

EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE
U.S. PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

CPC NOTICE OF CHANGES 1903

DATE: MAY 1, 2026

PROJECT MP12140

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

<u>Action</u>	<u>Subclass</u>	<u>Group(s)</u>
SCHEME:		
Titles Changed:	C22C	SUBCLASS
	C22C	33/02
	C22C	33/0207
	C22C	33/0235
	C22C	33/0242
Notes Modified:	C22C	SUBCLASS
Guidance Headings New:	C22C	2200/00
DEFINITIONS:		
Definitions Modified:	C22C	SUBCLASS
	C22C	5/00
	C22C	7/00
	C22C	9/00
	C22C	11/00
	C22C	12/00
	C22C	13/00
	C22C	14/00
	C22C	16/00
	C22C	18/00
	C22C	19/00
	C22C	20/00
	C22C	21/00
	C22C	22/00
	C22C	23/00
	C22C	24/00
	C22C	25/00
	C22C	26/00
	C22C	27/00
	C22C	28/00
	C22C	29/00
	C22C	30/00
	C22C	33/00
	C22C	33/02
	C22C	35/00
	C22C	37/00
	C22C	38/00
	C22C	43/00
	C22C	45/00
	C22F	1/10

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): C06C15/00.

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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 C22C - ALLOYS

<u>Type*</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Indent Level Number of dots (e.g. 0, 1, 2)</u>	<u>Title</u> <u>“CPC only” text should normally be enclosed in {curly brackets}**</u>	<u>Transferred to#</u>
M	C22C	SUBCLASS	ALLOYS (treatment of alloys C21D, C22F)	
M	C22C33/02	1	by powder metallurgy	
M	C22C33/0207	2	{Using a mixture of pre-alloyed powders or a master alloy}	
M	C22C33/0235	2	{Starting from compounds, e.g. oxides}	
M	C22C33/0242	2	{using the impregnating technique}	

*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.

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- 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.

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C. New, Modified or Deleted Note(s)

SUBCLASS C22C - ALLOYS

<u>Type*</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Old Note</u>	<u>New/Modified Note</u>
M	C22C	<p>1. In this subclass, the following terms or expressions are used with the meanings indicated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "alloys" includes also: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. metallic composite materials containing a substantial proportion of fibres or other somewhat larger particles; b. ceramic compositions containing free metal bonded to carbides, diamond, oxides, borides, nitrides or silicides, e.g. cermets, or other metal compounds, e.g. oxynitrides or sulfides, other than as macroscopic reinforcing agents; • "based on" requires at least 50% by weight of the specified constituent or of the specified group of constituents. <p>2. Groups C22C 43/00 - C22C 49/00 take precedence over groups C22C 1/00 - C22C 38/00. {This Note corresponds to IPC Note (1) relating to C22C 1/00 - C22C 38/00.}</p> <p>3. In groups C22C 37/00 and C22C 38/00, the last place priority rule is applied, i.e. at each hierarchical level, in the absence of an indication to the contrary, an</p>	<p>1. In this subclass, the following terms or expressions are used with the meanings indicated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "alloys" includes also: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. metallic composite materials containing a substantial proportion of fibres or other somewhat larger particles; b. ceramic compositions containing free metal bonded to carbides, diamond, oxides, borides, nitrides or silicides, e.g. cermets, or other metal compounds, e.g. oxynitrides or sulfides, other than as macroscopic reinforcing agents; • "based on" requires at least 50% by weight of the specified constituent or of the specified group of constituents. <p>2. Groups C22C 43/00 - C22C 49/00 take precedence over groups C22C 1/00 - C22C 38/00. {This Note corresponds to IPC Note (1) relating to C22C 1/00 - C22C 38/00.}</p> <p>3. In groups C22C 37/00 and C22C 38/00, the last place priority rule is applied, i.e. at each hierarchical level, in the absence of an indication to the contrary, an alloy is classified in the last appropriate place that provides for one of the alloying components. {This Note corresponds to IPC Note (1) relating to C22C 37/00 - C22C 38/00.}</p>

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<u>Type*</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Old Note</u>	<u>New/Modified Note</u>
		<p>alloy is classified in the last appropriate place that provides for one of the alloying components. {This Note corresponds to IPC Note (1) relating to C22C 37/00 - C22C 38/00.}</p> <p>4. {In this subclass it is desirable to classify the individual aspects of combinations of processes or materials for powder metallurgy using Combination Sets with symbols chosen from groups C22C 1/00 - C22C 43/00 or from groups B22F 1/00 - B22F 9/00.}</p> <p>5. {In this subclass the special database "ALLOYS" is used. This system includes patent documents classified in groups C22C 1/04 and C22C 5/00 - C22C 49/14 and provides information on the composition of the alloys, their uses and characteristics.}</p>	

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

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

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

SUBCLASS C22C - ALLOYS

<u>Type*</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Old Guidance Heading</u>	<u>New/Modified Guidance Heading</u>
N	C22C 2200/00 - C22C 2200/00		Alloys with specific crystalline structure

*N = new guidance heading, M =modified guidance heading, D = deleted guidance heading

NOTES:

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

2. A. DEFINITIONS (modified)

C22C

Definition statement

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

Ferrous and non-ferrous alloys, radioactive alloys, amorphous alloys or alloys containing fibres or filaments.

It also covers cermet, master alloys, metal matrix composites, methods of making amorphous alloys, as well as methods of making alloys by melting, by powder metallurgy or by removing material from alloys to produce alloys of different constitution.

Therefore, the term "alloys" includes:

- a) metallic composite materials containing a substantial proportion of fibres or other somewhat larger particles; and
- b) ceramic compositions containing free metal bonded to carbides, diamond, oxides, borides, nitrides or silicides, e.g. cermet or other metal compounds, e.g. oxynitrides or sulfides, other than as macroscopic reinforcing agents.

Relationships with other classification places

Replace: The Relationships text with the revised text below.

When the alloy is produced by a specifically described method (in examples or in claims), then the method is classified as well (subclasses [C22F](#), [C21D](#), [B22F](#), [C23C](#), [B23K](#), [C25D](#), [C25B](#), [B22D](#), [B21J](#), [B21B](#) or [B21C](#)).

When the alloy is intended for a particular use/product, then the use or product is classified as well (see informative references for some of them).

In the subclass of [B22F](#), combination sets (C-Sets) are used. Detailed information about C-Sets construction and the associated syntax rules is found in the definitions for [B22F](#).

