

SECTION C – CHEMISTRY; METALLURGY

Notes

- (1) In section C, the definitions of groups of chemical elements are as follows:
- Alkali metals: Li, Na, K, Rb, Cs, Fr
 - Alkaline earth metals: Ca, Sr, Ba, Ra
 - Lanthanides: elements with atomic numbers 57 to 71 inclusive
 - Rare earths: Sc, Y, Lanthanides
 - Actinides: elements with atomic numbers 89 to 103 inclusive
 - Refractory metals: Ti, V, Cr, Zr, Nb, Mo, Hf, Ta, W
 - Halogens: F, Cl, Br, I, At
 - Noble gases: He, Ne, Ar, Kr, Xe, Rn
 - Platinum group: Os, Ir, Pt, Ru, Rh, Pd
 - Noble metals: Ag, Au, Platinum group
 - Light metals: alkali metals, alkaline earth metals, Be, Al, Mg
 - Heavy metals: metals other than light metals
 - Iron group: Fe, Co, Ni
 - Non-metals: H, B, C, Si, N, P, O, S, Se, Te, noble gases, halogens
 - Metals: elements other than non-metals
 - Transition elements: elements with atomic numbers 21 to 30 inclusive, 39 to 48 inclusive, 57 to 80 inclusive, 89 upwards
- (2) Section C covers:
- (a) pure chemistry, which covers inorganic compounds, organic compounds, macromolecular compounds, and their methods of preparation;
 - (b) applied chemistry, which covers compositions containing the above compounds, such as: glass, ceramics, fertilisers, plastics compositions, paints, products of the petroleum industry. It also covers certain compositions on account of their having particular properties rendering them suitable for certain purposes, as in the case of explosives, dyestuffs, adhesives, lubricants, and detergents;
 - (c) certain marginal industries, such as the manufacture of coke and of solid or gaseous fuels, the production and refining of oils, fats and waxes, the fermentation industry (e.g., brewing and wine-making), the sugar industry;
 - (d) certain operations or treatments, which are either purely mechanical, e.g., the mechanical treatment of leather and skins, or partly mechanical, e.g., the treatment of water or the prevention of corrosion in general;
 - (e) metallurgy, ferrous or non-ferrous alloys.
- (3)
- (a) In the case of operations, treatments, products or articles having both a chemical and a non-chemical part or aspect, the general rule is that the chemical part or aspect is covered by section C.
 - (b) In some of these cases, the chemical part or aspect brings with it a non-chemical one, even though purely mechanical, because this latter aspect either is essential to the operation or treatment or constitutes an important element thereof. It has seemed, in fact, more logical not to dissociate the different parts or aspects of a coherent whole. This is the case for applied chemistry and for the industries, operations and treatments mentioned in Notes (1)(c), (d) and (e). For example, furnaces peculiar to the manufacture of glass are covered by class C03 and not by class F27.
 - (c) There are, however, some exceptions in which the mechanical (or non-chemical) aspect carries with it the chemical aspect, for example:
 - Certain extractive processes, in subclass A61K;
 - The chemical purification of air, in subclass A61L;
 - Chemical methods of fire-fighting, in subclass A62D;
 - Chemical processes and apparatus, in class B01;
 - Impregnation of wood, in subclass B27K;
 - Chemical methods of analysis or testing, in subclass G01N;
 - Photographic materials and processes, in class G03, and, generally, the chemical treatment of textiles and the production of cellulose or paper, in section D.
 - (d) In still other cases, the pure chemical aspect is covered by section C and the applied chemical aspect by another section, such as A, B or F, e.g., the use of a substance or composition for:
 - treatment of plants or animals, covered by subclass A01N;
 - foodstuffs, covered by class A23;
 - ammunition or explosives, covered by class F42.
 - (e) When the chemical and mechanical aspects are so closely interlocked that a neat and simple division is not possible, or when certain mechanical processes follow as a natural or logical continuation of a chemical treatment, section C may cover, in addition to the chemical aspect, a part only of the mechanical aspect, e.g., after-treatment of artificial stone, covered by class C04. In this latter case, a note or a reference is usually given to make the position clear, even if sometimes the division is rather arbitrary.

