further classified in subclass A61P.

Uses of cosmetics or similar toiletry preparations are further classified in subclass A61Q.

References

Replace: The existing Informative references table with the following updated table.

Informative references

Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:

Catalysts in general (other than polymerisation catalysts); Apparatus for chemical or physical processes	B01J
Chemical or physical laboratory apparatus for general use	B01L
Use of polymers as moulding materials or materials for moulds, reinforcements, fillers or preformed parts	B29K
Layered products	B32B
Preparation of hydrocarbons from hydrocarbons containing a smaller number of carbon atoms (i.e. oligomers with 10 or fewer repeat units)	C07C2/00
Preparation of hydrocarbons from hydrocarbons containing the same number of carbon atoms	C07C5/00
Production of liquid hydrocarbon mixtures from lower carbon number hydrocarbons, e.g. by oligomerisation for lubricating purposes	C10G50/00
Production of polymers using enzymes containing carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds	C12P
Graft polymerisation of monomers on to fibres, threads, yarns, fabrics or fibrous goods made from such materials	D06M14/00

Replace: The existing Special rules text with the following updated text.

Special rules of classification

Classification guidance:

- In this subclass, boron and silicon are considered as metals.
- Last place priority rule: Within this subclass, in the absence of an indication to the contrary in the scheme or definitions, classification is made in the last appropriate place.
- Macromolecular compounds and their preparation are classified in the groups for the type of compound prepared.
- General processes for the preparation of macromolecular compounds according to more than one main group are classified in the groups for the processes employed (C08F2/00 - C08F8/00).
- Processes for the preparation of macromolecular compounds are also classified in the groups for the types of reactions employed, if of interest.
- Subject matter relating only to homopolymers is classified only in groups C08F110/00 - C08F138/00.
- Subject matter relating only to copolymers is classified only in groups C08F210/00 - C08F246/00.
- In the absence of sufficient information from the document, subject matter relating to both homopolymers and copolymers is classified in groups C08F10/00 - C08F38/00.
- For classification purposes, the "majority" monomer in subclass C08F is based on the teaching of the document being classified. For instance, if the document describes the relative amounts of monomers in terms of weight, the majority monomer for classification is based on weight. If the document describes the relative amounts of monomers by chemical units, e.g. moles, the majority monomer for classification is determined based on chemical amount (e.g. mole) as described by the document.
- In groups C08F210/00 - C08F238/00, in the absence of an indication to the contrary, a copolymer is classified as a single symbol according to the major monomeric component and the full copolymer is classified as a combination set (C-Set) as explained below. The minority comonomer(s) is/are only classified in a C-Set.
- This subclass also covers compositions based on monomers which form macromolecular compounds classifiable in this subclass including those that are also classified in coatings of group C09D4/00 or adhesives of group C09J4/00.
- If the monomers are defined, classification is made according to the polymer to be formed in groups C08F10/00 - C08F246/00 if no preformed polymer is present; or in groups C08F251/00 - C08F291/00 if a preformed polymer is present; or alternatively in group C08F292/00 if inorganic material is present.

- In this subclass, polymer, catalyst and/or process are classified if appropriate. However, care should be taken that only aspects which contribute to the invention are classified.

Allocation of Indexing codes:

- Orthogonal indexing codes C08F2500/01 - C08F2500/39 are not allocated as single symbol(s) and are only used as subsequent symbol(s) in C-Sets.

Combination sets (C-Sets):

In this subclass, C-Sets classification is applied to the following groups, listed in the table below, if the document discloses a pertinent combination of technical features that cannot be covered by the allocation of a single symbol. The fourth column of the table indicates the place where the detailed information about the C-Sets construction and the associated syntax rules can be found, in the definition section "Special rules of classification".

C-SETS ID	BASE SYMBOL	SUBSEQUENT SYMBOL(S)	C-SETS FORMULA; LOCATION OF C-SETS RULES
#C8Fa	C08F6/00 - C08F6/28	C08L23/00 - C08L57/12(excluding breakdown indexing codes)	(C08F6/00 - C08F6/28, C08L23/00 - C08L57/12), post polymerisation treatments, and the polymer to be treated; see C08F6/00
#C8Fb1	C08F8/00 - C08F8/50	C08F10/00 - C08F34/04, C08F38/00 - C08F38/04, C08F110/00 - C08F134/04, C08F138/00 - C08F138/04, C08F210/00 - C08F234/04, C08F238/00 - C08F299/08	(C08F8/00 - C08F8/50, C08F), single step chemical modification by after - treatment, and the polymer to be modified; see C08F8/00
#C8Fb2	C08F8/00 - C08F8/50	C08F8/00 - C08F8/50, C08F10/00 - C08F34/04, C08F38/00 - C08F38/04, C08F110/00 - C08F134/04, C08F138/00 - C08F138/04,	(C08F8/00 - C08F8/50, C08F8/00 - C08F8/50, ..., C08F), multistep chemical modifications by after-treatment, and the polymer to be

C-SETS ID	BASE SYMBOL	SUBSEQUENT SYMBOL(S)	C-SETS FORMULA; LOCATION OF C-SETS RULES
		C08F210/00 - C08F234/04, C08F238/00 - C08F299/08	modified; see C08F8/00
#C8Fc	C08F10/00 - C08F10/14, C08F12/00 - C08F12/36, C08F14/06, C08F14/18 - C08F14/28, C08F36/00 - C08F36/22, C08F110/00 - C08F110/14, C08F112/00 - C08F112/36, C08F136/00 - C08F136/22, C08F210/00 - C08F210/18, C08F212/00 - C08F212/36, C08F236/00 - C08F236/22	C08F2/00 - C08F2/60	(C08F, C08F2/00 - C08F2/60), homo- and/or copolymers and the process used to prepare them; see C08F10/00
#C8Fd	C08F10/00 - C08F10/14, C08F12/00 - C08F12/36, C08F36/00 - C08F36/22, C08F110/00 - C08F110/14, C08F112/00 - C08F112/36, C08F136/00 - C08F136/22, C08F210/00 - C08F210/18, C08F212/00 - C08F212/36,	C08F4/00 - C08F4/82	(C08F, C08F4/00 - C08F4/82, …), homo- and/or copolymers and the catalyst(s) used to prepare them; see C08F10/00

C-SETS ID	BASE SYMBOL	SUBSEQUENT SYMBOL(S)	C-SETS FORMULA; LOCATION OF C-SETS RULES
	C08F236/00 - C08F236/22		
#C8Fe	C08F110/02 - C08F110/14	C08F2500/01 - C08F2500/39	(C08F110/02 - C08F110/14, C08F2500/01 - C08F2500/39, ...), polyolefin homopolymers and their characteristics or properties; see C08F110/00
#C8Fg	C08F210/02 - C08F210/18 (exclusions apply, see C-Set rules)	C08F210/02 - C08F238/04, (exclusions apply, see C-Set rules), C08F2500/01 - C08F2500/39	(C08F210/02 - C08F210/18, C08F210/02 - C08F238/04, ..., C08F2500/01 - C08F2500/39, ...), polyolefin copolymers and their characteristics or properties; see C08F210/00
#C8Fh	C08F210/02 - C08F238/04 (exclusions apply, see C-Set rules)	C08F210/02 - C08F238/04 (exclusions apply, see C-Set rules)	(C08F210/02 - C08F238/04, C08F210/02 - C08F238/04, ...), synthesis of random copolymers; see C08F210/00
#C8Fi	C08F251/00 - C08F292/00	C08F210/00 - C08F238/04 (exclusions apply, see C-Set rules)	(C08F251/00 - C08F292/00, C08F210/00 - C08F238/04, ...), synthesis of graft copolymers; see C08F251/00

The specific C-Sets rule is located at only one place of the base symbol in the section "Special rules of classification" in the definition.

If the C-Sets rule is applicable to all groups of a subclass, it is located at the subclass level only. If the same C-Sets rule is applicable to multiple groups or subgroups within the same subclass, the C-Sets rule is placed at the highest group or subgroup of the multiple groups.

In this subclass, all exemplified polymers should be classified as separate C-Sets. In the absence of examples, at least one C-Set is given on the basis of sufficient disclosure in the document.

Replace: The existing Glossary of terms table with the following updated table.

Glossary of terms

In this place, the following terms or expressions are used with the meaning indicated:

addition polymers	polymers in which unsaturated monomer molecules join together to form a polymer in which the molecular formula of the repeat unit is identical (except for the double bond) with that of the monomer
aliphatic radical	an acyclic or non-aromatic carbocyclic carbon skeleton which is terminated by every bond to: a) an element other than carbon; b) a carbon atom having a double bond to one atom other than carbon or; c) an aromatic carbocyclic ring or a heterocyclic ring. CH_2=CH-O-CH_2-CH_2-NH-COO-CH_2-CH_2-OH are classified in group C08F16/28; CH_2=CH-CO-CH=CH_2 are classified in group C08F16/36; CH_2=CH-C_6H_4-Cl are classified in group C08F12/18.
block polymers	polymers formed by polymerisation of monomers on to a macromolecule having groups capable of inducing the formation of new polymer chains bound at one or both ends of the starting macromolecule, or by polymerisation using successively different catalyst types or successively different monomer systems without deactivating the intermediate polymer
condensation polymers	polymers in which water or some other simple molecule is eliminated from two or more monomer molecules as they combine to form the polymer or crosslinks between polymer chains. These polymers are generally in subclass C08G.

copolymers	usually denotes polymers of two chemically distinct monomers, and sometimes denotes polymers containing more than two types of monomer unit
graft polymers	macromolecular compounds obtained by polymerising monomers on to preformed polymers or on to inorganic materials. Such preformed polymers could be rubbers, polysaccharides, condensation polymers, homopolymers or copolymers of the addition polymer type. If groups other than ethylenically unsaturated bonds are involved in the reaction, like heteroatoms-containing groups, then the reaction is not an addition polymerisation. It is considered to be a chemical modification in the sense of group C08F8/00 and the product obtained is not a graft polymer according to subclass C08F. It is to be noted that, however, the products obtained by a coupling reaction as defined in group C08G81/00 are also called graft polymers.
homopolymers	polymers resulting from the polymerisation of one species of (real, implicit or hypothetically) monomers or polymers with a single type of repeating unit
repeat(ing) unit	the unit in an addition polymer which is repeated throughout the molecule; for example, in polyethylene, the repeat unit is: $–CH_2-CH_2-$

Replace: The existing Synonyms and Keywords table with the following updated table.

Synonyms and Keywords

In patent documents, the following abbreviations are often used:

ABS	Acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene copolymer
AIBN	2,2'-Azobisisobutyronitrile (initiator)
AMMA	Acrylonitrile-methylmethacrylate copolymer
AMPS	Acrylamidomethylpropanesulfonic acid
BR	Butadiene rubber

CTFE	Chloro-trifluoroethylene
DVB	Divinyl benzene
EAA	Ethylene-acrylic acid copolymer
EPDM	Ethene-propene-diene-monomer
EPR	Ethylene-propylene rubber
EVOH	Ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer
HDPE	High-density polyethylene
HEMA	Hydroxyethyl methacrylate
LDPE	Low-density polyethylene
LLDPE	Linear low-density polyethylene
NR	Natural rubber
PAN	Polyacrylonitrile
PE	Polyethylene
PMMA	Poly(methyl methacrylate)
PP	Polypropylene
PS	Polystyrene
PTFE	Polytetrafluoroethylene
PVA	Poly(vinyl alcohol) or poly(vinyl acetate)
PVAC	Poly(vinyl acetate)
PVC	Poly(vinyl chloride)
PVOH	Poly(vinyl alcohol)
PVP	Poly(vinyl pyrrolidone)
SAN	Styrene-acrylonitrile copolymer
SBR	Styrene-butadiene rubber

SBS	Styrene-butadiene-styrene block polymer
SIS	Styrene-isoprene styrene block polymer-
TAC	Triallyl cyanurate

C08L

Replace: The existing Definition statement text with the following updated text.

Definition statement

This place covers:

- Compositions of macromolecular compounds, either with other macromolecular compounds or with other ingredients, including compositions of polysaccharides, rubbers or natural macromolecular compounds.
- The use of macromolecular substances as compounding ingredients.

The above compositions and uses may involve macromolecular substances obtained by reactions which may or may not involve only carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds and compositions.

Subclass C08L is the technical field for compositions of polymers. In general, compositions of single polymers in solution are also classified in subclass C08L, unless otherwise mentioned in specific groups.

Replace: The existing Relationships text with the following updated text.

Relationships with other classification places

Relationship with other subclasses of classes C08 and C09

Subclasses C08B - C08L are generally function-oriented subclasses in relation to the polymers per se, while C09D - C09K are application-oriented subclasses in relation to the said polymers (see below for the special relationship with subclasses C09D and C09J).

Polysaccharides per se and their derivatives are classified in subclass C08B.

Treatment and chemical modification of rubbers, including conjugated diene rubbers, are classified in subclass C08C – however synthesis of rubbers and treatment or chemical modification of non-rubbers are classified in subclasses C08F or C08G.

Macromolecular compounds per se obtained by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds (usually known as addition polymers) are classified in subclass C08F. Compositions based on monomers of such polymers are also classified in subclass C08F.