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

Changing the physical structure of ferrous metals and ferrous alloys	C21D
Changing the physical structure of non-ferrous metals and non-ferrous alloys	C22F

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

Jewellery	A44C 27/00
Biomedical devices implantable into a human body, e.g. stents or filters	A61F
Dental alloys	A61K
Methods or apparatus for disinfecting or sterilising materials	A61L
Catalysts	B01J
Working metallic powder, powder metallurgical apparatus or processes	B22F
Soldering or welding materials	B23K 35/00
Layered products	B32B
Lithographic printing plates	B41N
Compounds composed of non-metallic elements; including H, halogen, O, S, P, Si, N, B, Se, Te and noble gases	C01B
Compounds of alkali metals, i.e. Li, Na, K, Rb, Sc and Fr	C01D

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Inorganic compounds containing metals or salts containing metals in groups IB, IIB, IIIA, IVA, IVB, VA, VB, VIB, VIIB, VIIIB and actinide series elements	C01G
Ceramics	C04B
Ceramic products containing shaped metallic materials	C04B 35/74
Flints	C06C 15/00
Processing of pig iron, e.g. refining, manufacture of wrought iron or steel	C21C
Refining of metals	C22B
Coating material with metallic material; Cementation (e.g. carburizing or nitriding) processes	C23C
Electrolytic production or refining of metals	C25C
Single crystals	C30B
Single crystals or homogeneous polycrystalline material with defined structure, e.g. directionally solidified	C30B 29/00
Non-positive-displacement machines or engines, e.g. steam turbines	F01D
Valve guides/valve seat inserts	F01L
Gas turbine plants	F02C
Shafts; Flexible shafts; Mechanical means for transmitting movement in a flexible sheathing; Elements of crankshaft mechanisms; Pivots; Pivotal connections; Rotary engineering elements other than gearing, coupling, clutch or brake elements; Bearings	F16C
Springs	F16F
Pistons, cylinders, sealings	F16J
Valves, taps, cocks; Actuating-floats; Devices for venting or aerating	F16K

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Heat exchangers	F28F
Armour constructions/plates	F41H
Magnetic head applications	G11B5/31
Magnetic alloy thin films (such as used in magneto-resistive applications in magnetic heads)	G11B5/39
Magnetic alloy thin films (such as used in magnetic thin film media applications)	G11B5/64
Magnetic alloy thin films (such as used in static memory applications)	G11C11/00
Nuclear reactors	G21C
Electrical wires	H01B
Magnets	H01F
Contacts	H01H
Shadow masks	H01J
Semiconductor devices, bonding wires and lead frames	H10
Batteries/fuel cells	H01M
Electrical connectors	H01R
Electronic components	H05K

Special rules of classification

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

The phrase "based on" means, in general, at least 50% by weight of the specified constituent or of the specified group of constituents.

The base of the alloy, in a broader sense, is interpreted as the metallic element which is the major constituent of the alloy, whether the content of that element is more or less than 50 wt%. For example: an alloy with Ni: 40 wt%, Fe: 30 wt%, Co: 30 wt%; its base is Ni.

It is possible for an alloy to have more than one base major constituent.

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When the alloy contains less than 50 wt% of each constituent, i.e. alloy with more than one base, then, in addition to the subclass C22C corresponding to the major constituent(s), at least one group under C22C30/00 is also given depending on the rest of the main alloying elements.

In C22C5/00 - C22C30/00 and C22C37/00 - C22C45/00, these groups are given for both inventive and additionally disclosed alloys, whether in the claims, description, figures or inventive examples.

The compositions of amorphous alloys are classified in group C22C45/00.

The methods of making Fe-based amorphous alloys are classified in group C22C33/003.

The methods of making amorphous alloys (other than Fe-based ones) are classified in group C22C1/11.

Semi-amorphous alloys are classified both as amorphous and as crystalline ones (groups C22C45/00 and C22C5/00 - C22C38/00).

The compositions of cast-iron alloys are classified in group C22C37/00.

The methods of making cast-iron alloys are classified in groups C22C33/08 - C22C33/12.

Alloys based on a metal not provided for in the groups C22C5/00 - C22C45/10, e.g. Ga-based, In-based alloys, are classified in group C22C28/00.

In the groups C22C5/00 - C22C30/00 and C22C37/00 - C22C45/00, the principle of multiple classification is applied, for a classification of a 100% disclosed alloy composition.

Metal compounds include:

- borides, carbide, hydrides, nitrides, oxides, sulfides, silicides, selenides, tellurides and carbonitrides;
- intermetallic compounds [IM] and complex compounds.

Note: a silicide, selenide or telluride is not considered as an intermetallic even though much scientific literature designates them as such.

Glossary of terms

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

alloy	a composition of plural elements at least one of which is a free metal. It also includes material containing any combination of fibres, filaments, whiskers and particles, e.g. carbides, diamond, oxides, borides, nitrides, silicides or
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	other metal compounds, e.g. oxynitrides or sulfides embedded in a metallic matrix.
amorphous	possessing no regular crystalline arrangement of atoms
base/based on	at least 50% by weight of the specified constituent or of the specified group of constituents, or the metallic element which is the largest constituent of the alloy
cermet	material containing any combination of fibres, filaments, whiskers and particles, e.g. carbides, diamond, oxides, borides, nitrides, silicides or other metal compounds, e.g. oxynitrides or sulfides embedded in a metallic matrix
master alloy	a mixture or alloy of elements which are to be added to a charge or molten metal in order to provide a desired composition, deoxidize the molten metal or provide a fine grain size
refining	purification of metal by removing impurities therefrom
solution/solutioning	heating of an alloy to a suitable temperature, holding it at that temperature long enough to cause one or more constituents to enter into a solid solution and then cooling if rapidly enough to hold the constituent(s) in solution

C22C 5/00**Definition statement**

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

Noble metal alloys, i.e. where the noble metal (Ag, Au, platinum group) is the major constituent.

Relationships with other classification places

Replace: The Relationships text with the revised text below.

When the alloy is produced by a specifically described method (in examples or claims), then the method is classified as well (subclasses [C22F](#), [C23C](#), [C23D](#), [B23K](#), [C25B](#), [B22D](#), [C25D](#), [B21J](#), [B21B](#) or [B21C](#)).

When the alloy is intended for a particular use or product, then the use or product is classified as well.