- 3/24 . . . of hydrocarbons [3]
 3/26 using catalysts [3]
 3/28 using moving solid particles [3]
 3/30 using the fluidised bed technique [3]
 3/32 . . . by reaction of gaseous or liquid organic compounds with gasifying agents, e.g. water, carbon dioxide, air [3]
 3/34 . . . by reaction of hydrocarbons with gasifying agents [3]
 3/36 using oxygen or mixtures containing oxygen as gasifying agents [3]
 3/38 using catalysts [3]
 3/40 characterised by the catalyst [3]
 3/42 using moving solid particles [3]
 3/44 using the fluidised bed technique [3]
 3/46 using discontinuously preheated non-moving solid materials, e.g. blast and run [3]
 3/48 followed by reaction of water vapour with carbon monoxide [3]
 3/50 . Separation of hydrogen or hydrogen containing gases from gaseous mixtures, e.g. purification (C01B 3/14 takes precedence) [3]
 3/52 . . by contacting with liquids; Regeneration of used liquids [3]
 3/54 . . . including a catalytic reaction [3]
 3/56 . . by contacting with solids; Regeneration of used solids [3]
 3/58 . . . including a catalytic reaction [3]
- 4/00 Hydrogen isotopes; Inorganic compounds thereof prepared by isotope exchange, e.g. $\text{NH}_3 + \text{D}_2 \rightarrow \text{NH}_2\text{D} + \text{HD}$ (separation of isotopes B01D 59/00; other chemical reactions to form compounds of hydrogen isotopes, *see* the relevant groups for hydrogen compounds in class C01) [2]**
- 5/00 Water**
 5/02 . Heavy water; Preparation by chemical reaction of hydrogen isotopes or their compounds, e.g. $4\text{ND}_3 + 7\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 4\text{NO}_2 + 6\text{D}_2\text{O}$, $2\text{D}_2 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{D}_2\text{O}$
- 6/00 Hydrides of metals; Monoborane or diborane; Addition complexes thereof (higher hydrides of boron, substituted hydrides of boron C01B 35/00) [2]**
 6/02 . Hydrides of transition elements; Addition complexes thereof
 6/04 . Hydrides of alkali metals, alkaline earth metals, beryllium or magnesium; Addition complexes thereof
 6/06 . Hydrides of aluminium, gallium, indium, thallium, germanium, tin, lead, arsenic, antimony, bismuth or polonium; Monoborane; Diborane; Addition complexes thereof
 6/10 . . Monoborane; Diborane; Addition complexes thereof [2]
 6/11 . . . Preparation from boron or inorganic compounds containing boron and oxygen [2]
 6/13 . . . Addition complexes of monoborane or diborane, e.g. with phosphine, arsine or hydrazine [2]
 6/15 Metal borohydrides; Addition complexes thereof [2]
 6/17 Preparation from boron or inorganic compounds containing boron and oxygen [2]
 6/19 Preparation from other compounds of boron [2]
- 6/21 Preparation of borohydrides of alkali metals, alkaline earth metals, magnesium or beryllium; Addition complexes thereof, e.g. $\text{LiBH}_4 \cdot 2\text{N}_2\text{H}_4$, NaB_2H_7 [2]
 6/23 Preparation of borohydrides of other metals, e.g. aluminium borohydride; Addition complexes thereof, e.g. $\text{Li}[\text{Al}(\text{BH}_4)_3\text{H}]$ [2]
 6/24 . Hydrides containing at least two metals, e.g. $\text{Li}(\text{AlH}_4)$; Addition complexes thereof (C01B 6/13 to C01B 6/23 take precedence) [2]
 6/26 . . Preparation of the metal with the highest valency or from its oxides or salts of its oxyacids
 6/34 . Purification; Stabilisation
- Halogens; Compounds thereof**
- 7/00 Halogens; Halogen acids (oxyacids C01B 11/00)**
 7/01 . Chlorine; Hydrogen chloride [2]
 7/03 . . Preparation from chlorides [2,3]
 7/04 . . . Preparation of chlorine from hydrogen chloride [3]
 7/05 . . . Preparation from ammonium chloride [2,3]
 7/07 . . Purification [2,3]