Macromolecular compounds per se obtained otherwise than by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds (usually known as condensation polymers) are classified in subclass C08G. Compositions based on monomers of such polymers are also classified in subclass C08G.

Derivatives of natural macromolecular polymers per se, e.g. derived from proteins or vulcanised oils, are classified in subclass C08H.

Working-up, general processes of compounding and after-treatment are covered by subclass C08J. These include making solutions, dispersions, plasticising, compounding with additives, e.g. colouring or masterbatching, crosslinking, manufacture of articles or shaped materials, chemical treatment or coating of such articles, making porous, cellular or foamed materials, and recovery or working up of waste materials.

Compositions of single polymers with organic or inorganic additives are classified in subclass C08K.

Coating compositions and other polymer compositions for similar uses, e.g. paints, inks, woodstains and printing pastes, are classified in subclass C09D.

Subclass C09G covers the application of the compositions of subclass C08L when used as polishes.

Adhesives and adhesive processes are classified in subclass C09J.

Materials used in applications not otherwise provided for, are classified in subclass C09K. These include sealing or anti-slip materials, heat-transfer, heat-exchange or heat-storage materials, drilling compositions, luminescent or tenebrescent materials, etching, surface-brightening or pickling materials, antioxidant materials, soil-conditioning or soil-stabilising materials, liquid crystal or fireproofing materials.

Relationship between subclasses C08F, C08G, C08L, C09D and C09J

Polymers as such are classified in subclass C08F or C08G. Polymer compositions are classified in subclass C08L. Coating compositions or adhesive compositions are classified in subclasses C09D and C09J, respectively.

Subclasses C09D and C09J are seen as "related fields" of subclass C08L which should be considered when classifying or searching for a document.

For classification:

- If the claims only pertain to a "coating composition", only subclass C09D symbols are given.
- If the claims pertain to a composition as such and to coating (e.g. "composition for use as coating"), both the subclass C09D and the corresponding subclass C08L symbols are given.

For searching: Both C08L and C09D subclasses should be searched, regardless of the wording of the claims about a coating, since documents classified in subclass C08L may have information relating to the use of the composition for coating.

These rules apply in analogy for the adhesive compositions of subclass C09J and the related subclass C08L.

Multiple Classification

Biocidal, pest repellant, pest attractant or plant growth regulatory activity of chemical compounds or preparations is further classified in subclass A01P.

Therapeutic activity of macromolecular compounds is further classified in subclass A61P.

The use of cosmetics or similar toiletry preparations is further classified in subclass A61Q.

References

Replace: The existing Application-oriented references table with the following updated table.

Application-oriented references

Examples of places where the subject matter of this place is covered when specially adapted, used for a particular purpose, or incorporated in a larger system:

Application of macromolecular compositions as pesticides or herbicides	A01N
Application of macromolecular compositions as pharmaceutical compositions or cosmetics	A61K

Application of macromolecular compositions as explosive compositions	C06B
Application of macromolecular compositions in coating compositions	C09D
Application of macromolecular compositions in adhesive compositions	C09J
Application of macromolecular compositions in lubricants	C10M
Application of macromolecular composition in lubricants	C11D
Artificial filaments or fibres	D01F
Treatment of textiles	D06

Replace: The existing Special rules text with the following updated text.

Special rules of classification

References to subclasses C08F, C08G and class D06 are non-limiting in subclass C08L. CPC will be updated or /corrected once this inconsistency is resolved in IP.

Classification guidance:

- Compositions of single polymers with organic or inorganic additives are not classified in this subclass, but in subclass C08K.
- Compositions are classified according to the relative proportions by weight of only the macromolecular constituents; a single symbol is given according to the macromolecular constituent present in the highest proportion; if some or all of these constituents are present in equal proportions, the composition is classified according to each of these constituents.
- In the case of copolymers, the main groups in subclass C08L are selected on the basis of the monomer in majority for each macromolecular component of the composition, unless otherwise stated.
- The entire composition is also classified under the form of a C-Set (see C-Sets classification below).
- All hydrogels including those from a single polymer are classified in the groups C08L1/00 - C08L5/00 and C08L89/00 - C08L97/00 corresponding to the matrix polymer and groups C08J3/075 and C08J2300/00 -

C08J2399/00 (see definitions of groups C08L1/00 - C08L5/00 and C08L89/00 - C08L97/00).

- While crosslinked hydrogels are classified in subclass C08B, their compositions are in subclass C08L. The crosslinking process for making gel or hydrogel is classified in group C08J3/24.

Allocation of indexing codes:

- Orthogonal indexing codes C08L2201/00 - C08L2555/86 are used to specify the role, applications and the characteristics of the polymer compositions.
- Orthogonal indexing codes may be allocated in conjunction with C-Set symbols. In these situations, allocations of specific indexing codes are indicated with the related C-Sets in C-Sets classification.
- Breakdown indexing codes in C08L1/00 - C08L101/16 are used as single symbols for classification, but they are not used in forming of C-Set symbols (See C-Sets classification below).

Orthogonal symbols C08L2666/00 - C08L2666/86 are not used for classification after April 2012. However, they can be used for C-Sets searches for the documents classified prior to April 2012. See C-sets search below.

Combination sets (C-Sets):

In this subclass, C-Sets classification is applied to the following groups, listed in the table below, if the document discloses a pertinent combination of technical features that cannot be covered by the allocation of a single symbol. The fourth column of the table indicates the place where the detailed information about the C-Sets construction and the associated syntax rules can be found in the definition section "Special rules of classification".

C-SETS ID	BASE SYMBOL	SUBSEQUENT SYMBOLS	C-SETS FORMULA; LOCATION OF C-SETS RULES
#C8La	C08L1/00 - C08L101/16 (excluding breakdown indexing codes)	C08L1/00 - C08L101/16 (excluding breakdown indexing codes)	(C08L, C08L, …); a composition comprising two or more polymers; see C08L
#C8La(Si)	C08L1/00 - C08L101/16 (excluding C08L83/02 - C08L83/16 and	C08L83/02 - C08L83/16, C08L83/00	(C08L, C08L83/02 - C08L83/16, C08L83/00, ...); a composition comprising one non-Si-based polymer in majority and two or more

C-SETS ID	BASE SYMBOL	SUBSEQUENT SYMBOLS	C-SETS FORMULA; LOCATION OF C-SETS RULES
	excluding breakdown indexing codes)		Si-based polymers; see C08L
#C8La(Si)2	C08L83/02 - C08L83/16	C08L83/00 and optionally C08L1/00 - C08L101/16 (excluding C08L83/02 - C08L83/16 and excluding breakdown indexing codes)	(C08L83/02 - C08L83/16, C08L83/00, …, C08L, ...); a composition comprising one Si-based polymer in majority with one or more Si-based polymer(s) and optionally non Si-based polymer(s); see C08L83/00
#C8Lb	C08L1/00 - C08L101/16 (excluding breakdown indexing codes)	C08L1/00 - C08L101/16 (excluding breakdown indexing codes), C08K3/00 - C08K13/08 (excluding breakdown indexing codes)	(C08L, C08L, …C08K); a composition comprising two or more polymers with additive(s); see C08L
#C8Lb(Si)	C08L1/00 - C08L101/16 (excluding C08L83/02 - C08L83/16 and excluding breakdown indexing codes)	C08L83/02 - C08L83/16, C08L83/00, C08K3/00 - C08K13/08 (excluding breakdown indexing codes)	(C08L, C08L83/02 - C08L83/16, C08L83/00, ..., C08K, ...); a composition comprising one non Si-based polymer in majority and two or more Si-based polymers, and additive(s); see C08L
#C8Lb(Si)2	C08L83/02 - C08L83/16	C08L83/00 and optionally C08L1/00 - C08L101/16, (excluding C08L83/02 - C08L83/16 and excluding breakdown indexing codes), C08K3/00 - C08K13/08 (excluding breakdown indexing codes)	(C08L83/02 - C08L83/16, C08L83/00, ..., C08L, ... C08K, ...); a composition comprising one Si-based polymer in majority with one or more Si-based polymer(s) and optionally non Si-based polymer(s) and additive(s); see C08L83/00

C-SETS ID	BASE SYMBOL	SUBSEQUENT SYMBOLS	C-SETS FORMULA; LOCATION OF C-SETS RULES
#C8Lz	C08L	C08L2666/00 - C08L2666/26	(C08L, C08L2666/00 - C08L2666/26); a composition comprising two or more polymers; see C08L
#C8Ka	C08K3/00 - C08K13/08 (excluding breakdown indexing codes)	C08L1/00 - C08L101/16 (excluding breakdown indexing codes)	(C08K, C08L); an additive with a single polymer; see C08K
#C9Dc	C09D101/00 - C09D201/10	C08L1/00 - C08L101/16 (excluding breakdown indexing codes)	(C09D, C08L, …); a coating composition of two or more polymers; see C09D101/00
#C9Dc(Si)	C09D101/00 - C09D201/10(excluding C09D183/02 - C09D183/16)	C08L83/02 - C08L83/16, C08L83/00	(C09D, C08L83/02 - C08L83/16, C08L83/00, ...); a coating composition comprising one non Si-based polymer in majority and two or more Si-based polymers; see C09D101/00
#C9Dc(Si)2	C09D183/02 - C09D183/16	C08L83/00 and optionally C08L1/00 - C08L101/16 (excluding C08L83/02 - C08L83/16 and excluding breakdown indexing codes)	(C09D183/02 - C09D183/16, C08L83/00, ..., C08L, ...); a coating composition comprising one Si-based polymer in majority with one or more Si-based polymers and optionally non Si-based polymer(s); see C09D183/00

C-SETS ID	BASE SYMBOL	SUBSEQUENT SYMBOLS	C-SETS FORMULA; LOCATION OF C-SETS RULES
#C9Df	C09D101/00 - C09D201/10	C08L1/00 - C08L101/16 (excluding breakdown indexing codes), C08K3/00 - C08K13/08 (excluding breakdown indexing codes)	(C09D, C08L…, C08K, …); a coating composition of two or more polymers with additive(s); see C09D101/00
#C9Df(Si)	C09D101/00 - C09D201/10(excluding C09D183/02 - C09D183/16)	C08L83/02 - C08L83/16, C08L83/00, C08K3/00 - C08K13/08 (excluding breakdown indexing codes)	(C09D, C08L83/02 - C08L83/16, C08L83/00, ..., C08K, ...); a coating composition comprising one non Si-based polymer in majority and two or more Si-based polymers and additive(s); see C09D101/00
#C9Df(Si)2	C09D183/02 - C09D183/16	C08L83/00 and optionally C08L1/00 - C08L101/16 (excluding C08L83/02 - C08L83/16 and excluding breakdown indexing codes), C08K3/00 - C08K13/08 (excluding breakdown indexing codes)	(C09D183/02 - C09D183/16, C08L83/00, ..., C08L, ... C08K, ...); a coating composition comprising one Si-based polymer in majority with one or more Si-based polymers and optionally non Si-based polymer(s) and additive(s); see C09D183/00
#C9Dz	C09D101/00 - C09D201/10	C08L2666/00 - C08L2666/26	(C09D, C08L2666/00 - C08L2666/26); a coating composition of two or more polymers; see C09D101/00
#C9Jc	C09J101/00 - C09J201/10	C08L1/00 - C08L101/16 (excluding breakdown indexing codes)	(C09J, C08L, …); an adhesive composition of two or more polymers; see C09J101/00
#C9Jc(Si)	C09J101/00 - C09J201/10	C08L83/02 - C08L83/16, C08L83/00	(C09J, C08L83/02 - C08L83/16, C08L83/00, ...);

C-SETS ID	BASE SYMBOL	SUBSEQUENT SYMBOLS	C-SETS FORMULA; LOCATION OF C-SETS RULES
	(excluding C09J183/02 - C09J183/16)		an adhesive composition comprising one non-Si-based polymer in majority and two or more Si-based polymers; see C09J101/00
#C9Jc(Si)2	C09J183/02 - C09J183/16	C08L83/00 and optionally C08L1/00 - C08L101/16 (excluding C08L83/02 - C08L83/16 and excluding breakdown indexing codes)	(C09J183/02 - C09J183/16, C08L83/00, ..., C08L, ...); an adhesive composition comprising one Si-based polymer in majority and one or more Si-based polymer(s) and optionally non-Si polymer(s); see C09J183/00
#C9Jf	C09J101/00 - C09J201/10	C08L1/00 - C08L101/16 (excluding breakdown indexing codes), C08K3/00 - C08K13/08 (excluding breakdown indexing codes)	(C09J, C08L, ..., C08K, …); an adhesive composition comprising two or more polymers with additive(s); see C09J101/00
#C9Jf(Si)	C09J101/00 - C09J201/10 (excluding C09J183/02 - C09J183/16)	C08L83/02 - C08L83/16, C08L83/00, C08K3/00 - C08K13/08 (excluding breakdown indexing codes)	(C09J, C08L83/02 - C08L83/16, C08L83/00, ..., C08K, ...); an adhesive composition comprising one non-Si-based polymer in majority and two or more Si-based polymers and additive(s); see C09J101/00

C-SETS ID	BASE SYMBOL	SUBSEQUENT SYMBOLS	C-SETS FORMULA; LOCATION OF C-SETS RULES
#C9Jf(Si)2	C09J183/02 - C09J183/16	C08L83/00 and optionally C08L1/00 - C08L101/16 (excluding C08L83/02 - C08L83/16 and excluding breakdown indexing codes), C08K3/00 - C08K13/08 (excluding breakdown indexing codes)	(C09J183/02 - C09J183/16, C08L83/00, ..., C08L, ... C08K, ...); an adhesive composition comprising one Si-based polymer in majority with one or more Si-based polymer(s) and optionally non-Si-based polymer(s) and additive(s); see C09J183/00
#C9Jz	C09J101/00 - C09J201/10	C08L2666/00 - C08L2666/26	(C09J, C08L2666/00 - C08L2666/26); an adhesive composition of two or more polymers; see C09J101/00

The specific C-Sets rule is located at only one place of the base symbol in the section "Special rules of classification" in the definition. If the C-Sets rule is applicable to all groups of a subclass, it is located at the subclass level only. If the same C-Sets rule is applicable to multiple groups or subgroups within the same subclass, the C-Sets rule is placed at the highest group or subgroup of the multiple groups.