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Changing the physical structure of noble metals, and alloys based thereon, is classified in group [C22F 1/14](#).

References

Delete: The entire Limiting references section.

Informative references

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

Making alloys based on noble metals by powder metallurgy	C22C1/0466
Amorphous alloys with one or more of the noble metals as major constituent	C22C45/003
Jewellery	A44C27/00
Dental alloys	A61K
Catalysts	B01J
Working metallic powder; Manufacture of articles from metallic powder; Making metallic powder	B22F
Ag-based soldering or welding materials	B23K35/3006
Au-based soldering or welding materials	B23K35/3013
Laminates	B32B
Magnetic media/head laminates	G11B

Special rules of classification

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

In groups [C22C5/06](#) - [C22C5/10](#), the principle of multiple classification is applied.

For example: a silver alloy with Cu as the next major constituent is classified in group [C22C5/08](#).

When the alloy contains less than 50 wt% of each constituent, with a noble metal being a major constituent, then, in addition to the corresponding group under

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[C22C5/00](#), at least one group under [C22C30/00](#) is also given depending on the rest of the main alloying elements.

For example: for an alloy with 45 - 55 wt% Au, 35 - 45 wt% Cu and the rest is other metallic constituents, both groups [C22C5/02](#) and [C22C30/02](#) are given.

C22C 7/00

Definition statement

Replace: The Definition statement text with the revised text below.
Mercury alloys, i.e. where Hg is the major constituent.

Relationships with other classification places

Replace: The Relationships text with the revised text below.

When the alloy is produced by a specifically described method (in examples or in claims), then the method is classified as well (subclasses [C22F](#), [C23C](#), [C23D](#), [B23K](#), [C25B](#), [B22D](#), [C25D](#), [B21J](#), [B21B](#) or [B21C](#)).

When the alloy is intended for a particular use or product, then the use or product is classified as well.

Changing the physical structure of non-ferrous, and alloys based thereon, is classified in group [C22F1/16](#).

References

Delete: The entire Limiting references section.

Informative references

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

Amorphous alloys	C22C45/00
Dental alloys	A61K
Powder metallurgy	B22F

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Laminates	B32B
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Special rules of classification

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

When the alloy contains less than 50 wt% of each constituent, with Hg being a major constituent, then, in addition to the corresponding group under [C22C7/00](#), at least one group under [C22C30/00](#) is also given depending on the rest of the main alloying elements.

C22C 9/00

Definition statement

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

Copper alloys, i.e. where Cu is the major constituent.

Relationships with other classification places

Replace: The Relationships text with the revised text below.

When the alloy is produced by a specifically described method (in examples or in claims), then the method is classified as well (subclasses [C22F](#), [C23C](#), [C23D](#), [B23K](#), [C25B](#), [B22D](#), [C25D](#), [B21J](#), [B21B](#) or [B21C](#)).

When the alloy is intended for a particular use or product, then the use or product is classified as well.

Changing the physical structure of copper, or alloys based thereon, is classified in group [C22F1/08](#).

References

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

Amorphous alloys with Cu as major constituent	C22C45/001
Jewellery	A44C27/00
Biomedical devices, e.g. stents, orthopedic, nursing or contraceptive devices	A61F
Methods or apparatus for sterilizing materials or objects in general	A61L
Cu-based soldering or welding materials	B23K35/302
Laminates	B32B

Special rules of classificationReplace: The Special rules text with the revised text below.

In these groups, the principle of multiple classification is applied.

Depending on the next major constituent to Cu, the corresponding group under [C22C9/00](#) is/are given.

For example: a Cu alloy consisting of 30 wt% Sn, 30 wt% Zn, the balance being Cu, both groups [C22C9/02](#) and [C22C9/04](#) are given.

When the alloy contains less than 50 wt% of each constituent, with Cu being a major constituent, then, in addition to the corresponding group under [C22C9/00](#), group [C22C30/02](#) is given, and, depending on the remaining main alloying elements, [C22C30/00](#) and/or [C22C30/04](#) and/or [C22C30/06](#) may also be given.

C22C 11/00**Definition statement**Replace: The Definition statement text with the revised text below.

Lead alloys, i.e. where Pb is the major constituent.

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Relationships with other classification places

Replace: The Relationships text with the revised text below.

When the alloy is produced by a specifically described method (examples, claims), then the method is classified as well (subclasses [C22F](#), [C21D](#), [B22F](#), [C23C](#), [B23K](#), [C25D](#), [C25B](#), [B22D](#), [B21J](#), [B21B](#) or [B21C](#)).

When the alloy is intended for a particular use or product, then the use or product is classified as well.

Changing the physical structure of lead, or alloys based thereon, is classified in group [C22F 1/12](#).

References

Delete: The entire Limiting references section.

Informative references

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

Amorphous alloys	C22C45/00
Pb-based soldering or welding materials	B23K35/268
Laminates	B32B

Special rules of classification

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

In [C22C11/08](#) - [C22C11/10](#), the principle of multiple classification is applied.

A lead alloy with Bi as the next major constituent and comprising Sn is classified in group [C22C11/10](#).

For example: a Pb alloy consisting of 25 wt% Cu, 25 wt% Sn, the balance being Pb, both groups [C22C11/04](#) and [C22C11/06](#) are given.

When the alloy contains less than 50 wt% of each constituent, with Pb being a major constituent, then, in addition to the corresponding group under [C22C11/00](#), group [C22C30/04](#) is given, and, depending on the rest of the main alloying

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elements, groups [C22C30/00](#) and/or [C22C30/02](#) and/or [C22C30/06](#) may also be given.

C22C 12/00

Definition statement

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

Antimony or bismuth alloys, i.e. where Sb or Bi is the major constituent.

Relationships with other classification places

Replace: The Relationships text with the revised text below.

When the alloy is produced by a specifically described method (examples, claims), then the method is classified as well (subclasses [C22F](#), [C21D](#), [B22F](#), [C23C](#), [B23K](#), [C25D](#), [C25B](#), [B22D](#), [B21J](#), [B21B](#) or [B21C](#)).

When the alloy is intended for a particular use or product, then the use or product is classified as well.

Changing the physical structure of antimony, bismuth, or alloys based thereon, is classified in group [C22F1/16](#).

References

Delete: The entire Limiting references section.