 7/075 . . . of liquid chlorine [2,3]
 7/09 . Bromine; Hydrogen bromide [2]
 7/13 . Iodine; Hydrogen iodide [2]
 7/14 . . Iodine [2]
 7/16 . . . Preparation from seaweed [2]
 7/19 . Fluorine; Hydrogen fluoride [2]
 7/20 . . Fluorine [2]
 7/24 . Inter-halogen compounds
- 9/00 General methods of preparing halides (particular individual halides, *see* the relevant groups in subclasses C01B to C01G according to the element combined with the halogen; electrolytic production of inorganic compounds C25B)**
 9/02 . Chlorides
 9/04 . Bromides
 9/06 . Iodides
 9/08 . Fluorides
- 11/00 Oxides or oxyacids of halogens; Salts thereof**
 11/02 . Oxides of chlorine
 11/04 . Hypochlorous acid
 11/06 . . Hypochlorites, e.g. chlorinated lime
 11/08 . Chlorous acid
 11/10 . . Chlorites
 11/12 . Chloric acid
 11/14 . . Chlorates
 11/16 . Perchloric acid
 11/18 . . Perchlorates
 11/20 . Oxygen compounds of bromine
 11/22 . Oxygen compounds of iodine
 11/24 . Oxygen compounds of fluorine
- Oxygen; Oxides or hydroxides in general; Per-compounds**
- 13/00 Oxygen; Ozone; Oxides or hydroxides in general**
 13/02 . Preparation of oxygen (by liquefying F25J)
 13/08 . . from air with the aid of metal oxides, e.g. barium oxide, manganese oxide
 13/10 . Preparation of ozone
 13/11 . . by electric discharge [2]

C01B

- 13/14 . . Methods for preparing oxides or hydroxides in general (particular individual oxides or hydroxides, see the relevant groups of subclasses C01B to C01G or C25B, according to the element combined with the oxygen or hydroxy group)
- 13/16 . . Purification [3]
- 13/18 . . by thermal decomposition of compounds, e.g. of salts or hydroxides [3]
- 13/20 . . by oxidation of elements in the gaseous state; by oxidation or hydrolysis of compounds in the gaseous state [3]
- 13/22 of halides or oxyhalides [3]
- 13/24 in the presence of hot combustion gases [3]
- 13/26 in the presence of a fluidised bed [3]
- 13/28 using a plasma or an electric discharge [3]
- 13/30 Removal and cooling of the oxide containing suspension [3]
- 13/32 . . by oxidation or hydrolysis of elements or compounds in the liquid or solid state [3]
- 13/34 . . by oxidation or hydrolysis of sprayed or atomised solutions [3]
- 13/36 . . by precipitation reactions in solutions [3]
- 15/00 Peroxides; Peroxyhydrates; Peroxyacids or salts thereof; Superoxides; Ozonides**
- 15/01 . Hydrogen peroxide [3]
- 15/013 . . Separation; Purification; Concentration [3]
- 15/017 . . . Anhydrous hydrogen peroxide; Anhydrous solutions or gaseous mixtures containing hydrogen peroxide [3]
- 15/022 . . Preparation from organic compounds [2]
- 15/023 . . . by the alkyl-anthraquinone process [3]
- 15/024 . . . from hydrocarbons [3]
- 15/026 . . . from alcohols [3]
- 15/027 . . Preparation from water [3]
- 15/029 . . Preparation from hydrogen and oxygen [3]
- 15/03 . . Preparation from inorganic peroxy-compounds, e.g. from peroxysulfates [3]
- 15/032 . . . from metal peroxides [3]
- 15/037 . . Stabilisation by additives [3]
- 15/04 . Metal peroxides or peroxyhydrates thereof; Superoxides; Ozonides [3]
- 15/043 . . of alkali metals, alkaline earth metals or of magnesium [2,3]
- 15/047 . . of heavy metals [2,3]
- 15/055 . Peroxyhydrates (C01B 15/04 takes precedence); Peroxyacids or salts thereof [3]
- 15/06 . . containing sulfur [3]
- 15/08 . . . Peroxysulfates [3]
- 15/10 . . containing carbon [3]
- 15/12 . . containing boron [3]
- 15/14 . . containing silicon [3]
- 15/16 . . containing phosphorus [3]
-
- 17/00 Sulfur; Compounds thereof**
- 17/02 . Preparation of sulfur; Purification