C-Sets statement: #C8La and #C8Lb

- In groups C08L1/00 - C08L101/16, the compositions of macromolecular compounds and any additives(s) are classified in the form of C-Sets.
- In #C8La, the base symbol, representing the major polymer of the composition (in term of weight percentage) is taken from the groups C08L1/00 - C08L101/16, whereas the subsequent symbol(s) representing the polymer(s) as minor component(s) of the composition (in term of weight percentage) is (are) taken from the groups C08L1/00 - C08L101/16.
- In the case that two polymers are present in equal amounts (50:50), two C-sets are given.
- In #C8Lb, in addition to the polymers as shown in #C8La, further subsequent symbol(s), representing compound(s) used as an additive(s), are taken from the groups C08K3/00 - C08K13/08 (for the additive(s)).

C-Sets syntax rules:

- Each of these C-Sets should contain two or more symbols from subclass C08L.
- C-Sets of #C8La shall contain two or more symbols.
- C-Sets of #C8Lb shall contain three or more symbols.
- Duplicate symbols are allowed in these C-Sets.
- Breakdown indexing codes are not allowed as either base or subsequent symbols.
- The order of subclass C08L symbols in the C-Sets of # C8La and # C8Lb is relevant as it reflects the relative amounts of the polymers. The subclass C08K symbols for the additives always appear after the symbols for the polymers (subclass C08L). The order of subclass C08K symbols of additives is not relevant if there are more than one additive in the composition. (Note: This does not apply for #C8Ka. See the #C8Ka rules in subclass C08K).
- In addition, both #C8La and #C8Lb C-Sets can also be allocated in conjunction with orthogonal indexing codes C08L2201/00 - C08L2555/86. For example, a composition containing a polyamide in majority, a polyester and a polyethylene is classified as (C08L77/00, C08L67/00, C08L23/06) and in C08L2205/03.
- When the composition comprises one Si-based polymer of groups C08L83/02 - C08L83/16, one additional symbol is allocated in addition to the C-Set, which is selected from the range of groups C08G77/02 - C08G77/62, corresponding to the Si-based polymer component detailed in the C-Set.
- In all cases, a single symbol is also given according to the macromolecular constituent present in the highest proportion.

C-Sets examples:

- #C8La: A composition of polybutadiene rubber (group C08L9/00) (present in majority) combined with epoxy resin (group C08L63/00) is classified as (C08L9/00, C08L63/00).
- #C8La: A composition of 50 wt.% of polybutadiene rubber (group C08L9/00) combined with 50 wt.% of epoxy resin (group C08L63/00) is classified as (C08L9/00, C08L63/00) and (C08L63/00, C08L9/00). Two C-Sets are allocated because both materials are present in equal amounts.
- #C8La: A composition of PET and PBT is classified as (C08L67/02, C08L67/02).
- #C8La: Blends of bisphenol A based polycarbonate with a tetrachloro BPA based polycarbonate is classified as (C08L69/00, C08L69/00). Duplicate symbols are allowed if two different polymers in the composition have same symbols.
- #C8Lb: A composition of a thermoplastic Nylon 6,6 (group C08L77/06) (present in majority) combined with a thermoplastic polyester resin (group

C08L67/00), a reinforcing or bulking filler (group C08K7/02), and a triarylphosphate fire retardant (group C08K5/523) is classified as (C08L77/06, C08L67/00, C08K7/02, C08K5/523).

C-Sets statement: #C8La(Si) and #C8Lb(Si)

- #C8La (Si) and #C8Lb(Si) are a special use of #C8La and #C8Lb for a composition comprising two or more Si-based macromolecular compounds in the sense of group C08G77/00.
- In groups C08L1/00 - C08L101/16, the feature relating to a composition comprising one non Si-based polymer in majority with two or more Si-based macromolecular compounds is classified in the form of C-Sets.
- In #C8La (Si) and #C8Lb(Si), the base symbol, representing the polymer in majority, is taken from the groups C08L1/00 - C08L101/10 (excluding groups C08L83/02 - C08L83/16), whereas the subsequent symbols representing the polymers in minority are taken from the groups C08L83/02 - C08L83/16 (for the Si-based macromolecular compound in majority), and from group C08L83/00 (for the Si-based polymer(s) in minority).
- In addition, #C8Lb(Si) further includes subsequent symbols representing compound(s) used as an additive(s) from the groups C08K3/00 - C08K13/08.
- In addition to C-Sets, one or more additional symbols are allocated, which are selected from the range of groups C08G77/02 - C08G77/62 corresponding to each of the Si-based macromolecular compound components detailed in the C-Set.
- In all cases, a single symbol is also given according to the macromolecular constituent present in the highest proportion.

C-Sets syntax rules:

- C-Sets of #C8La(Si) shall contain at least three symbols.
- C-Sets of #C8Lb(Si) shall contain at least four symbols.
- While duplicate symbols are allowed in these C-Sets, only one symbol selected from the range of groups C08L83/02 - C08L83/16 is permitted per C-Set.
- Breakdown codes are not allowed either as base or as subsequent symbols.
- The order of subclass C08L symbols in C-Sets of # C8La(Si) and #C8Lb(Si) is relevant as it reflects the relative amounts of the polymers. The subclass C08K symbols for the additives always appear after the symbols for the polymers (subclass C08L). The order of subclass C08K symbols of additives is not relevant if there is more than one additive in the composition.

C-Sets examples:

#C8La (Si): A composition comprising, in descending amounts by weight, a polyester in accordance with group C08G63/02, an amine-substituted polysiloxane in accordance with C08G77/26 and an epoxy-substituted polysiloxane in accordance with C08G77/14 is classified as (C08L67/02, C08L83/08, C08L83/00) and in groups C08G77/14 (ADD) and C08G77/26 (ADD).

#C8Lb(Si): A composition comprising, in descending amounts by weight, a polyester in accordance with group C08G63/02, an amine-substituted polysiloxane in accordance with group C08G77/26 and an epoxy-substituted polysiloxane in accordance with group C08G77/14 and carbon black is classified as (C08L67/02, C08L83/08, C08L83/00, C08K3/04) and in groups C08G77/14 (ADD) and C08G77/26 (ADD).

Also, see group C08L83/00 for more examples of compositions comprising Si-containing polymers.

C-Sets searches:

C-Sets search queries may be made according to C-Sets classification rules described in subclass C08L, group C08L83/00 and related subclasses e.g. subclasses C09D and C09J.

In addition, search rule #C8Lz, #C9Dz (see subclass C09D), and #C9Jz (see subclass C09J) may be followed to search for polymers in documents classified prior to April 2012.

Search rule #C8Lz

To search a composition of two polymers, build search queries as follows:(C08L of the polymer in majority, C08L2666/00 - C08L2666/26).

The subsequent symbol refers to the appropriate subgroup of groups C08L2666/02 - C08L2666/26 according to the last place rule.

The search statement can also be further refined by searching the polymer in minority by using its subclass C08L symbol as ADD (for documents classified between 2003 and April 2012).

In the case where two polymers are present in equal amounts (50:50), either polymer can be treated as majority, build to two C-Sets search queries wherein either polymer as majority.

Example 1: A composition comprising polystyrene in majority (group C08L25/06) and polyester (Polycaprolactone) (group C08L2666/18) in minority

- Search queries: (C08L25/06, C08L2666/18), and optionally C08L67/04 (ADD).

Example 2: A composition comprising polystyrene in majority (group C08L25/06) and polymethylmethacrylate (group C08L2666/04) in minority.

- Search queries: (C08L25/06, C08L2666/04), and optionally C08L33/12 (ADD).

#C8Lz search rules do not apply when polysiloxane is in majority and when there is a second polysiloxane, group C08L83/00 is used as subsequent symbol(s) in that case.

Example 3: A composition comprising epoxy functional polysiloxane (group C08L83/06) in majority and polydimethylsiloxane in minority (group C08L83/00).

- Search queries: (C08L83/06, C08L83/00).

To search for a composition of three or more polymers, build search queries as follows: (subclass C08L symbol of the polymer in majority, an appropriate subgroup of the range C08L2666/02 - C08L2666/26) and group C08L2205/03 (ADD).

The search statement can also be further refined by searching the polymers in minority by using their subclass C08L symbol as ADD for documents classified between 2003 and April 2012.

In the case of a composition of three or more polymers, the subsequent symbol is taken from the group of the range C08L2666/00 - C08L2666/26 that covers all minority polymers.

Example 4: A composition comprising polystyrene in majority (group C08L25/06) and polyester (Polycaprolactone) (group C08L2666/18) and polyamide (Nylon) (group C08L2666/20) in minority.

- Search queries: (C08L25/06, C08L2666/14) and C08L2205/03 (ADD), and optionally C08L67/04 (ADD) and C08L77/06 (ADD).

Example 5: A composition comprising polystyrene in majority (group C08L25/06) and polyester (Polycaprolactone) (group C08L2666/18) and natural rubber (group C08L2666/08) in minority.

- Search queries: (C08L25/06, C08L2666/02) and C08L2205/03 (ADD), and optionally C08L67/04 (ADD) and C08L7/00 (ADD).

Replace: The existing Glossary of terms table with the following updated table.

Glossary of terms

In this place, the following terms or expressions are used with the meaning indicated:

addition polymers	polymers in which unsaturated monomer molecules join together to form a polymer in which the molecular formula of the repeat unit is identical (except for the double bond) with that of the monomer
aliphatic radical	means an acyclic or non-aromatic carbocyclic carbon skeleton which is considered to be terminated by every bond to: an element other than carbon; a carbon atom having a double bond to one atom other than carbon; an aromatic carbocyclic ring or a heterocyclic ring. Examples: Polymers of CH_2=CH-O-CH_2-CH_2-NH-COO-CH_2-CH_2-OH are classified in group C08F16/28; polymers of CH_2=CH-CO-CH=CH_2 are classified in group C08F16/36 or polymers of CH_2=CH-C_6H_4-Cl are classified in group C08F12/18.
block polymers	polymers formed by polymerisation of monomers on to a macromolecule having groups capable of inducing the formation of new polymer chains bound at one or both ends of the starting macromolecule or by polymerisation using successively different catalyst types or successively different monomer systems without deactivating the intermediate polymer
condensation polymers	polymers in which water or some other simple molecule is eliminated from 2 or more monomer molecules as they combine to form the polymer or crosslinks between polymer chains
copolymer	usually denotes a polymer of 2 chemically distinct monomers and sometimes denotes a terpolymer containing more than 2 types of monomer unit
graft polymers	macromolecular compounds obtained by polymerising monomers on to preformed polymers or on to inorganic materials. Such preformed polymers could be rubbers, polysaccharides, condensation polymers, homopolymers or copolymers of the addition polymer type.
homopolymers	polymers resulting from the polymerisation of a single monomer or polymer with a single type of repeating unit
repeat(ing) unit	the unit in an addition polymer which is repeated throughout the molecule; for example, in polyethylene, the repeat unit is: –CH_2-CH_2-
rubber	a) natural or conjugated diene rubbers; or b) rubber in general

Replace: The existing Synonym and Keywords table with the following updated table.

Synonyms and Keywords

In patent documents, the following abbreviations are often used:

ABS	Acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene copolymer
AIBN	Azoisobutyronitrile (initiator)
AMMA	Acrylonitrile-methyl methacrylate copolymer
AMPS	Acrylamidomethylpropanesulfonic acid
BR	Butadiene rubber
CTFE	Chloro-trifluoroethylene
DVB	Divinylbenzene
EAA	Ethylene-acrylic acid copolymer
EPDM	Ethene-propene-diene-monomer
EPR	Ethylene-propylene rubber
EVA	Ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer
EVOH	Ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer
HDPE	High-density polyethylene
HEMA	Hydroxyethyl methacrylate
LDPE	Low-density polyethylene
LLDPE	Linear low-density polyethylene
PAN	Polyacrylonitrile
PEEK	Polyetherether ketone
PEI	Polyethylenimine

PMMA	Polymethyl methacrylate
PPE	Polyphenylene ether
PPO	Polyphenylene oxide or polypropylene oxide
PPS	Polyphenylene sulphide
PTFE	Polytetrafluoroethylene
PUR	Polyurethane
PVA	Polyvinyl alcohol or polyvinyl acetate
PVAC	Polyvinyl acetate

C08L23/08

Replace: The existing Limiting references table with the following updated table.