Informative references

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

Amorphous alloys	C22C45/00
Bi-based soldering or welding materials	B23K35/264
Laminates	B32B

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Special rules of classification

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

When the alloy contains less than 50 wt% of each constituent, with Sb or Bi being a major constituent, then, in addition to the corresponding group under [C22C12/00](#), at least one group under [C22C30/00](#) is also given depending on the rest of the main alloying elements.

C22C 13/00

Definition statement

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

Tin alloys, i.e. where Sn is the major constituent.

Relationships with other classification places

Replace: The Relationships text with the revised text below.

When the alloy is produced by a specifically described method (examples, claims), then the method is classified as well (subclasses [C22F](#), [C21D](#), [B22F](#), [C23C](#), [B23K](#), [C25D](#), [C25B](#), [B22D](#), [B21J](#), [B21B](#) or [B21C](#)).

When the alloy is intended for a particular use or product, then the use or product is classified as well.

Changing the physical structure of tin, or alloys based thereon, is classified in group [C22F 1/16](#).

References

Delete: The entire Limiting references section.

Informative references

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

Amorphous alloys	C22C45/00
Sn-based soldering or welding materials	B23K35/262

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Laminates	B32B
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Special rules of classification

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

In these groups, the principle of multiple classification is applied.

A tin alloy with Bi as the next major constituent is classified in group [C22C13/02](#) (last place rule).

For example: a Sn alloy consisting of 25 wt% Bi, 25 wt% Zn, the balance being Sn; both groups [C22C13/00](#) and [C22C13/02](#) are given.

When the alloy contains less than 50 wt% of each constituent, with Sn being a major constituent, then, in addition to the corresponding group under [C22C13/00](#), group [C22C30/04](#) is given, and, depending on the rest of the main alloying elements, groups [C22C30/00](#) and/or [C22C30/02](#) and/or [C22C30/06](#) may also be given.

C22C 14/00

Definition statement

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

Titanium alloys, i.e. where Ti is the major constituent.

Relationships with other classification places

Replace: The Relationships text with the revised text below.

When the alloy is produced by a specifically described method (examples, claims), then the method is classified as well (subclasses [C22F](#), [C21D](#), [B22F](#), [C23C](#), [B23K](#), [C25D](#), [C25B](#), [B22D](#), [B21J](#), [B21B](#) or [B21C](#)).

When the alloy is intended for a particular use or product, then the use or product is classified as well.

Changing the physical structure of titanium, or alloys based thereon, is classified in group [C22F 1/183](#).

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References

Delete: The entire Limiting references section.

Informative references

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

Amorphous alloys with molybdenum, tungsten, niobium, tantalum, titanium, zirconium or Hf as major constituent	C22C45/10
Ti-based soldering or welding materials	B23K35/325
Laminates	B32B

Special rules of classification

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

When the alloy contains less than 50 wt% of each constituent, with Ti being a major constituent, then, in addition to the corresponding group in C22C14/00, at least one group under C22C30/00 is given depending on the rest of the main alloying element(s).

C22C 16/00**Definition statement**

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

Zirconium alloys, i.e. where Zr is the major constituent.

Relationships with other classification places

Replace: The Relationships text with the revised text below.

When the alloy is produced by a specifically described method (examples, claims), then the method is classified as well (subclasses C22F, C21D, B22F, C23C, B23K, C25D, C25B, B22D, B21J, B21B or B21C).

When the alloy is intended for a particular use/product, then the use/product is classified as well.

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Changing the physical structure of zirconium, or alloys based thereon, is classified in group [C22F 1/186](#).

References

Delete: The entire Limiting references section.

Informative references

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

Amorphous alloys with molybdenum, tungsten, niobium, tantalum, titanium, zirconium or Hf as major constituent	C22C45/10
Soldering or welding materials that has a melting point higher than 1550 deg C	B23K35/32
Laminates	B32B

Special rules of classification

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

When the alloy contains less than 50 wt% of each constituent, with Zr being a major constituent, then, in addition to the corresponding group under [C22C16/00](#), at least one group under [C22C30/00](#) is given depending on the rest of the main alloying element(s).

C22C 18/00

Definition statement

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

Zinc alloys, i.e. where Zn is the major constituent.

Relationships with other classification places

Replace: The Relationships text with the revised text below.

When the alloy is produced by a specifically described method (examples, claims), then the method is classified as well (subclasses [C22F](#), [C21D](#), [B22F](#), [C23C](#), [B23K](#), [C25D](#), [C25B](#), [B22D](#), [B21J](#), [B21B](#) or [B21C](#)).

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When the alloy is intended for a particular use or product, then the use or product is classified as well.

Changing the physical structure of zinc or cadmium, or alloys based thereon, is classified in group [C22F 1/165](#).

References

Delete: The entire Limiting references section.

Informative references

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

Amorphous alloys	C22C45/00
Zn-based soldering or welding materials	B23K35/282
Laminates	B32B

Special rules of classification

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

In these groups, the principle of multiple classification is applied.

For example: a Zn alloy consisting of 20 wt% Cu, 20 wt% Al, the balance being Zn; both groups [C22C18/02](#) and [C22C18/04](#) are given.

When the alloy contains less than 50 wt% of each constituent, with Zn being a major constituent, then, in addition to the corresponding group under [C22C18/00](#), group [C22C30/06](#) is given, and, depending on the rest of the main alloying elements, groups [C22C30/00](#) and/or [C22C30/02](#) and/or [C22C30/04](#) may also be given.

[C22C 19/00](#)

Definition statement

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

Nickel or cobalt alloys, i.e. where Ni or Co is the major constituent.

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Relationships with other classification places

Replace: The Relationships text with the revised text below.

When the alloy is produced by a specifically described method (examples, claims), then the method is classified as well (subclasses [C22F](#), [C21D](#), [B22F](#), [C23C](#), [B23K](#), [C25D](#), [C25B](#), [B22D](#), [B21J](#), [B21B](#) or [B21C](#)).

When the alloy is intended for a particular use/product, then the use/product is classified as well.

Changing the physical structure of nickel, cobalt, or alloys based thereon, is classified in group [C22F 1/10](#).

References

Delete: The entire Limiting references section.

Informative references

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

Amorphous alloys with nickel or cobalt as major constituent	C22C45/04
Amorphous alloys with Fe, Co or Ni as the major constituent	C22C45/008
Ni-based soldering or welding materials	B23K35/3033
Co-based soldering or welding materials	B23K35/3046
Laminates	B32B
Information storage based on relative movement between record carrier and transducer	G11B
Devices or arrangements for storage of digital or analogue information	G11C

Special rules of classification

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

In these groups, the principle of multiple classification is applied.