- 17/027 . . Recovery of sulfur from material containing elemental sulfur, e.g. luxmasses; Purification [3]
- 17/033 . . . using a liquid extractant [3]
- 17/04 . . from gaseous sulfur compounds including gaseous sulfides
- 17/05 . . . by wet processes [3]
- 17/06 . . from non-gaseous sulfides or materials containing such sulfides, e.g. ores
- 17/10 . . Finely-divided sulfur, e.g. sublimed sulfur, flowers of sulfur
- 17/12 . . Insoluble sulfur (mu-sulfur)
- 17/16 . Hydrogen sulfides
- 17/18 . . Hydrogen polysulfides
- 17/20 . Methods for preparing sulfides or polysulfides, in general (ammonium sulfides or polysulfides C01C; sulfides or polysulfides of metals, other than alkali metals, magnesium, calcium, strontium, and barium, see the relevant groups of subclasses C01F or C01G, according to the metal)
- 17/22 . Alkali metal sulfides or polysulfides
- 17/24 . . Preparation by reduction
- 17/26 . . . with carbon
- 17/28 . . . with reducing gases
- 17/30 . . Preparation from sodium or potassium amalgam with sulfur or sulfides
- 17/32 . . Hydrosulfides of sodium or potassium
- 17/34 . . Polysulfides of sodium or potassium
- 17/36 . . Purification
- 17/38 . . Dehydration
- 17/40 . . Making shaped products, e.g. granules
- 17/42 . Sulfides or polysulfides of magnesium, calcium, strontium, or barium
- 17/43 . . from oxides or hydroxides with sulfur or hydrogen sulfide
- 17/44 . . by reduction of sulfates
- 17/45 . Compounds containing sulfur and halogen, with or without oxygen
- 17/46 . Compounds containing sulfur, halogen, hydrogen, and oxygen
- 17/48 . Sulfur dioxide; Sulfurous acid
- 17/50 . . Preparation of sulfur dioxide
- 17/52 . . . by roasting sulfides (C22B 1/00 takes precedence)
- 17/54 . . . by burning elemental sulfur
- 17/56 . . . Separation; Purification
- 17/58 . . . Recovery of sulfur dioxide from acid tar or the like
- 17/60 . . . Isolation of sulfur dioxide from gases
- 17/62 . Methods of preparing sulfites in general (particular individual sulfites, see the relevant groups of subclasses C01B to C01G, according to the cation)
- 17/64 . Thiosulfates; Dithionites; Polythionates
- 17/66 . . Dithionites
- 17/69 . Sulfur trioxide; Sulfuric acid [3]
- 17/70 . . Stabilisation of gamma-form sulfur trioxide
- 17/74 . . Preparation [3]
- 17/76 . . . by contact processes
- 17/765 Multi-stage SO₃ conversion [3]
- 17/77 Fluidised-bed processes [3]
- 17/775 Liquid phase contacting processes or wet catalysis processes [3]
- 17/78 characterised by the catalyst used
- 17/79 containing vanadium [3]
- 17/80 Apparatus
- 17/82 . . . of sulfuric acid using a nitrogen oxide process
- 17/84 Chamber process
- 17/86 Tower process
- 17/88 . . Concentration of sulfuric acid
- 17/90 . . Separation; Purification
- 17/92 . . . Recovery from acid tar or the like
- 17/94 . . . Recovery from nitration acids

- 17/96 . Methods for the preparation of sulfates in general (particular individual sulfates, see the relevant groups of subclasses C01B to C01G, according to the cation)
- 17/98 . Other compounds containing sulfur and oxygen (persulfuric acids C01B 15/06; persulfates C01B 15/08)
- 19/00 Selenium; Tellurium; Compounds thereof** (phosphorus compounds C01B 25/14)
- 19/02 . Elemental selenium or tellurium [3]
- 19/04 . Binary compounds [3]
- 21/00 Nitrogen; Compounds thereof**
- 21/02 . Preparation of nitrogen (from ammonia C01B 3/04)
- 21/04 . Purification or separation of nitrogen (by liquefying F25J)
- 21/06 . Binary compounds of nitrogen with metals, with silicon, or with boron (azides C01B 21/08)
- 21/064 . . with boron [3]
- 21/068 . . with silicon [3]
- 21/072 . . with aluminium [3]