Limiting references

This place does not cover:

Ethylene-propylene or ethylene-propylene-diene copolymers	C08L 23/16

Replace: The existing Special rules text with the following updated text.

Special rules of classification

This place covers ethylene copolymers when ethene is clearly the major component, whereas ethylene-propylene copolymers with similar amounts of each monomer are classified in group C08L 23/16.

C08L23/0815

Replace: The existing Special rules text with the following updated text.

Special rules of classification

This place can be further characterised by indexing codes C08L2207/062 - C08L2207/07 or C08L2314/02 - C08L2314/08.

This place covers ethylene-propylene copolymers when propene is clearly a minor component, e.g. LLDPE; whereas ethylene-propylene copolymers with similar amounts of each monomer or ethylene-propylene rubber [EPR] are classified in group C08L 23/16.

C08L23/14

Replace: The existing Definition statement text with the following updated text.

Definition statement

This place covers:

Copolymers of propene with the propene in majority, e.g. propylene-butylene copolymers.

Replace: The existing Limiting references table with the following updated table.

Limiting references

This place does not cover:

Ethylene-propylene or ethylene-propylene-diene copolymers	C08L 23/16

C08L23/16

Replace: The existing Definition statement text with the following updated text.

Definition statement

This place covers:

Copolymers comprising both ethene and propene in about the same amount of each, ethylene-propylene-diene copolymers (with the diene in minority) and rubbery polymers of ethylene and propylene, e.g. ethylene-propylene rubber [EPR].

Replace: The existing Relationships text with the following updated text.

Relationships with other classification places

Although copolymers of ethene, propene and diene monomers are rubbers or elastomers, group C08L 23/16 is used when the diene monomers are not in majority; whereas group C08L 9/00 is used for copolymers where diene monomers are in majority.

C09D

Replace: The existing Definition statement text with the following updated text.

Definition statement

This place covers:

- Coating compositions, e.g. paints, varnishes or lacquers. This includes paints, varnishes or lacquers characterised by their physical nature or by the effects produced; examples of these are emulsion paints, powdery paints, thixotropic paints, antifouling or underwater paints, luminous paints, electrically-conductive paints, thermosensitive paints, paints providing wrinkle, crackle, orange-peel or multicolour effects, camouflage paints, radiation-absorbing paints, pearl essence, paints for electrophoretic applications or for flame-spraying.
- Coating compositions based on polysaccharides or their derivatives, based on rubbers or their derivatives, based on natural or unspecified macromolecular compounds or their derivatives, or based on organic macromolecular compounds, obtained by (or obtained otherwise than by) reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds. Coating compositions based on all synthetic polymers are included.

- Coating compositions based on inorganic substances or on organic non-macromolecular compounds having at least one polymerisable carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bond.
- Filling pastes.
- Chemical paint or ink removers.
- Inks, e.g. printing inks or writing inks.
- Correcting fluids, e.g. fluid media for correction of typographic errors by coating.
- Woodstains.
- Pencil-leads, crayon compositions or chalk compositions.
- Pastes or solids for colouring or printing, e.g. pigment pastes.
- Use of materials for the above-mentioned compositions, including the use of anti-settling or anti-skinning agents or other additives.
- Coating composition is a composition of a protective or decorative covering layer.

Replace: The existing Relationships text with the following updated text.

Relationships with other classification places

Processes for applying liquids or other fluent materials to surfaces in general are classified in subclass B05D.

Organic dyes or closely-related compounds for producing dyes, mordants or lakes per se, are classified in subclass C09B.

Treatment of inorganic materials other than fibrous fillers used as pigments or fillers are classified in subclass C09C.

Natural resins, French polish, drying-oils, driers, turpentine, per se, are classified in subclass C09F.

Polymers as such are classified in subclass C08F or C08G. Polymer compositions are classified in subclass C08L. Coating compositions or adhesive compositions are classified in subclasses C09D and C09J, respectively.

Subclasses C09D and C09J are seen as "related fields" of subclass C08L - this structure has implications on search and classification.

For classification:

- If the claims only pertain to a "coating composition...", only the subclass C09D classification is given.

- If the claims pertain to a composition as such and to a coating (for example, "composition for use as a coating..."), both the subclass C09D classification and the corresponding subclass C08L classification are given.

For searching: Both subclasses C08L and C09D should be searched, regardless of the wording of the claims about a coating, since documents classified in subclass C08L may have information relating to the use of the composition for coating. In cases where a coating composition contains an organic non-macromolecular compound of interest but is not based on that compound, such a compound is classified in subclass C08K or as an additive in group C08J3/00 (e.g. group C08J3/24 for crosslinking agents) or group C09D7/40. This may be in addition to classification in groups C09D101/00 - C09D201/00 (see C-Sets below).

References

Replace: The existing Special rules text and table with the following updated text and table.

Special rules of classification

References:

- References to A61K, B05D, B27K5/02, C03C, C09F, C09G, C09J, C09K3/10, C09K3/12 and C25D are non-limiting in subclass C09D. CPC will be updated/corrected once this inconsistency is resolved in IPC.

Coating composition:

- In this subclass, coating compositions are classified on the basis of the film-forming compound, physical nature or effects produced.
- When the film forming compound is a specified organic polymer, classification is in groups C09D101/00 - C09D201/00.
- When the film forming compound is a specified inorganic polymer, classification is in group C09D1/00. When the inorganic coating composition includes an additive, classification is given in groups C09D7/40 - C09D7/70 and subclass C08K is given as an additional symbol.
- When the coating composition is characterised by the physical nature or the effects produced, classification is in groups C09D5/00 - C09D5/4496, C09D7/40 - C09D7/70 and subclass C08K (as an additional symbol).
- Coating compositions containing specific organic macromolecular substances are classified according to the macromolecular substance.

- Coating compositions comprising specific macromolecular substances with other macromolecular substances or non-macromolecular substances are also classified under the form of C-Sets as explained below.
- Coating compositions containing a single polymer and an inorganic or non-macromolecular organic additive as compounding agent are not classified in subclass C08K, but in the C09D subclass together with the corresponding symbol in subclass C08K in the form of C-Sets, as explained below (i.e. #C9De).

Allocation of indexing codes:

- Orthogonal indexing codes C08L2201/00 - C08L2555/86 are used to specify the role, applications and the characteristics of the polymer compositions.
- Orthogonal indexing codes may be allocated in conjunction with combination-set symbols. In these situations, allocations of specific indexing codes are indicated with the related C-Sets in C-Sets classification.

Combination sets (C-Sets):

In this subclass, C-Sets classification is applied to the following groups, listed in the table below, if the document discloses a pertinent combination of technical features that cannot be covered by the allocation of a single symbol. The fourth column of the table indicates the place where the detailed information about the C-Sets construction and the associated syntax rules can be found, in the definition section "Special rules of classification".

C-SETS ID	BASE SYMBOLS	SUBSEQUENT SYMBOLS	C-SETS FORMULA; LOCATION OF C-SETS RULES
#C9Da	C09D4/00	C08F210/00 - C08F246/00 (excluding breakdown indexing codes)	(C09D4/00, C08F); a coating composition based on at least one monomer; see C09D4/00
#C9Db	C09D4/06	C08F251/00 - C08F291/185	(C09D4/06, C08F); a coating composition based on at least one monomer and at least one polymer; see C09D4/06

C-SETS ID	BASE SYMBOLS	SUBSEQUENT SYMBOLS	C-SETS FORMULA; LOCATION OF C-SETS RULES
#C9Dc	C09D101/00 - C09D201/00	C08L1/00 - C08L101/16 (excluding breakdown indexing codes)	(C09D, C08L, …); a coating composition of two or more polymers; see C09D101/00
#C9Dc(Si)	C09D101/00 - C09D201/10 (excluding C09D183/02 - C09D183/16)	C08L83/02 - C08L83/16, C08L83/00	(C09D, C08L83/02 - C08L83/16, C08L83/00, ...); a coating composition comprising one non Si-based polymer in majority and two or more Si-based polymers; see C09D101/00
#C9Dc(Si)2	C09D183/02 - C09D183/16	C08L83/00 and optionally C08L1/00 - C08L101/16 (excluding C08L83/02 - C08L83/16 and excluding breakdown indexing codes)	(C09D183/02 - C09D183/16, C08L83/00, ..., C08L, ...); a coating composition comprising one Si-based polymer in majority with one or more Si-based polymers and optionally non-Si-based polymer(s); see C09D183/00
#C9De	C09D101/00 - C09D201/00	C08K3/00 - C08K13/08 (excluding breakdown indexing codes)	(C09D, C08K, ...); a coating composition of one polymer with additive(s); see C09D101/00
#C9Df	C09D101/00 - C09D201/00	C08L1/00 - C08L101/16 (excluding breakdown indexing codes), C08K3/00 - C08K13/08 (excluding breakdown indexing codes)	(C09D, C08L, ..., C08K, ...); a coating composition of two or more polymers with additive(s); see C09D101/00

C-SETS ID	BASE SYMBOLS	SUBSEQUENT SYMBOLS	C-SETS FORMULA; LOCATION OF C-SETS RULES
#C9Df (Si)	C09D101/00 - C09D201/00 (excluding C09D183/02 - C09D183/16)	C08L83/02 - C08L83/16, C08L83/00, C08K3/00 - C08K13/08 (excluding breakdown indexing codes)	(C09D, C08L83/02 - C08L83/16, C08L83/00, ..., C08K, ...); a coating composition comprising one non Si-based polymer in majority and two or more Si-based polymers and additive(s); see C09D101/00
#C9Df (Si)2	C09D183/02 - C09D183/16	C08L83/00 and optionally C08L1/00 - C08L101/16 (excluding C08L83/02 - C08L83/16 and excluding breakdown indexing codes), C08K3/00 - C08K13/08 (excluding breakdown indexing codes)	(C09D183/02 - C09D183/16, C08L83/00, ..., C08K, ...); a coating composition comprising one Si-based polymer in majority with one or more Si-based polymers and optionally non-Si-based polymer(s) and additive(s); see C09D183/00
#C9Dz	C09D101/00 - C09D201/00	C08L2666/00 - C08L2666/26	(C09D, C08L2666/00 - C08L2666/26); a coating composition of two or more polymers; see C09D101/00

The specific C-Sets rule is located at only one place of the base symbol in the section "Special rules of classification" in the definition. If the C-Sets rule is applicable to all groups of a subclass, it is located at the subclass level only. If the same C-Sets rule is applicable to multiple groups or subgroups within the same subclass, the C-Sets rule is placed at the highest group or subgroup of the multiple groups.

In this subclass, all exemplified compositions should be classified as separate C-Sets. In the absence of examples, at least one C-Set is given on the basis of sufficient disclosure in the document.

Replace: The existing Glossary of terms table with the following updated table.

Glossary of terms

In this place, the following terms or expressions are used with the meaning indicated:

aliphatic radical	an acyclic or a non-aromatic carbocyclic carbon skeleton which is considered to be terminated by every bond to: an element other than carbon; a carbon atom having a double bond to one atom other than carbon; an aromatic carbocyclic ring or a heterocyclic ring
use of materials for coating compositions	the use of known or new polymers or products
rubber	amorphous elastic material including: natural or conjugated diene rubbers or rubber in general (for a specific rubber, other than a natural rubber or a conjugated diene rubber), see the group provided for coating compositions based on such macromolecular compounds
filling pastes	materials used to fill up the holes or cavities of a substrate in order to smooth its surface prior to coating

Replace: The existing Synonyms and Keywords table with the following updated table.

Synonyms and Keywords

In patent documents, the following abbreviations are often used:

ABS	Acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene copolymer
AIBN	Azoisobutyronitrile (initiator)
AMMA	Acrylonitrile-methyl methacrylate copolymer
AMPS	Acrylamidomethylpropanesulfonic acid

BR	Butadiene rubber
CTFE	Chloro-trifluoroethylene
DVB	Divinylbenzene
EAA	Ethylene-acrylic acid copolymer
EPDM	Ethene-propene-diene-monomer
EPR	Ethylene-propylene rubber
EVA	Ethylene-vinyl acetate
EVOH	Ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer
HDPE	High-density polyethylene, d is greater than 0.95, homopolymer
HEMA	Hydroxyethyl methacrylate
LLDPE	Linear low-density polyethylene, significant comonomer content
LDPE	Low density polyethylene, prepared by radical process
PAN	Polyacrylonitrile
PEEK	Polyetherether ketone
PEI	Polyethylenimine
PMMA	Polymethyl methacrylate
PPE	Polyphenylene ether
PPO	Polyphenylene oxide or polypropylene oxide
PPS	Polyphenylene sulphide
PTFE	Polytetrafluoroethylene
PUR	Polyurethane
PVA	Polyvinyl alcohol or polyvinyl acetate
PVAC	Polyvinyl acetate

ULDPE, VLDPE	Very low-density polyethylene, d is less than 0.89, high comonomer content

C09D123/06

Replace: The existing Definition statement text with the following updated text.