In groups [C22C19/05](#) - [C22C19/058](#), multiple symbols may be given for Ni-based alloys depending on the Cr content and the presence of Mo, W in it.

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For example: a nickel alloy with 8 - 32 wt% Cr comprising also Mo is classified in groups [C22C19/057](#), [C22C19/056](#), [C22C19/055](#) and [C22C19/053](#). Depending on the composition, groups [C22C19/002](#) - [C22C19/007](#) may also be given.

Cobalt alloys are classified in group [C22C19/07](#). Depending on the composition, groups [C22C19/002](#) - [C22C19/007](#) may also be given.

When the alloy contains less than 50 wt% of each constituent, with Ni or cobalt being a major constituent, then, in addition to the corresponding group under [C22C19/00](#), at least one group under [C22C30/00](#) is also given depending on the rest of the main alloying elements.

C22C 20/00

Definition statement

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

Cadmium alloys, i.e. where Cd is the major constituent.

Relationships with other classification places

Replace: The Relationships text with the revised text below.

When the alloy is produced by a specifically described method (examples, claims), then the method is classified as well (subclasses [C22F](#), [C21D](#), [B22F](#), [C23C](#), [B23K](#), [C25D](#), [C25B](#), [B22D](#), [B21J](#), [B21B](#) or [B21C](#)).

When the alloy is intended for a particular use or product, then the use or product is classified as well.

Changing the physical structure of cadmium, or alloys based thereon, is classified in group [C22F 1/165](#).

References

Delete: The entire Limiting references section.

Informative references

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

Amorphous alloys	C22C45/00
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Cd-based soldering or welding materials	B23K35/266
Laminates	B32B

Special rules of classification

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

When the alloy contains less than 50 wt% of each constituent, with Cd being a major constituent, then, in addition to the corresponding group under C22C20/00, at least one group under C22C30/00 is also given depending on the rest of the main alloying elements.

In an alloy consisting of 40 - 50 wt% Cd, 40 - 50 wt% Pb and the rest other metallic constituents, the corresponding groups under C22C20/00 and C22C30/00 are given. At least one group is also given in C22C11/00 for the lead-base alloy.

C22C 21/00

Definition statement

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

Aluminium alloys, i.e. where Al is the major constituent.

Relationships with other classification places

Replace: The Relationships text with the revised text below.

When the alloy is produced by a specifically described method (examples, claims), then the method is classified as well (subclasses C22F, C21D, B22F, C23C, B23K, C25D, C25B, B22D, B21J, B21B or B21C).

When the alloy is intended for a particular use or product, then the use or product is classified as well.

Changing the physical structure of aluminium, or alloys based thereon, is classified in groups C22F1/04 - C22F1/057.

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References

Delete: The entire Limiting references section.

Informative references

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

Amorphous alloys with aluminium as major constituent	C22C45/08
Al-based soldering or welding materials	B23K35/286
Laminates	B32B

Special rules of classification

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

In these groups, the principle of multiple classification is applied.

Depending on the next major constituent to Al, the corresponding group under [C22C21/00](#) is given. In the case of more than one next major constituent(s), then at least one group under [C22C21/00](#) is given.

An Al-alloy with Cu as the next major constituent comprising Si, Mg and Zn as additional alloying elements is classified in groups [C22C21/14](#), [C22C21/16](#) and [C22C21/18](#).

When the alloy contains less than 50 wt% of each constituent, with Al being a major constituent, then, in addition to the corresponding group under [C22C21/00](#), at least one group under [C22C30/00](#) is also given depending on the remaining main alloying elements.

C22C 22/00**Definition statement**

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

Manganese alloys, i.e. where Mn is the major constituent.

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Relationships with other classification places

Replace: The Relationships text with the revised text below.

When the alloy is produced by a specifically described method (examples, claims), then the method is classified as well (subclasses [C22F](#), [C21D](#), [B22F](#), [C23C](#), [B23K](#), [C25D](#), [C25B](#), [B22D](#), [B21J](#), [B21B](#) or [B21C](#)).

When the alloy is intended for a particular use or product, then the use or product is classified as well.

Changing the physical structure of manganese, or alloys based thereon, is classified in group [C22F 1/16](#).

References

Delete: The entire Limiting references section.

Informative references

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

Amorphous alloy	C22C45/00
Mn-based soldering or welding materials	B23K35/3026
Laminates	B32B

Special rules of classification

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

When the alloy contains less than 50 wt% of each constituent, with Mn being a major constituent, then, in addition to the corresponding group under [C22C22/00](#), at least one group under [C22C30/00](#) is also given depending on the rest of the main alloying elements.

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C22C 23/00**Definition statement**

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

Magnesium alloys, i.e. where Mg is the major constituent, i.e. the base of the alloy.

Relationships with other classification places

Replace: The Relationships text with the revised text below.

When the alloy is produced by a specifically described method (examples, claims), then the method is classified as well (subclasses [C22F](#), [C21D](#), [B22F](#), [C23C](#), [B23K](#), [C25D](#), [C25B](#), [B22D](#), [B21J](#), [B21B](#) or [B21C](#)).

When the alloy is intended for a particular use or product, then the use or product is classified as well.

Changing the physical structure of manganese, or alloys based thereon, is classified in group [C22F1/06](#).

References

Delete: The entire Limiting references section.

Informative references

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

Amorphous alloys with magnesium as major constituent	C22C45/005
Mg-based soldering or welding materials	B23K35/284
Laminates	B32B

Special rules of classification

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

In these groups, the principle of multiple classification is applied.

Depending on the next major constituent to Mg, the corresponding group under [C22C23/00](#) is given. In a case of more than one next major constituent(s), then multiple groups under [C22C23/00](#) are given.

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For example: a Mg alloy consisting of 20 wt% Zn, 20 wt% Al, the balance being Mg, both groups [C22C23/02](#) and [C22C23/04](#) are given.

When the alloy contains less than 50 wt% of each constituent, with Mg being a major constituent, then, in addition to the corresponding group under [C22C23/00](#), at least one group under [C22C30/00](#) is also given depending on the rest of the main alloying elements.

C22C 24/00

Definition statement

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

Alkali or alkaline earth metal alloys, i.e. where Li, Na, K, Rb, Cs, Fr, Ca, Sr, Ba or Ra is the major constituent.

Relationships with other classification places

Replace: The Relationships text with the revised text below.