- 21/076 . . with titanium or zirconium [3]
- 21/08 . Hydrazoic acid; Azides; Halogen azides
- 21/082 . Compounds containing nitrogen and non-metals (C01B 21/06, C01B 21/08 take precedence) [3]
- 21/083 . . containing one or more halogen atoms [3]
- 21/084 . . . containing also one or more oxygen atoms, e.g. nitrosyl halides [3]
- 21/086 . . containing one or more sulfur atoms [3]
- 21/087 . . containing one or more hydrogen atoms [3]
- 21/088 . . . containing also one or more halogen atoms [3]
- 21/09 . . . Halogeno-amines, e.g. chloramine [3]
- 21/092 . . . containing also one or more metal atoms [3]
- 21/093 . . . containing also one or more sulfur atoms [3]
- 21/094 . . . Nitrosyl containing acids [3]
- 21/096 . . . Amidosulfonic acid; Salts thereof [3]
- 21/097 . . containing phosphorus atoms [3]
- 21/098 . . . Phosphonitrilic dihalides; Polymers thereof [3]
- 21/12 . . Carbamic acid; Salts thereof
- 21/14 . . Hydroxylamine; Salts thereof
- 21/16 . . Hydrazine; Salts thereof
- 21/20 . Nitrogen oxides; Oxyacids of nitrogen; Salts thereof
- 21/22 . . Nitrous oxide (N₂O)
- 21/24 . . Nitric oxide (NO)
- 21/26 . . . Preparation by catalytic oxidation of ammonia
- 21/28 . . . Apparatus
- 21/30 . . . Preparation by oxidation of nitrogen
- 21/32 . . . Apparatus
- 21/34 . . Nitrogen trioxide (N₂O₃)
- 21/36 . . Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂, N₂O₄) (C01B 21/26, C01B 21/30 take precedence)
- 21/38 . . Nitric acid
- 21/40 . . . Preparation by absorption of oxides of nitrogen
- 21/42 . . . Preparation from nitrates
- 21/44 . . . Concentration
- 21/46 . . . Purification; Separation
- 21/48 . . Methods for the preparation of nitrates in general (particular individual nitrates, see the relevant groups of subclasses C01B to C01G, according to the cation)
- 21/50 . . Nitrous acid; Salts thereof
- 23/00 Noble gases; Compounds thereof** (liquefying F25J)
- 25/00 Phosphorus; Compounds thereof** (C01B 21/00, C01B 23/00 take precedence; perphosphates C01B 15/16) [3]
- 25/01 . Treating phosphate ores or other raw phosphate materials to obtain phosphorus or phosphorus compounds [2]
- 25/02 . Preparation of phosphorus
- 25/023 . . of red phosphorus [2]
- 25/027 . . of yellow phosphorus [2]
- 25/04 . Purification of phosphorus
- 25/043 . . of red phosphorus [2]
- 25/047 . . of yellow phosphorus [2]
- 25/06 . Hydrogen phosphides
- 25/08 . Other phosphides
- 25/10 . Halides or oxyhalides of phosphorus [2]
- 25/12 . Oxides of phosphorus
- 25/14 . Sulfur, selenium, or tellurium compounds of phosphorus
- 25/16 . Oxyacids of phosphorus; Salts thereof (peroxyacids or salts thereof C01B 15/00)
- 25/163 . . Phosphorous acid; Salts thereof [2]
- 25/165 . . Hypophosphorous acid; Salts thereof [2]
- 25/168 . . Pyrophosphorous acid; Salts thereof [2]
- 25/18 . . Phosphoric acid
- 25/20 . . . Preparation from elemental phosphorus or phosphoric anhydride
- 25/22 . . . Preparation by reacting phosphate containing material with an acid, e.g. wet process
- 25/222 with sulfuric acid, a mixture of acids mainly consisting of sulfuric acid or a mixture of compounds forming it in situ, e.g. a mixture of sulfur dioxide, water and oxygen [3]
- 25/223 only one form of calcium sulfate being formed [3]
- 25/225 Dihydrate process [3]
- 25/226 Hemihydrate process [3]
- 25/228 one form of calcium sulfate being formed and then converted to another form [3]
- 25/229 Hemihydrate-dihydrate process [3]
- 25/231 Dihydrate-hemihydrate process [3]
- 25/232 Preparation by reacting phosphate containing material with concentrated sulfuric acid and subsequently lixiviating the obtained mass, e.g. clinker process [3]