Definition statement

This place covers:

Coatings of polyethylene homopolymers.

Replace: The existing Special rules text with the following updated text.

Special rules of classification

Polymers can be further characterised by Indexing Codes chosen from groups C08L2207/062, C08L2207/066, C08L2207/068, C08L2207/07 or C08L2314/02-C08L2314/08.

C09D123/16

Replace: The existing Definition statement text with the following updated text.

Definition statement

This place covers:

Coating compositions containing ethylene-propylene copolymers with similar amounts of each monomer, e.g. ethylene-propylene rubber [EPR] or ethylene-propylene-diene rubber [EPDR].

Insert: The following new Relationships section.

Relationships with other classification places

Although these coating compositions containing ethylene-propylene copolymers are coatings of rubbers or elastomers, group C08L 23/16 is used when the diene monomers are not in majority; whereas group C08L 9/00 is used for copolymers where diene monomers are in majority.

Delete: The entire Special rules section.

C09J

Replace: The existing Definition statement text with the following updated text.

Definition statement

This place covers:

- Adhesives and adhesive processes (but see below for adhesive processes), including adhesives characterised by their physical nature or by the effects produced.
- Adhesives based on polysaccharides or their derivatives, based on rubbers or their derivatives, based on natural or unspecified macromolecular compounds or their derivatives, or based on organic macromolecular compounds, obtained by (or obtained otherwise than by) reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds.
- Adhesives based on inorganic substances or on organic non-macromolecular compounds having at least one polymerisable carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bond.
- Adhesives in the form of films or foils, including releasable films.
- Heat seal adhesives and hot melts.
- Use of materials as adhesives, e.g. the use of known or new polymers or products.
- Other features of adhesives, e.g. additives for adhesives.

Replace: The existing Relationships text with the following updated text.

Relationships with other classification places

This subclass is residual in respect of adhesive processes. Please see the "References out of a residual place" section below, for details of other places for classifying some adhesive processes.

In cases where an adhesive contains an organic non-macromolecular compound as an additive but not as an essential ingredient, and such a compound is of interest, classification could be made in subclass C08K or as an additive in groups C08J3/00 or C09J11/02. This may be in addition to classification in groups C09J123/00 - C09J149/00.

Processes for applying liquids or other fluent materials to surfaces in general are classified in subclass B05D.

Organic dyes or closely-related compounds for producing dyes, mordants or lakes per se, are classified in subclass C09B.

Treatment of inorganic materials other than fibrous fillers used as pigments or fillers is classified in subclass C09C.

Natural resins, French polish, drying-oils, driers, turpentine, per se, are classified in subclass C09F.

Relationship between subclasses C08F, C08G, C08L, C09D and C09J:

Macromolecular compounds as such are classified in subclass C08F or C08G.

Compositions of macromolecular compounds are classified in subclass C08L. Coating compositions or adhesive compositions are classified in subclasses C09D and C09J, respectively.

Subclasses C09D and C09J are seen as "related fields" of subclass C08L, so this structure has implications on search and classification.

For classification:

If the claims only pertain to an "adhesive composition...", then classification is only done in subclass C09J.

If the claims pertain to a composition as such and to an adhesive (for example, "composition for use as an adhesive..."), then classification is done in both the subclass C09J and the corresponding subclass C08L, as well.

For searching, both of subclasses C09J and C08L are to be searched, regardless of the wording of the claims, since in many documents of subclass C08L, a passage relating to the use of the composition for an adhesive can be found.

References

Insert: The following new reference in the Application-oriented references table.

Application-oriented references

Examples of places where the subject matter of this place is covered when specially adapted, used for a particular purpose, or incorporated in a larger system:

Electrically-conducting adhesives	C09J9/02

Replace: The existing References out of a residual place table with the following updated table.

References out of a residual place

Examples of places in relation to which this place is residual:

Spraying apparatus; Atomising apparatus, e.g. devices for applying liquids or adhesives, to surfaces, including wood surfaces, which are to be joined together	B05B
Apparatus for applying fluent materials to surfaces, in general	B05C
Processes for applying liquids or other fluent materials, e.g. adhesives, to surfaces, in general	B05D
Accessory machines or apparatus for working wood or similar materials or tools therefor for applying adhesives or glue to surfaces of wood to be joined; Safety devices for woodworking machines or tools	B27G11/00
Shaping or joining of plastics, e.g. bonding of non-plastics to plastics or bonding substances in a plastic state, in general	B29C
Labelling fabrics or comparable materials or articles with deformable surfaces using adhesives	B65C5/02
Joining glass to other inorganic material; Joining glass to glass other than by fusing	C03C27/00

Replace: The existing Informative references table with the following updated table.

Informative references

Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:

Containers, packaging elements or packages for web or tape-like material, e.g. dispenser for dispensing tape	B65D85/67
Polishing compositions; Ski waxes	C09G
Soaps or detergent compositions	C11D
Connecting constructional elements or machine parts by sticking or pressing them together, e.g. cold pressure welding	F16B11/00

Replace: The existing Special rules text with the following updated text.

Special rules of classification

Classification guidance:

- In this subclass, adhesives containing specific organic macromolecular substances are classified only according to the macromolecular substance, non-macromolecular substances not being taken into account. Example: an adhesive containing polyethylene and amino-propyltrimethoxysilane is classified in group C09J123/06.
- However, adhesives containing combinations of organic non-macromolecular compounds having at least one polymerisable carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bond with prepolymers or polymers other than unsaturated polymers of groups C09J159/00 - C09J187/00 are classified according to the unsaturated non-macromolecular component in group C09J4/06. Example: an adhesive containing polyethylene and styrene monomer is classified in group C09J4/06.
- Aspects relating to the physical nature of the adhesives or to the effects produced, as defined in group C09J9/00, if clearly and explicitly stated, are also classified in this subclass.
- Unspecified adhesives (when the macromolecular constituent is not specified) characterised by additives are classified in group C09J11/00.
- In this subclass, adhesives comprising two or more macromolecular constituents are classified according to the macromolecular constituent or constituents present in the highest proportion, i.e. the constituent on which the composition is based. If the composition is based on two or more

constituents, present in equal proportions, the adhesive is classified according to each of these constituents. Example: an adhesive containing 80 parts of polyethylene and 20 parts of polyvinylchloride is classified in group C09J123/06. An adhesive containing 40 parts of polyethylene and 40 parts of polyvinylchloride is classified in groups C09J123/06 and C09J127/06.

- In groups C09J101/00 - C09J201/00, any macromolecular constituent of an adhesive which is not identified by the classification according to Note (3) after the title of subclass C09J, and the use of which is determined to be novel and non-obvious, must also be classified in a group chosen from groups C09J101/00 - C09J201/00.
- In groups C09J123/00 - C09J149/00, in the absence of an indication to the contrary, a copolymer is classified according to the major monomeric component.
- In groups C09J165/00 - C09J185/00, in the absence of an indication to the contrary, adhesives based on macromolecular compounds obtained by reactions forming two different linkages in the main chain are classified only according to the linkage present in excess.
- When the adhesive is a specified organic polymer, classification is in groups C09J101/00 - C09J201/00. When the adhesive is a specified inorganic constituent, classification is in group C09D1/00.
- Adhesive compositions containing a single polymer and an inorganic or non-macromolecular organic additive as compounding agent are not classified in subclass C08K, but rather in the C09J subclass together with the corresponding symbol in subclass C08K in the form of C-Sets (i.e. #C9Je).
- Adhesive compositions containing specific organic macromolecular substances are classified according to the macromolecular substance.
- Adhesive compositions comprising specific macromolecular substances with other macromolecular substances and/or non-macromolecular substances are also classified under the form of C-Sets as explained below.

Allocation of indexing codes:

- Orthogonal indexing codes may be allocated in conjunction with combination-set symbols. In these situations, allocations of specific indexing codes are indicated with the related C-Sets in C-Sets classification.

Combination sets (C-Sets):

In this subclass, C-Sets classification is applied to the following groups, listed in the table below, if the document discloses a pertinent combination of technical features that cannot be covered by the allocation of a single symbol. The fourth column of the table indicates the place where the detailed information about the C-Sets construction and the associated syntax rules can be found, in the section Special rules of classification.

C-SETS ID	BASE SYMBOLS	SUBSEQUENT SYMBOLS	C-SETS FORMULA; LOCATION OF C-SETS RULES
#C9Ja	C09J4/00	C08F210/00 - C08F246/00 (excluding breakdown indexing codes)	(C09J4/00, C08F); an adhesive composition based on at least one monomer; see C09J4/00
#C9Jb	C09J4/06	C08F251/00 - C08F291/185	(C09J4/06, C08F); an adhesive composition based on at least one monomer and at least one polymer; see C09J4/06
#C9Jc	C09J101/00 - C09J201/10	C08L1/00 - C08L101/16 (excluding breakdown indexing codes)	(C09J, C08L …); an adhesive composition of two or more polymers; see C09J101/00
#C9Jc(Si)	C09J101/00 - C09J201/10 (excluding C09J183/02 - C09J183/16)	C08L83/02 - C08L83/16, C08L83/00	(C09J, C08L83/02 - C08L83/16, C08L83/00, ...); an adhesive composition comprising one non-Si-based polymer in majority and two or more Si-based polymers; see C09J101/00
#C9Jc(Si)2	C09J183/02 - C09J183/16	C08L83/00 and optionally C08L1/00 - C08L101/16 (excluding C08L83/02 - C08L83/16 and excluding breakdown indexing codes)	(C09J183/02 - C09J183/16, C08L83/00, …, C08L, ...); an adhesive composition comprising one Si-based polymer in majority and one or more Si-based polymers and optionally non-Si-based polymer(s); see C09J183/00
#C9Je	C09J101/00 - C09J201/10	C08K3/00 - C08K13/08 (excluding breakdown indexing codes)	(C09J, C08K, ...); an adhesive composition of one polymer with additive(s); see C09J101/00

C-SETS ID	BASE SYMBOLS	SUBSEQUENT SYMBOLS	C-SETS FORMULA; LOCATION OF C-SETS RULES
#C9Jf	C09J101/00 - C09J201/10	C08L1/00 - C08L101/16 (excluding breakdown indexing codes), C08K3/00 - C08K13/08 (excluding breakdown indexing codes)	(C09J, C08L, …C08K, ...); an adhesive composition of two or more polymers with additive(s); see C09J101/00
#C9Jf(Si)	C09J101/00 - C09J201/10 (excluding C09J183/02 - C09J183/16)	C08L83/02 - C08L83/16, C08L83/00, C08K3/00 - C08K13/08 (excluding breakdown indexing codes)	(C09J, C08L83/02 - C08L83/16, C08L83/00, ..., C08K, ...); an adhesive composition comprising one non-Si-based polymer in majority and two or more Si-based polymers and additive(s); see C09J101/00
#C9Jf(Si)2	C09J183/02 - C09J183/16	C08L83/00 and optionally C08L1/00 - C08L101/16 (excluding C08L83/02 - C08L83/16) and excluding breakdown indexing codes), C08K3/00 – C08K13/08 (excluding breakdown indexing codes)	(C09J183/02 - C09J183/16, C08L83/00, ..., C08L, ... C08K, ...); an adhesive composition comprising one Si-based polymer in majority with one or more Si-based polymers and optionally non-Si polymer(s) and additive(s); see C09J183/00
#C9J(z)	C09J101/00 - C09J201/10	C08L2666/00 - C08L2666/26	(C09J, C08L2666/00 - C08L2666/26); an adhesive composition of two or more polymers; see C09J101/00
#C9Jg	C09J2400/00 – C09J2499/008	C09J2400/00 - C09J2499/008 (exclusions	(C09J2400/00 - C09J2499/008, C09J2400/00 - C09J2499/008, blends of material or resins used within the same layer of adhesives in the form of

C-SETS ID	BASE SYMBOLS	SUBSEQUENT SYMBOLS	C-SETS FORMULA; LOCATION OF C-SETS RULES
	(exclusions apply, see C-Set rules)	apply, see C-Set rules)	films or foils or in adhesive processes in general; see C09J2400/00
#C9Jh	C09J2400/00 - C09J2499/008 (exclusions apply, see C-Set rules)	C09J2400/00 - C09J2499/008 (exclusions apply, see C-Set rules)	(C09J2400/00 - C09J2499/008, C09J2400/00 - C09J2499/008, …), C09J2301/414 (co)polymers used within the same layer of adhesives in the form of films or foils or in adhesive processes in general; see C09J2400/00

The specific C-Sets rule is located at only one place of the base symbol in the section Special rules of classification in the definition. If the C-Sets rule is applicable to all groups of a subclass, it is located at the subclass level only. If the same C-Sets rule is applicable to multiple groups or subgroups within the same subclass, the C-Sets rule is placed at the highest group or subgroup of the multiple groups.

In this subclass, all exemplified compositions should be classified as separate C-Sets. In the absence of examples, at least one C-Set is given on the basis of sufficient disclosure in the document.

Replace: The existing Glossary of terms table with the following updated table.