When the alloy is produced by a specifically described method (examples, claims), then the method is classified as well (subclasses [C22F](#), [C21D](#), [B22F](#), [C23C](#), [B23K](#), [C25D](#), [C25B](#), [B22D](#), [B21J](#), [B21B](#) or [B21C](#)).

When the alloy is intended for a particular use or product, then the use or product is classified as well.

Changing the physical structure of alkali, alkali-earth metals, or alloys based thereon, is classified in subclass [C22F](#).

References

Delete: The entire Limiting references section.

Informative references

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

Amorphous alloys	C22C45/00
Soldering or welding materials	B23K35/24
Laminates	B32B

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Special rules of classification

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

When the alloy contains less than 50 wt% of each constituent, with an alkali or alkaline earth metal being a major constituent, then, in addition to the corresponding group under [C22C24/00](#), at least one group under [C22C30/00](#) is also given depending on the rest of the main alloying elements.

C22C 25/00**Definition statement**

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

Beryllium alloys, i.e. where Be is the major constituent.

Relationships with other classification places

Replace: The Relationships text with the revised text below.

When the alloy is produced by a specifically described method (examples, claims), then the method is classified as well (subclasses [C22F](#), [C21D](#), [B22F](#), [C23C](#), [B23K](#), [C25D](#), [C25B](#), [B22D](#), [B21J](#), [B21B](#) or [B21C](#)).

When the alloy is intended for a particular use or product, then the use or product is classified as well.

Changing the physical structure of beryllium, or alloys based thereon, is classified in group [C22F1/16](#).

References

Delete: The entire Limiting references section.

Informative references

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

Amorphous alloys with beryllium as major constituent	C22C45/06
Soldering or welding materials	B23K35/24
Laminates	B32B

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Special rules of classification

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

When the alloy contains less than 50 wt% of each constituent, with Be being a major constituent, then, in addition to the corresponding group under [C22C25/00](#), at least one group under [C22C30/00](#) is also given depending on the rest of the main alloying elements.

C22C 26/00**References**

Delete: The entire Limiting references section.

Informative references

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

Preparation of diamond using ultra high-pressure processes	B01J3/06
Composite workpieces or articles	B22F7/06
Laminates	B32B
Carbon or carbon compounds	C01B32/00
Preparation of carbon nanosized materials, e.g. fullerenes	C01B32/152
Preparation of carbon nanotubes	C01B32/158
Preparation of graphene	C01B32/182
Diamond with silicon binder	C04B

Special rules of classification

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

In case there are other compounds present apart from the main compound, this additional information concerning the composition of the further compound will be given by an indexing code; fullerenes and carbon nanotubes are also indicated by means of an indexing code.

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In case the composition is expressed in general terms or is not the basis of the invention, the composition is indexed with the orthogonal indexing codes of subclass [B22F](#).

Synonyms and Keywords

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

PCD	Polycrystalline diamond
Fullerenes	Buckyballs

C22C 27/00

Definition statement

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

Rhenium or refractory metal alloys other than Ti or Zr based alloys, i.e. where Re, V, Cr, Nb, Mo, Hf, Ta or W is another major constituent.

Relationships with other classification places

Replace: The Relationships text with the revised text below.

When the alloy is produced by a specifically described method (examples, claims), then the method is classified as well (subclasses [C22F](#), [C21D](#), [B22F](#), [C23C](#), [B23K](#), [C25D](#), [C25B](#), [B22D](#), [B21J](#), [B21B](#) or [B21C](#)).

When the alloy is intended for a particular use or product, then the use or product is classified as well.

Changing the physical structure of refractory metals, i.e. V, Cr, Nb, Mo, Hf, Ta, W, or alloys based thereon, is classified in group [C22F 1/18](#).

References

Delete: The entire Limiting references section.

Informative references

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

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Amorphous alloys	C22C45/00
Soldering or welding materials	B23K35/24
Laminates	B32B
Information storage based on relative movement between record carrier and transducer	G11B
Devices or arrangements for storage of digital or analogue information	G11C

Special rules of classification

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

In these groups, the principle of multiple classification is applied.

When the alloy contains less than 50 wt% of each constituent, with refractory metals, i.e. V, Cr, Nb, Mo, Hf, Ta and/or W being another major constituent, then, in addition to the corresponding group under C22C27/00, at least one group under C22C30/00 is also given depending on the rest of the main alloying elements.

C22C 28/00

Definition statement

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

Alloys not otherwise provided for, such as alloys based on Ga, Ge, In or rare earth metals.

Relationships with other classification places

Replace: The Relationships text with the revised text below.

When the alloy is produced by a specifically described method (examples, claims), then the method is classified as well (subclasses C22F, C21D, B22F, C23C, B23K, C25D, C25B, B22D, B21J, B21B or B21C).

When the alloy is intended for a particular use or product, then the use or product is classified as well.

Changing the physical structure of non-ferrous metals and non-ferrous alloys is classified in subclass C22F.

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References

Delete: The entire Limiting references section.

Informative references

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

Amorphous alloys	C22C45/00
Soldering or welding materials	B23K35/24
Laminates	B32B
Compounds composed of non-metallic elements, including H, halogen, O, S, P, Si, N, B, Se, Te or noble gases	C01B
Compounds of alkali metals, i.e. Li, Na, K, Rb, Sc or Fr	C01D
Inorganic compounds containing metals or salts containing metals in groups IB, IIB, IIIA, IVA, IVB, VA, VB, VIB, VIIB, VIIIB and actinide series elements	C01G

Special rules of classification

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

When the alloy contains less than 50 wt% of each constituent, then, in addition to the corresponding group under [C22C28/00](#), at least one group under [C22C30/00](#) is also given depending on the rest of the main alloying elements.

C22C 29/00**Definition statement**

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

Alloys containing more than 50 wt% of carbides, oxides, nitrides, borides, oxynitrides or sulfides, i.e. cermet.

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ReferencesDelete: The entire Limiting references section.**Informative references**Replace: The Informative references table with the revised table below.

Dry process for making cermet	C22C1/05
Cubic or wurtzitic boron nitrides	C22C26/00
Non-ferrous alloys containing at least 5 wt% but less than 50 wt% of carbides, oxides, nitrides, borides, oxynitrides or sulfides	C22C32/00
Ferrous alloys obtained by powder metallurgy with more than 5 wt% of carbides, nitrides or borides	C22C33/0292
Welding or soldering materials	B23K35/327
Laminates	B32B
Spray coating material	C23C4/06
Magnetic media/head laminates	G11B

Special rules of classificationReplace: The existing Special rules text with the revised text below.

Depending on the composition of either the matrix or the main metallic or non-metallic compound, the composition is classified in one of the subgroups of [C22C29/00](#).

When the composition is expressed in general terms or is not the basis of the invention, the composition is indexed with the orthogonal indexing codes of subclass [B22F](#).

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

Cermet	Metal matrix ceramic [MMC]
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C22C 30/00**Definition statement**

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

Alloys of multiple bases, i.e. with more than one element as major constituents.

Relationships with other classification places

Replace: The Relationships text with the revised text below.

When the alloy is produced by a specifically described method (examples, claims), then the method is classified as well (subclasses [C22F](#), [C21D](#), [B22F](#), [C23C](#), [B23K](#), [C25D](#), [C25B](#), [B22D](#), [B21J](#), [B21B](#) or [B21C](#)).

When the alloy is intended for a particular use or product, then the use or product is classified as well.

References

Delete: The entire Limiting references section.

Informative references

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

Amorphous alloys	C22C45/00
Powder metallurgy	B22F
Soldering or welding materials	B23K35/24
Laminates	B32B
Coatings, sputtering targets	C23C
Magnetic media/head laminates	G11B
Magnets	H01F

Special rules of classification

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

In these groups, the principle of multiple classification is applied.

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Depending on whether the alloy contains Cu, Sn, Pb and/or Zn, the corresponding group under [C22C30/00](#) is given. When the alloy comprises more than one of Cu, Sn, Pb and/or Zn, then additional group(s) under [C22C30/00](#) is/are given.

For example: an alloy consisting of 40 wt% Cu, 40 wt% Sn and 20% Zn is classified in [C22C30/02](#), [C22C30/04](#) and [C22C30/06](#).

In addition to the corresponding group under [C22C30/00](#), other groups in [C22C](#) may also be given based on the specific embodiments.

C22C 33/00

Definition statement

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

Methods of making ferrous alloys, cast irons, amorphous ferrous alloys not provided in any of subclasses [C21D](#), [C22B](#) or [C21B](#).

Use of master alloys for the production of ferrous alloys.

Relationships with other classification places

Replace: The Relationships text with the revised text below.

The compositions of the amorphous alloys are classified in group [C22C45/00](#).

The methods of making amorphous alloys (other than Fe-based ones) are classified in group [C22C1/11](#).

Methods of changing the physical structure of ferrous alloys are classified in subclass [C21D](#).

The cast iron compositions are classified in group [C22C37/00](#).

Master alloy compositions are classified in group [C22C35/00](#).

When the alloy is intended for a particular use or product, then the use or product is classified as well.

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ReferencesDelete: The entire Limiting references section.***Informative references***Replace: The Informative references table with the revised table below.

Powder metallurgy methods	B22F
Refining of metals	C22B

Delete: The entire Special rules section.**C22C 33/02****References*****Informative references***Replace: The Informative references table with the revised table below.

Chemical treatment of metallic powders (including decarburising)	B22F1/145
Mixtures of metal powders	B22F1/09
Starting from powder comprising reducible metal compounds	B22F3/001
Impregnating workpieces or articles from metallic articles powder as after-treatment	B22F3/26

Special rules of classificationReplace: The Special rules text with the revised text below.

Iron or steel alloys containing metal or non-metallic compounds are classified as follows:

- ODS steels: group [C22C32/0026](#);
- containing more than 5 wt% carbides, nitrides or borides (not boron nitride): group [C22C33/0292](#);

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- containing phosphorus compounds: group [C22C33/0214](#);
- containing sulphur compounds: group [C22C33/0221](#);
- containing other compounds, including boron nitrides and less than 5 wt% carbides, nitrides or borides, or more than 5wt% graphite: group [C22C33/0228](#).

When the composition is expressed in general terms or is not the basis of the invention, the composition is indexed with the orthogonal indexing codes of subclass [B22F](#).

C22C 35/00

Definition statement

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

Master alloys used for the production of iron or steel.

Relationships with other classification places

Replace: The Relationships text with the revised text below.

Ferrous alloys and steels are classified in group [C22C38/00](#).

The cast iron compositions are classified in group [C22C37/00](#).

Methods of changing the physical structure of ferrous alloys or metal alloys are classified in subclass [C21D](#).

Making ferrous alloys by melting using master alloys is classified in group [C22C33/06](#).

References

Delete: The entire Limiting references section.

Informative references

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

Powder metallurgy	B22F
Refining of metals	C22B

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Special rules of classification

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

Fe-based master alloys are classified in group [C22C35/005](#).

C22C 37/00

Definition statement

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

Cast iron alloy compositions.

Relationships with other classification places

Replace: The Relationships text with the revised text below.

Making cast iron alloys is classified in groups [C22C33/08](#) - [C22C33/12](#).

References

Delete: The entire Limiting references section.

Informative references

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

Making cast iron alloys	C22C33/08
Steel alloy compositions	C22C38/00
Refining of metals	C22B

Special rules of classification

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

If the cast iron contains spheroidal or nodular graphite, then it is classified in group [C22C37/04](#).

In these groups, principle of multiple classification is applied.

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Depending on whether the cast iron contains Cr, Al or Si, the corresponding groups under [C22C37/00](#) are given.

When a cast iron contains spheroidal graphite, as well as Cr, Ni and Si, additional groups [C22C37/04](#), [C22C37/08](#) and [C22C37/10](#) are given.

C22C 38/00

Definition statement

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

Iron-based alloys and all types of steels, such as low-alloy steels, dual-phase steels, tool steels, spring steels, maraging steels, stainless steels, ferritic, austenitic, martensitic, bainitic and pearlitic.

Relationships with other classification places

Replace: The Relationships text with the revised text below.

Cast iron compositions are classified in group [C22C37/00](#).

Fe-based amorphous alloys are classified in group [C22C45/02](#).

Methods of changing the physical structure of ferrous alloys are classified in subclass [C21D](#).

When the alloy is produced by a specifically described method (in examples or in claims), then the method is classified as well (subclasses [C22F](#), [C21D](#), [B22F](#), [C23C](#), [B23K](#), [C25D](#), [C25B](#), [B22D](#), [B21J](#), [B21B](#) or [B21C](#)).