Glossary of terms

In this place, the following terms or expressions are used with the meaning indicated:

aliphatic radical	an acyclic or a non-aromatic carbocyclic carbon skeleton which is considered to be terminated by every bond: to an element other than carbon; a carbon atom having a double bond to one atom other than carbon; or an aromatic carbocyclic ring or a heterocyclic ring
use of materials as adhesives	the use of known or new polymers or products as adhesives
rubber	includes natural or conjugated diene rubbers or rubber in general (for a specific rubber, other than a natural rubber or a conjugated diene rubber), see the group provided for adhesives based on such macromolecular compounds)

C09J123/06

Replace: The existing Special rules text with the following updated text.

Special rules of classification

Classification in this place can be further characterised by the indexing codes C08L2207/062, C08L2207/066, C08L2207/068, C08L2207/07 or C08L2314/02 - C08L2314/08.

C09J123/16

Replace: The existing Definition statement text with the following updated text.

Definition statement

This place covers:

Adhesive compositions based on elastomeric ethylene-propylene or ethylene-propylene-diene copolymers, e.g. ethylene-propylene rubber [EPR] or ethylene-propylene-diene rubber [EPDR] copolymers with similar amounts of each monomer.

Insert: The following new Relationships section.

Relationships with other classification places

Although these adhesive compositions containing ethylene-propylene copolymers are adhesives of rubbers or elastomers, group C08L 23/16 is used when the diene monomers are not in majority; whereas group C08L 9/00 is used for copolymers where diene monomers are in majority.

Delete: The entire Special rules section.

C10M

Replace: The existing Definition statement text with the following updated text.

Definition statement

This place covers:

- Lubricant is a substance introduced to reduce friction between moving surfaces which may be in the liquid, gaseous or solid form. The lubricating composition may be an emulsion, an aerosol, a grease, a dispersion of solid lubricants, a multi-layer coating or composite material.
- Use of at least one compound as a lubricant or in a lubricating composition.
- Working-up of used lubricants to recover useful products.
- Special method of preparation of lubricating oil compositions. Chemical after-treatment of components or the whole composition.

Lubricating compositions may have three types of essential ingredients: Base materials (main ingredient of the lubricating composition), thickeners (used for preparing grease compositions) and additives.

Additives are those chemicals used to enhance the performance characteristics of the base material where the additives are normally present in a minor amount of a fully formulated lubricating composition, but can be present in a larger amount of an additive concentrate.

Replace: The existing Relationships text with the following updated text.

Relationships with other classification places

Lubricant compositions specially adapted for certain particular applications (e.g. mould release agents, well-drilling compositions) are classified in other subclasses – see the Limiting references section below.

The use of known lubricants for relevant purposes is classified in the corresponding place, e.g. the use in harvesters or mowers is classified in group A01D69/12.

Subclass C10N is an indexing subclass associated with this subclass and is for indexing features that are of interest in disclosures classified in this subclass, e.g. properties, uses or special modifications of lubricating compositions.

References

Replace: The existing Application-oriented references table with the following updated table.

Application-oriented references

Examples of places where the subject matter of this place is covered when specially adapted, used for a particular purpose, or incorporated in a larger system:

Mould release agents for separating metals after moulding	B22C3/00
Mould release agents for separating plastics or substances in a plastic state, after moulding	B29C33/56
Mould release agents for separating glass after moulding	C03B40/02
Well-drilling compositions	C09K8/02
Treating fibres, threads, yarns, fabrics or fibrous goods made from such materials, with inorganic substances or complexes thereof; Such treatment combined with mechanical treatment, e.g. mercerising	D06M11/00
Treating fibres, threads, yarns, fabrics or fibrous goods made from such materials, with non-macromolecular organic compounds; Such treatment combined with mechanical treatment	D06M13/00
Treating fibres, threads, yarns, fabrics or fibrous goods made from such materials, with macromolecular compounds; Such treatment combined with mechanical treatment	D06M15/00

Delete: The line of text starting with “The Indexing Scheme Relating to…” that precedes the Informative references table.

Replace: The existing Special rules text with the following updated text.

Special rules of classification

References to B22C3/00, B29C33/56, C03B40/02, D06M11/00, D06M13/00, D06M15/00 and G02B21/33 are non-limiting in subclass C10M. CPC will be updated/corrected once this inconsistency is resolved in IPC.

In the absence of an indication to the contrary, a compound is always classified in the last appropriate place.

The indexing scheme relating to lubricating compositions C10M should be considered for search.

When only the base material(s) is(are) essential, groups C10M101/00 - C10M111/00 are to be considered.

When only the thickener(s) is(are) essential, groups C10M113/00 - C10M123/00 are relevant.

Compositions comprising essential additive(s) are classified in groups C10M125/00 - C10M167/00.

Mixtures of base-materials, thickeners and additives (at least two of them being essential) are covered by group C10M169/00.

Compositions characterised by physical properties should be classified in group C10M171/00.

Aqueous compositions (more than 10% water) are in group C10M173/00.

Working-up of used lubricants is covered by group C10M175/00.

Preparation or after-treatment is covered by group C10M177/00.

Symbols chosen from subclass C10M and subclass C10N are mandatory and are used to classify additional information.

Subclass C10M is used to classify each component of the compositions, whether they are essential or not. Each of the components of the mixtures covered by groups C10M111/00, C10M123/00, C10M141/00, C10M157/00, C10M161/00, C10M163/00, C10M165/00, C10M167/00 or C10M169/00 should be classified by using the corresponding symbol. In subclass C10M, the symbols are listed with respect to their chemical structure (e.g. inorganic compounds, organic hydrocarbons, organic compounds comprising H, C and O, organic compounds comprising N, organic compounds comprising P or organic compounds comprising other atoms).

Subclass C10N is an indexing subclass associated with this subclass and is for indexing features that are of interest in disclosures classified in this subclass, e.g. properties, uses or special modifications of lubricating compositions.

Indexing codes C10N2010/00 - C10N2080/00 are used in combination with indexing codes chosen from subgroups C10M2201/00 - C10M2201/18 identifying the chemical nature of the compounds concerned.

Example: Groups C10M2201/084 or C10N2010/04: inorganic acids or salts containing sulfur, selenium or tellurium used as ingredients in lubricant compositions and wherein the metal present in the acids or salts is from group II, e.g. Mg, Ca, Ba, Zn, Cd or Hg.

Indexing codes C10N2020/099 - C10N2020/106 are only used in association with group C10M171/008 to provide information about the specific refrigerant.

Combination sets (C-Sets):

In this subclass, C-Sets classification is applied to the following groups, listed in the table below, if the document discloses a pertinent combination of technical features that cannot be covered by the allocation of a single symbol. The fourth column of the table

indicates the place where the detailed information about the C-Sets construction and the associated syntax rules can be found, in the definition section under the "Special rules of classification".

C-SETS ID	BASE SYMBOLS	SUBSEQUENT SYMBOLS	C-SETS FORMULA; LOCATION OF C-SETS RULES
#C10Ma	C10M2201/00 - C10M2229/0545	C10N2020/00 - C10N2020/106, C10N2050/00 - C10N2060/14	(C10M, C10N); characteristic of an ingredient or salt composition, see C10M2201/00
#C10Mb	C10M2201/00 - C10M2229/0545	C10N2010/00 - C10N2010/16	(C10M, C10N); characteristic of salt composition, see C10M2201/00
#C10Mc	C10M2205/00 - C10M2205/226, C10M2209/00 - C10M2209/126, C10M2213/00 - C10M2213/0626, C10M2217/00 - C10M2217/065, C10M2221/00 - C10M2221/043, C10M2225/00 - C10M2225/041 and C10M2229/00 - C10M2229/0545	C10M2205/00 - C10M2205/226, C10M2209/00 - C10M2209/126, C10M2213/00 - C10M2213/0626, C10M2217/00 - C10M2217/065, C10M2221/00 - C10M2221/043, C10M2225/00 - C10M2225/041 and C10M2229/00 - C10M2229/0545	(C10M, C10M); composition of a polymer; see C10M2205/00

#C10Md	C10M2209/104 - C10M2209/107	C10M2209/108, C10M2209/109	(C10M, C10M); identification of the alkylene oxide, see C10M2209/104

The specific C-Sets rule is located at only one place of the base symbol in the section "Special rules of classification" in the definition. If the C-Sets rule is applicable to all groups of a subclass, it is located at the subclass level only. If the same C-Sets rule is applicable to multiple groups or subgroups within the same subclass, the C-Sets rule is placed at the highest group or subgroup of the multiple groups.

Replace: The existing Synonyms and Keywords table with the following updated table.

Synonyms and Keywords

In patent documents, the word/expression in the first column is often used instead of the word/expression in the second column, which is used in the classification scheme of this place:

lubricant or lubricating composition	a lubricant is a composition, often in liquid form, that is introduced between two moving surfaces to reduce the friction and wear between them, usually by providing a protective film which allows the touching surfaces to be separated, thus lessening the friction between them. Lubricants are often organic liquids such as mineral oils (e.g. used as motor oils), but can also be non-liquid lubricants including grease, powders, dry graphite, polytetrafluoroethylene [PTFE], molybdenum disulphide, tungsten disulfide. In addition to reducing friction and wear, lubricants can also transfer heat, carry away contaminants and debris, transfer power and prevent corrosion and rust. "Lubricant" or "lubricating composition" includes cutting oils, hydraulic fluids, metal drawing compositions, flushing oils, slushing oils or the like.
thickener	tackifier

C11D

Replace: The existing Definition statement text with the following updated text.

Definition statement

This place covers:

- Detergent compositions used for cleaning or washing. Fabric softening compositions;
- Detergent compositions based essentially on surface-active compounds, such as anionic, cationic, amphoteric or nonionic surfactants;
- Compounding ingredients for such compositions, e.g. compounds such as carbonate, animal products or polymer;
- Compounding ingredients characterised by their effect or property;
- Detergent compositions based essentially on non-surface-active compounds, which means no surfactant is present;
- Detergent compositions based essentially on soap;
- Use of single substances, such as surface-active compounds, as detergents;
- Detergent compositions based on more than one type of compound;
- Methods of preparing compositions containing mixtures of detergents;
- Special cleaning and washing methods;
- Making soap or soap solutions in general;
- Making resin soap or soaps derived from naphthenic acids, and compositions thereof;
- Detergent materials or soaps characterised by their physical properties;
- Recovery of glycerol from a saponification liquor.

Replace: The existing Relationships text with the following updated text.

Relationships with other classification places

Cosmetic preparations comprising surfactants are classified in groups A61K8/00, A61Q5/00 and A61Q19/00; they include washing the hair, cleaning the teeth or mouth or cleansing the body (e.g. shower preparation).

General cleansing compositions which are usually liquid are classified in groups A61K8/00, A61Q5/00 and A61Q19/00.

Liquid soaps, soap bars (solid cleansing compositions) and syndet bars are only classified in subclass C11D.

References

Replace: The existing Application-oriented references table with the following updated table.

Application-oriented references

Examples of places where the subject matter of this place is covered when specially adapted, used for a particular purpose, or incorporated in a larger system:

Cosmetic or similar toiletry preparations	A61K8/00
Preparations for care of the hair	A61Q5/00
Preparations for care of the skin	A61Q19/00
Special washing compositions for cleaning semi-permeable membranes	B01D65/06

Replace: The existing Informative references table with the following updated table.

Informative references

Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:

Disinfectants as such	A01N
Cloth, pads or sponges containing cleaning ingredients for cleaning windows	A47L1/15
Cloth, pads or sponges containing cleaning ingredients for cleaning floors, carpets, furniture, walls or wall coverings	A47L13/17
Devices for adding washing or cleaning ingredients into the dishwashing machine	A47L 15/44
Methods or apparatus for disinfection or sterilisation	A61L
Anti foam compositions	B01D19/04
Microcapsules	B01J13/02

Method of cleaning	B08B
Organic compounds	C07
Refining glycerol	C07C31/22
Polymers	C08
Chemical paint or ink removers	C09D9/00
Polishing compositions	C09G
Use of substances as emulsifying, wetting, dispersing or foam-producing agents	C09K23/00
Enzymes	C12N
Cleaning or degreasing metallic material by chemical methods other than electrolysis in the industry	C23G
Devices for adding washing or cleaning ingredients into the washing	D06F39/02
Bleaching or washing of fibres, raw textiles (in the textile industry); Dry cleaning of fibres, fabrics	D06L
Treating fibres or fabrics with chemicals	D06M
Stripping of photoresist material	G03F7/42
Cleaning or polishing of printed circuits	H05K3/26
Chemical or electrical treatment	H10P50/00
Cleaning of semiconductor devices	H10P70/00

Replace: The existing Special rules text with the following updated text.

Special rules of classification

Each relevant compound/composition is classified according to the rules in the most appropriate place.

When classifying in the mixture groups of this subclass, any individual ingredient of a composition which is not identified by such classification, and which itself is determined

to be novel and non-obvious, must also be classified in groups C11D1/00 - C11D9/00. The individual ingredient can be either a single substance or a composition in itself.

Any ingredient of a composition which is not identified by the above classification, and which is considered to represent information of interest for search, may also be classified in groups C11D1/00 - C11D9/00.

In groups C11D1/02 - C11D1/94, C11D3/02 - C11D3/39, C11D7/02 - C11D7/46 and C11D9/06 - C11D9/42, in the absence of an indication to the contrary, classification is made in the last appropriate place.

To decide whether a composition/compound is classified in groups C11D3/00 or C11D7/00 the whole document is taken into account to find out if surfactants are present or not.

Documents classified in the mixture groups C11D1/37, C11D1/645 - C11D1/655, C11D1/825 - C11D1/86, C11D1/94 - C11D1/945 or C11D10/04 - C11D10/047 are also classified with additional symbols from groups C11D1/00 - C11D1/92 to provide information on the individual surfactant.

Compositions comprising solvent mixtures or a list of alternatives are classified in groups C11D3/43 or C11D7/50 and the single components are classified with additional symbols from groups C11D3/00 or C11D7/00.

In case of mixture or a list of alternatives in the groups C11D3/2003, C11D3/2006, C11D3/2041, C11D3/34, C11D3/3905 and C11D3/3907, individual compounds are classified with additional symbols of groups C11D3/2003, C11D3/34 and C11D3/3905.

Polymers are only classified in the group C11D3/37 in rare cases; dependent claims, examples and description should be taken into account and then the specific polymers should be classified.

For example, in claim 1 a polymer is claimed, in the description and dependent claims polyacrylate and carboxymethylcellulose are disclosed, the polymer is therefore classified in groups C11D3/3757 and C11D3/225.

The same is applied to per compounds and bleaching compounds in groups C11D3/39 and C11D3/395.

Carboxylic acid mixtures or alternatives are classified in group C11D3/2075; if specific acids are claimed they can be classified in the specific groups.

Block copolymers such as EOPO are classified in group C11D1/008 when they are used as surfactants; if they are not used as a surfactant, they are classified in group C11D3/3707.

In group C11D3/0005, the compounds/compositions are characterised by their effect or properties. Documents classified therein are also classified in other groups of C11D according to the chemical nature of the compounds.

In compositions comprising an unspecified surfactant and carbonates, only the carbonates are classified in group C11D3/10.

In compositions comprising ethoxylated alcohol surfactant and carbonates, both the specific surfactant and the carbonates are classified in groups C11D1/72 and C11D3/10.

Polymers, enzymes, per compounds, bleaching agents, dyes, brightening agent and disinfecting, antibacterial, microbicidal agents in compositions without surfactants are classified in group C11D3/00.

Replace: The existing Glossary of terms table with the following updated table.

Glossary of terms

In this place, the following terms or expressions are used with the meaning indicated:

amphoteric surfactant	amphoteric surfactants contain both acidic and basic groups in their molecule, and can act as cationic or anionic detergents, depending on the pH of the solution, or as both cation and anion. Betains are included.
anionic surfactant	anionic surfactants have a negatively-charged surface-active ion. An example is sodium alkylbenzene sulfonate.
cationic surfactant	cationic surfactants may have a positively-charged cation; typical are the quaternary ammonium salts; they may also be amides or amines
compounding ingredients	the non-surface-active ingredients in a detergent composition, e.g. builder, water-softening agents or solvent
detergents	detergents are basically any cleaning materials. Such materials may or may not contain surfactants. The term "synthetic detergent" is also used as a synonym for "surfactant" (excluding soaps, which are not considered synthetic), which is a compound or a mixture of compounds, whose molecules have two distinct regions – one that is hydrophilic and has an affinity for water and another that is hydrophobic, with little (if any) affinity for water. These compounds can aid in the solubilisation of hydrophobic compounds in water. See examples below of particular types of surfactant (detergent).
nonionic surfactant	nonionic surfactants are synthetic surface-active agents which are such that the molecules do not ionise in aqueous solution. Typical are the surfactants based on condensation products of ethylene oxide with a hydrophobe.

resin soap	a yellow soap containing resin, used for bleaching. It is made by adding a certain quantity of resin (rosin or colophony), as much as 50% and more of the fat employed, to the mass in the soap boiler towards the end of the process.
syndet bars	piece of hard soap made from synthetic surfactants
soaps	soaps have the same properties as those mentioned above for surfactants, but in general soaps are not considered as synthetic detergents. Soap is a particular type of surfactant derived from oils and fats created through the saponification process whereby the ester linkage in a vegetable oil or fat is hydrolytically cleaved using an alkali or (NaOH or KOH) or ammonia or amine yielding glycerol and crude soap. Soaps usually consist of the alkaline salts of fatty acids such as palmitic, stearic or oleic acids. Soft soaps contain the potassium salts, whereas the sodium salts are hard soaps. Soaps are examples of anionic surfactants.
surface-active compounds/agents (surfactants)	substances which have the effect of reducing the surface tension of a solvent, an example being a detergent/surfactant or soap dissolved in water. These substances, also known as wetting agents, contain a combination of polar (hydrophilic) and non-polar (hydrophobic) parts which serve to bind oil and water together. They are located at the phase boundary between the water phase and the organic phase or if there is no room there, they will congregate together and form micelles. Both synthetic detergents and soaps are surfactants.
surfactants	see "surface-active compounds/agents"

C40B

Replace: The existing Definition statement text with the following updated text.

Definition statement

This place covers:

- Methods of making libraries, e.g. combinatorial synthesis;

- Chemical or biological libraries and modifications thereof, i.e. chemically, biologically or physically modified, e.g. proteins, DNAs, antibodies, specific chemicals;
- Methods of screening libraries or subsets thereof for a desired activity or property, e.g. binding ability;
- Methods specially adapted for identifying the exact nature, e.g. chemical structure of a particular library member;
- Apparatus specially adapted for use in combinatorial chemistry or library technology to identify library members, to screen libraries or to synthesise libraries; integrated apparatus specially adapted for performing any combination of these three tasks;
- Tags or linkers specially adapted for use in combinatorial chemistry or library technology;
- Other process or products specially adapted for combinatorial chemistry or libraries.

Replace: The existing Relationships text with the following updated text.

Relationships with other classification places

Individual library members must be classified in the appropriate places elsewhere in CPC, e.g. in Section C, according to established procedure (see paragraphs 100 and 101 of the Guide to IPC). Subject matter that has a wider utility and may also be used outside combinatorial chemistry, e.g. solid supports and linkers of general utility in solid phase synthesis, general reagents, is classified in the appropriate places elsewhere in CPC, e.g. Section C.

Methods or apparatus covered by this subclass are also classified for their biological, chemical, physical or other features in the appropriate places in CPC, if such features are of interest, e.g.:

- Biocides in subclass A01N.
- Preparations for medical, dental or toiletry purposes in subclass A61K.
- Therapeutic activity of compounds in subclass A61P.
- Separation in subclass B01D.
- Chemical or physical processes, e.g. catalysis; Apparatus therefor in subclass B01J.
- Chemical or physical laboratory apparatus in subclass B01L.

- Shaped plastics in class B29.
- Inorganic, organic or organic macromolecular compounds; Methods of preparation or separation thereof in classes C01, C07, C08.
- Biochemistry, microbiology, enzymology including microorganisms or enzymes, preparing them, using them to synthesise compounds or compositions; Measuring or testing processes involving microorganisms or enzymes; Mutation or genetic engineering in class C12.
- Metal alloys in class C22.
- Chemical or physical analysis in subclass G01N.
- Physical measurements methods; Apparatus therefor in subclasses G01R or G01T.
- Photomechanical methods in subclass G03F.
- Electrical digital data processing subclass G06F.
- Data processing in subclass G06K.
- Image data processing in subclass G06T.
- Displaying; Advertising in subclass G09F.

Replace: The existing Special rules text with the following updated text.

Special rules of classification

In this subclass, at each level of indentation, in the absence of an indication to the contrary, classification is made in the first appropriate place.

When classifying in this subclass, additional classifications are made for subject matter which is considered invention information or is considered of interest for search purposes.

Please note that it is of vital importance to the completeness of other places of classification that documents are not only classified in subclass C40B, but wherever possible also elsewhere (see "Relationship between large subject matter areas" of this subclass and "References relevant to classification in this subclass" of the main groups).

Groups C12N15/1034 - C12N15/1093 always take precedence over subclass C40B.

Subclass C40B is rarely used for search and classification as subclass C40B is inconsistent in most areas to which it relates, i.e. subclasses G01N, C12N, B01J and C07. If subclass C40B is used at all, it is used primarily as an indexing code to identify that there is some combinatorial chemistry aspect present in a document and there will always be further symbols from subclasses G01N, C12N, B01J and C07 present.

Replace: The existing Glossary of terms table with the following updated table.

Glossary of terms

In this place, the following terms or expressions are used with the meaning indicated:

array	set of compounds maintained in a specified spatial distribution, e.g. in the wells of a 96-well plate, in pins held in a rack or at the tip of optical fibers arranged in a bunch
biochemical method	process involving the use of microorganisms, enzymes, vectors or antibodies, any biomolecular processes in vivo or in vitro
chemical evolution process	process using in vitro selection systems that evolve to enrich mixtures of chemical compounds in those components having selected properties. The terminology "directed molecular evolution" is commonly employed when the process is applied to mixtures of macromolecules (e.g. RNA aptamers). Selected compounds are then amplified ("copied") using biochemical methods (e.g. enzymatic reverse transcription of RNA aptamers to DNA, PCR amplification and finally retranscription to RNA); This concept has been adapted to organic chemistry and opened a new branch of combinatorial chemistry named "dynamic combinatorial chemistry" wherein the enrichment in the (usually low-molecular weight) compounds having a selected property results from the equilibration process that carries out a preferential destruction and recycling of unselected compounds.
coding/encoding	strategy whereby a surrogate analyte is associated with each member of a library in order to record its structure and/or the reaction sequence used for its preparation. This is usually achieved by the use of tags/labels attached to the particles of solid support on which the library members are assembled.
combinatorial library	a set of organic or inorganic compounds, plasmids, microorganisms, vectors or biopolymers, e.g. polynucleotides, proteins (a library) prepared by combinatorial synthesis. May consist of a collection of pools or sub-libraries. The sets can be in the form of arrays or mixtures.
combinatorial synthesis	combinatorial synthesis is the preparation of sets of diverse entities by the combination of sets of chemical building blocks and monomers, e.g. reagents

contained in	a library contained in a microorganism, a cell or a vector is a library the members of which are present in the respective biochemical, e.g. in a plasmid
decoding	method enabling the determination of the structure of a library member and/or the reaction sequence leading to its preparation, consisting in "reading" (e.g. determining the structure of) a surrogate analyte (code, tag, label) associated with said library-member
deconvolution	process consisting of fractionating (normally by resynthesis or by elaborating a partial library) a pool with some level of the desired activity to give a set of smaller pools. See also iterative deconvolution.
directed molecular evolution	directed molecular evolution is a process for enriching a library in members having a property or activity of interest. It involves cycles of taking a library, subjecting it to a screen to select for the desired property or activity, amplifying the "hits" to provide the starting library for the subsequent cycle. "Mutations" may be introduced at the amplification stage in order to increase the diversity of the library. This subject matter involves aspects of creating and screening libraries.
displayed by	a library displayed by a microorganism is a library present at the surface of such a microorganism, e.g. of a bacteria. See for example Nature Biotechnology (1997), 15, pages 29-34: "Display of heterologous proteins on the surface of microorganisms: from the screening of combinatorial libraries to live recombinant vaccines".
dynamic library	collection of compounds (in solution) in dynamic equilibrium (i.e. constantly changing). If the composition of the library is altered by the presence of a target which selectively binds certain library members, then shifting of the equilibrium will lead to an increase in the amount of those components which bind to the target with relatively high affinity. A dynamic library contains all the potentially possible combinations of the components undergoing dynamic random connection, whether these combinations are or are not actually present in the conditions used. It is a virtual library. A real entity is generated in the presence of the target.
fluorous synthesis	approach for solution phase synthesis which takes advantage of the ability of highly fluorinated groups to partition out of aqueous and most organic solutions into a third phase consisting in a fluorinated solvent. The fluorinated side chain can act as a soluble support for synthesis.

identifying	determining the exact nature, e.g. chemical structure or sequence listing, of a particular library member or of a particular subset of library members
in silico library	a library which has no physical existence, being constructed solely in electronic form or on paper. It is one type of virtual library. The building blocks required for such a library may not exist, and the chemical steps for creating such a library may not have been tested. These libraries are used in the design and evaluation of possible libraries.
"integrated" apparatus	apparatus specifically designed for performing at least two different operations, e.g. synthesis and screening
iterative deconvolution	method for the identification of active library members consisting in repeating the deconvolution strategy a certain number of times. Usually, the initial library is divided into non-overlapping subsets. The subsets are tested (screened) separately and the one with the greatest activity is identified. This subset is re-synthesised as a collection of simpler subsets which are tested for activity. The process is repeated until a unique library-member with (ideally) a high level of activity is identified.
library	a library is a created collection of a plurality of compounds, microorganisms or other substances, all being of the same type. The collection is useful as a test vehicle for determining which of its members or its subsets of members possess activities or properties of interest. A library might for example exist as: a solution; a physical admixture; an ordered or unordered array; a plurality of members present on a support and affixed thereto, e.g. by chemical bonding, by physical attractive forces or by coating.
liquid-phase synthesis	in the context of C40B, this wording covers both solution phase syntheses (i.e. reactions involving only one liquid phase) as well as syntheses in multiple liquid phase systems (i.e. involving more than one liquid phase). The latter concern for instance syntheses performed on a liquid macromolecular compound such as PEG (polyethylene glycol), on dendrimers, or wherein a fluorocarbon phase is present in the system (fluorous synthesis).
microorganisms	bacteria, actinomycetales, fungi (e.g. yeast), virus, human, animal, or plant cells, tissues, protozoa or unicellular algae

particular attachment method	specific method of attachment focusing on the way molecules are bound to the solid or liquid support, e.g. by means of electrostatic interactions, formation of covalent bonds by cycloaddition reactions or by irradiation
resin capture	method consisting in contacting the reaction medium with a solid support after a reaction performed in solution, in order to attach the reaction product to the resin and thus collect it easily
safety-Catch Linker	a linker which is cleaved by performing two different reactions instead of only one, thus providing greater control over the timing of compound release. In practice, the resin is "activated" before the actual cleavage takes place (e.g. cleavage by nucleophilic displacement of a previously alkylated sulfonamide resin).
screening	determining whether a library contains a member or members which have a particular property or activity of interest
solid-phase synthesis	synthetic process wherein the reactions are performed on a solid support, usually in the presence of a solvent, i.e. wherein one or more library building blocks are bound to a solid support (e.g. polymer, resin, glass beads) during library creation
solid support	insoluble, functionalised or not, material, e.g. polymers, glass to which library members or other reagents may be attached (often via a linker) allowing library members to be readily separated (by filtration or centrifugation) from excess reagents, soluble reaction by-products or solvents
solution-phase synthesis	synthesis performed in solution, i.e. wherein the reactants and reagents are all soluble in the reaction medium (irrespective of the fact that, for instance, a supported catalyst is used during the reaction). It is also called "synthesis in solution".
traceless linker	linker which does not leave any residue on the cleaved compound, i.e. which is replaced by a hydrogen atom
virtual library	a library which has no physical existence. This terminology encompasses two different types of libraries: in silico libraries and dynamic libraries.