When the alloy is intended for a particular use or product, then the use or product is classified as well.

References

Limiting references

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

Cast iron alloys	C22C37/00
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Informative references

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

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Amorphous alloys with iron as major constituent	C22C45/02 , C22C45/008
Fe-based soldering or welding materials	B23K35/3053
Layered products	B32B

Special rules of classification

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

In these groups, the principle of multiple classification is applied.

Ferrous alloys or steels containing Cr (and no Ni) are classified in groups [C22C38/18](#) - [C22C38/38](#). It is noted that, depending on the alloying elements present in the composition groups, [C22C1/11](#) - [C22C16/00](#) and [C22C38/60](#) may also be given in addition to one of the groups [C22C38/18](#) - [C22C38/38](#).

Ferrous alloys or steels containing Cr and Ni are classified in groups [C22C38/40](#) - [C22C38/58](#). It is noted that, depending on the alloying elements present in the composition groups, [C22C1/11](#) - [C22C16/00](#) and [C22C38/60](#) may also be given in addition to one of the groups [C22C38/40](#) - [C22C38/58](#).

Due to lack of an IPC entry, steels or ferrous alloys containing Cr with Ni with more than 1.5 wt% of Si are classified in [C22C38/34](#), i.e. using the class for steels or ferrous alloys containing Cr with more than 1.5 wt% of Si.

For example: a stainless steel consisting of by mass %, C: 0.03 - 0.12%, Si: 0.1 - 1%, Mn: 0.1 - 2%, Cr: 20% to 28%, Ni: 15 - 35%, W: 4 - 10%, Ti: 0.01 - 0.3%, Nb: 0.01 - 1%, sol. Al: 0.0005 - 0.04%, B: 0.0005 - 0.01%, REM: 0.0005 - 0.2%, and the balance Fe and impurities, is classified in groups [C22C38/02](#), [C22C38/04](#), [C22C38/58](#), [C22C38/44](#), [C22C38/50](#), [C22C38/48](#), [C22C38/005](#) and [C22C38/54](#).

When the ferrous alloy or steel contains Cr, whereas Ni is being optionally added, then if specific examples exist with Cr without Ni as well as with Cr and Ni, the composition is classified in both groups [C22C38/18](#) - [C22C38/38](#) and [C22C38/40](#) - [C22C38/58](#).

Group [C22C38/004](#) covers very low carbon steels, i.e. with carbon content less than 0.01 wt%, when: a) the carbon range discloses a specific low limit being less than 0.01 wt% or b) the examples disclose carbon contents less than 0.01 wt%. Specific disclosures such as C 0.0001 - 0.0050 wt% (or 1 - 50 ppm) are classified in group [C22C38/004](#). General disclosures, however, such as C 0 - 0.03 wt% not accompanied by specific carbon contents less than 0.01 wt%, are not classified in group [C22C38/004](#).

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Group [C22C38/002](#) covers ferrous alloy or steel which contain elements for which no entry is provided in the groups [C22C38/001](#) and [C22C38/004](#) - [C22C38/60](#), such as P, In, Mg and precious metals.

When the alloy contains less than 50 wt% of each constituent, with Fe being a major constituent, then, in addition to the corresponding group under [C22C38/00](#), at least one group under [C22C30/00](#) is also given depending on the rest of the main alloying elements.

C22C 43/00

Definition statement

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

Alloys which are radioactive or contain an element with radioactive isotopes, e.g. uranium, promethium and technetium.

Relationships with other classification places

Replace: The Relationships text with the revised text below.

When the alloy is produced by a specifically described method (in examples or in claims), then the method is classified as well (subclasses [C22F](#), [C21D](#), [B22F](#), [C23C](#), [B23K](#), [C25D](#), [C25B](#), [B22D](#), [B21J](#), [B21B](#) or [B21C](#)).

When the alloy is intended for a particular use or product, then the use or product is classified as well.

References

Delete: The entire Limiting references section.

Informative references

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

Amorphous alloys	C22C45/00
Nuclear reactors or reactor fuel elements	G21C3/07

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Special rules of classification

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

When the alloy contains less than 50 wt% of each constituent, then, in addition to the corresponding group under [C22C43/00](#), at least one group under [C22C30/00](#) is also given depending on the rest of the main alloying elements.

C22C 45/00**Definition statement**

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

Amorphous alloys and metallic glasses.

Relationships with other classification places

Replace: The Relationships text with the revised text below.

The methods of making Fe-based amorphous alloys are classified in group [C22C33/003](#).

Semi-amorphous alloys are classified both as amorphous and as crystalline ones having corresponding groups under [C22C45/00](#) and [C22C5/00 - C22C38/00](#).

When the alloy is intended for a particular use or product, then the use or product is classified as well.

References**Limiting references**

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

Making amorphous alloys	C22C1/11
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Informative references

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

Powder metallurgy	B22F
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Soldering or welding materials with inorganic compounds as principal constituents	B23K35/3601
Ceramics	C04B
Coatings	C23C

Special rules of classification

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

Depending on the major constituent, i.e. the base of the alloy, the corresponding group under [C22C45/00](#) is given.

Fe-based amorphous alloys are classified in group [C22C45/02](#).

Ni- or Co-based amorphous alloys are classified in group [C22C45/04](#).

Amorphous alloys with a major constituent which is not disclosed in any of groups [C22C45/001](#) - [C22C45/10](#) are classified in the group [C22C45/00](#).

C22F 1/10

Definition statement

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

Methods of changing the physical structure of nickel or cobalt, or their alloys thereon, by heat treatment, or by hot or cold working, which are not covered in any of subclasses [B22F](#), [B21B](#), [B21J](#), [C21D](#) or [C25C](#).

Relationships with other classification places

Replace: The Relationships text with the revised text below.

The alloys are classified as well in groups [C22C19/00](#) - [C22C19/07](#).

References

Delete: The entire Limiting references section.

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Informative references

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

Alloys based on nickel or cobalt	C22C19/00
Ni-based soldering or welding materials	B23K35/3033
Ni- and Cr-based soldering or welding materials	B23K35/304
Co-based soldering or welding materials	B23K35/3046

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5. CROSS-REFERENCE LIST (CRL)

Scheme references impacted by this revision project

<u>Location of reference to be changed</u>	<u>Referenced subclass or group to be changed</u>	<u>Action; New reference symbol; New text</u>
C06C 15/00	C22C	<u>Delete</u> the following text: ; alloys in general C22C

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.