D03D15/292

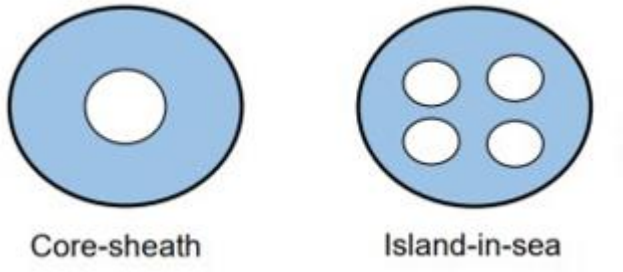
Replace: The existing Definition text and image with the following updated text and image.

Definition statement

This place covers:

Fabrics with warp or weft yarns or threads comprising conjugate fibres or filaments, i.e. bi- or multicomponent fibres or filaments, e.g. core-sheath and island-in-sea.

Illustrative examples of subject matter classified in this place:



The single fibre or filament is built up of two or more components.

Replace: The existing Glossary of terms table with the following updated table.

Glossary of terms

In this place, the following terms or expressions are used with the meaning indicated:

conjugate	conjugate indicates fibres or filaments having two or more different components within the individual fibre or filament, e.g. a polyethylene sheath component and a polyester core component

5. CROSS-REFERENCE LIST (CRL)

Definitions references impacted by this revision project

Location of reference to be changed	**Referenced subclass or group to be changed**	**Section of definition**	**Action; New reference symbol; New text**
C08F36/00	C08L23/16	Informative references	Replace text with: Ethylene-propylene or ethylene-propylene-diene copolymers
C08F136/00	C08L23/16	Informative references	Replace text with: Ethylene-propylene or ethylene-propylene-diene copolymers
C08F236/00	C08L23/16	Informative references	Replace text with: Ethylene-propylene or ethylene-propylene-diene copolymers
C08L19/00	C08L23/16	Informative references	Replace text with: Ethylene-propylene or ethylene-propylene-diene copolymers
C08L23/00	C08L23/0815	Special rules of classification	Replace text with: Choice of symbol for copolymer: • A composition of copolymers is given the symbol according to the monomer in majority, except when there is a lower symbol that specifies the comonomer in minority (see last place rule), i.e. ethylene

Location of reference to be changed	**Referenced subclass or group to be changed**	**Section of definition**	**Action; New reference symbol; New text**
			butylene copolymers (ethene in majority) would be classified in C08L 23/0815, and not in C08L 23/20, but vinyl acetate (ethene in majority) would be classified in C08L 23/0853, but not in either of C08L 23/08 or C08L 31/04.
C08L23/00	C08L23/0861	Glossary of terms – Modified by chemical after treatment	Replace text with: Modification of the polymer after polymerisation, with the exception that (a) neutralisation of ethylene and carboxylic acid containing copolymers to form salts, i.e. ionomers (C08L 23/0876) and (b) saponified copolymers, e.g. ethylene vinyl alcohol [EVA] copolymers (C08L 23/0861) are not regarded as after treatments in the sense of C08L 23/00
C08L33/00	C08L23/0861	Glossary of terms – Modified by chemical after treatment	Replace text with: Modification of the polymer after polymerisation, with the exception that (a) neutralisation of ethylene and

Location of reference to be changed	**Referenced subclass or group to be changed**	**Section of definition**	**Action; New reference symbol; New text**
			carboxylic acid containing copolymers to form epoxide containing esters (C08L 23/0884) and (b) saponified copolymers, e.g. ethylene vinyl alcohol [EVA] copolymers (C08L 23/0861) are not regarded as after treatments in the sense of C08L 23/00
C08L35/00	C08L23/0861	Glossary of terms – Modified by chemical after treatment	Replace text with: Modification of the polymer after polymerisation, with the exception that (a) neutralisation of carboxylic acid containing copolymers to form epoxide containing esters (C08L 23/0884) and (b) saponified copolymers, e.g. ethylene vinyl alcohol [EVA] copolymers (C08L 23/0861) are not regarded as after treatments in the sense of C08L 23/00
C08L37/00	C08L23/0861	Glossary of terms – Modified by chemical after treatment	Replace text with: Modification of the polymer after polymerisation, with the exception that (a) neutralisation of carboxylic acid containing copolymers to form epoxide containing esters (C08L 23/0884) and (b) saponified copolymers, e.g. ethylene vinyl alcohol [EVA] copolymers (C08L 23/0861) are

Location of reference to be changed	Referenced subclass or group to be changed	Section of definition	Action; New reference symbol; New text
			not regarded as after treatments in the sense of C08L 23/00
C08L39/00	C08L23/0861	Glossary of terms – Modified by chemical after treatment	Replace text with: Modification of the polymer after polymerisation, with the exception that (a) neutralisation of carboxylic acid containing copolymers to form epoxide containing esters (C08L 23/0884) and (b) saponified copolymers, e.g. ethylene vinyl alcohol [EVA] copolymers (C08L 23/0861) are not regarded as after treatments in the sense of C08L 23/00
C08L41/00	C08L23/0861	Glossary of terms – Modified by chemical after treatment	Replace text with: Modification of the polymer after polymerisation, with the exception that (a) neutralisation of carboxylic acid containing copolymers to form epoxide containing esters (C08L 23/0884) and (b) saponified copolymers, e.g. ethylene vinyl alcohol [EVA] copolymers (C08L 23/0861) are not regarded as after treatments in the sense of C08L 23/00
C08L43/00	C08L23/0861	Glossary of terms – Modified by chemical after treatment	Replace text with: Modification of the polymer after polymerisation, with the exception that (a) neutralisation of carboxylic acid

Location of reference to be changed	**Referenced subclass or group to be changed**	**Section of definition**	**Action; New reference symbol; New text**
			containing copolymers to form epoxide containing esters (C08L 23/0884) and (b) saponified copolymers, e.g. ethylene vinyl alcohol [EVA] copolymers (C08L 23/0861) are not regarded as after treatments in the sense of C08L 23/00
C08L45/00	C08L23/0861	Glossary of terms – Modified by chemical after treatment	Replace text with: Modification of the polymer after polymerisation, with the exception that (a) neutralisation of carboxylic acid containing copolymers to form epoxide containing esters (C08L 23/0884) and (b) saponified copolymers, e.g. ethylene vinyl alcohol [EVA] copolymers (C08L 23/0861) are not regarded as after treatments in the sense of C08L 23/00
C08L49/00	C08L23/0861	Glossary of terms – Modified by chemical after treatment	Replace text with: Modification of the polymer after polymerisation, with the exception that (a) neutralisation of carboxylic acid containing copolymers to form epoxide containing esters (C08L 23/0884) and (b) saponified copolymers, e.g. ethylene vinyl alcohol [EVA] copolymers (C08L 23/0861) are not regarded as after

Location of reference to be changed	Referenced subclass or group to be changed	Section of definition	Action; New reference symbol; New text
			treatments in the sense of C08L 23/00
C09D107/00	C09D123/16	Informative references	Replace text with: Coating compositions of copolymers of ethylene-propylene or ethylene-propylene-diene, e.g. EPM or EPDM rubber
C09D123/00	C08L23/0861	Glossary of terms – Modified by chemical after treatment	Replace text with: Modification of the polymer after polymerisation, with the exception that (a) neutralisation of carboxylic acid containing copolymers to form epoxide containing esters (C08L 23/0884) and (b) saponified copolymers, e.g. ethylene vinyl alcohol [EVA] copolymers (C08L 23/0861) are not regarded as after treatments in the sense of C08L 23/00
C09D123/00	C09D123/0815	Special rules of classification	Replace text with: Choice of symbol for copolymer: • a composition of copolymers get the symbol of the major component, except if there is a lower group which specifies the comonomer in minority (see also last place rule), e.g. ethylene

Location of reference to be changed	Referenced subclass or group to be changed	Section of definition	Action; New reference symbol; New text
			butylene copolymers (ethene comonomer in majority) would be classified in C09D 123/ 0815, and not in C09D 123/ 20, but ethylene butylene copolymers (butene in majority) would be classified in C09D 123/ 20, not in C09D 123/ 0815.
C09D123/00	C09D123/06	Special rules of classification	Replace text with: Example 2: A coating composition containing 80 parts of polyethylene and 20 parts of polyvinylchloride is classified as (C09D 123/06, C08L 27/06).
C09D123/00	C08L23/06	Special rules of classification	Replace text with: Example 4: A coating composition containing 50 parts of polyethylene and 50 parts of polyvinylchloride is classified in (C09D 123/06, C08L 27/06) and in groups (C09D 127/06, C08L 23/06).
C09D123/0815	C09D123/16	Limiting references	Replace text with: Ethylene-propylene rubber [EPR] or

Location of reference to be changed	**Referenced subclass or group to be changed**	**Section of definition**	**Action; New reference symbol; New text**
			ethylene-propylene-diene rubber [EPDR]
C09D123/14	C09D123/16	Limiting references	Replace text with: Coatings containing ethylene-propylene rubber [EPR] or ethylene-propylene-diene rubber [EPDR]
C09D147/00	C08L23/16	Informative references	Replace text with: Ethylene-propylene or ethylene-propylene-diene copolymers
C09J119/00	C09J123/16	Informative references	Replace text with: Adhesive compositions of copolymers of etheylne-propylene or ethylene-propylene-diene, e.g. EPM or EPDM rubber
C09J123/00	C09J123/0815	Special rules of classification	Replace text with: Choice of symbol for copolymer: • A composition of copolymers gets the symbol of the major component, except if there is a lower class which specifies the comonomer in minority (see also last place rule), e.g. ethylene butylene copolymers (ethene comonomer in majority) would be

Location of reference to be changed	**Referenced subclass or group to be changed**	**Section of definition**	**Action; New reference symbol; New text**
			classified in C09J 123/0815, and not in C09J 123/20, but ethylene butylene copolymers (butene in majority) would be classified in C09J 123/20, not in C09J 123/0815.
C09J123/00	C08L23/0861	Glossary of terms	Replace text with: Modification of the polymer after polymerisation, with the exception that (a) neutralisation of carboxylic acid containing copolymers to form epoxide containing esters (C08L 23/0884) and (b) saponified copolymers, e.g. ethylene vinyl alcohol [EVA] copolymers (C08L 23/0861) are not regarded as after treatments in the sense of C08L 23/00
C09J123/14	C09J123/16	Limiting references	Replace text with: Adhesive compositions of copolymers of etheylne-propylene or ethylene-propylene-diene, e.g. EPM or EPDM rubber
C09J147/00	C09J123/16	Informative references	Replace text with: Adhesive compositions of

Location of reference to be changed	**Referenced subclass or group to be changed**	**Section of definition**	**Action; New reference symbol; New text**
			copolymers of ethylene-propylene or ethylene-propylene-diene, e.g. adhesive compositions of EPM or EPDM rubber

NOTES:

- The CRL tables above are used for changes to locations **outside** of the project scope. Changes to references in scheme titles or definitions inside the project scope will be reflected in the "scheme change" template or one of the "definition" templates.
- In addition to other changes proposed in the tables above, in the column titled "Referenced subclass or group to be changed," **referenced** D symbols should indicate an action of "delete" or should indicate a replacement symbol and **referenced** F symbols should indicate a replacement symbol.
- When a reference is deleted, text related to that reference will also be deleted unless other references or a range of references associated with the same text remain.