- 25/234 . . . Purification; Stabilisation; Concentration (purification concomitant with preparation C01B 25/22; preparation involving solvent-solvent extraction C01B 25/46) [3]
- 25/235 Clarification; Stabilisation to prevent post-precipitation of dissolved impurities [3]
- 25/237 Selective elimination of impurities [3]
- 25/238 Cationic impurities [3]
- 25/24 . . Condensed phosphoric acids
- 25/26 . . Phosphates (perphosphates C01B 15/16)
- 25/28 . . . Ammonium phosphates
- 25/30 . . . Alkali metal phosphates
- 25/32 . . . Phosphates of magnesium, calcium, strontium, or barium
- 25/34 Magnesium phosphates
- 25/36 Aluminium phosphates
- 25/37 Phosphates of heavy metals [2]
- 25/38 . . . Condensed phosphates
- 25/39 of alkali metals [3]
- 25/40 Polyphosphates [2]

C01B

- 25/41 of alkali metals [3]
 25/42 Pyrophosphates [2]
 25/44 Metaphosphates [2]
 25/445 of alkali metals [3]
 25/45 . . . containing plural metal, or metal and ammonium [3]
 25/455 . . . containing halogen [3]
 25/46 . . Preparation involving solvent-solvent extraction (solvent extraction in general B01D 11/00) [2]
- 31/00 Carbon; Compounds thereof** (C01B 21/00, C01B 23/00 take precedence; percarbonates C01B 15/10; carbon black C09C 1/48; gas carbon production C10B) [3]
- 31/02 . Preparation of carbon (by using ultra-high pressure, e.g. for the formation of diamonds, B01J 3/06; by crystal growth C30B); Purification
- 31/04 . . Graphite
 31/06 . . Diamond
 31/08 . Active carbon
 31/10 . . Preparation by using gaseous activating agents
 31/12 . . Preparation by using non-gaseous activating agents
 31/14 . . Granulation (apparatus B01J 2/00)
 31/16 . Preparation of ion-exchanging materials from carbonaceous material
 31/18 . Carbon monoxide (metal carbonyls C01G)
 31/20 . Carbon dioxide
 31/22 . . Solidifying
 31/24 . Methods for the preparation of carbonates or bicarbonates in general (percarbonates C01B 15/10; particular individual carbonates, see the relevant groups of subclasses C01B to C01G, according to the cation)
- 31/26 . Compounds containing carbon and sulfur, e.g. carbon disulfide, carbon oxysulfide; Thiophosgene
- 31/28 . Phosgene
 31/30 . Carbides (alloys C22)
 31/32 . . Calcium carbide
 31/34 . . Tungsten or molybdenum carbides
 31/36 . . Carbides of silicon or boron
- 33/00 Silicon; Compounds thereof** (C01B 21/00, C01B 23/00 take precedence; persilicates C01B 15/14; carbides C01B 31/36) [3]
- 33/02 . Silicon (forming single crystals or homogeneous polycrystalline material with defined structure C30B) [5]
- 33/021 . . Preparation (chemical coating from the vapour phase C23C 16/00) [5]
 33/023 . . . by reduction of silica or silica-containing material [5]
 33/025 with carbon or a solid carbonaceous material, i.e. carbo-thermal process [5]
 33/027 . . . by decomposition or reduction of gaseous or vaporised silicon compounds other than silica or silica-containing material [5]
 33/029 by decomposition of monosilane [5]
 33/03 by decomposition of silicon halides or halosilanes or reduction thereof with hydrogen as the only reducing agent [5]
 33/031 by decomposition of silicon tetraiodide [5]
 33/033 by reduction of silicon halides or halosilanes with a metal or a metallic alloy as the only reducing agents [5]
- 33/035 by decomposition or reduction of gaseous or vaporised silicon compounds in the presence of heated filaments of silicon, carbon or a refractory metal, e.g. tantalum or tungsten, or in the presence of heated silicon rods on which the formed silicon is deposited, a silicon rod being obtained, e.g. Siemens process [5]
 33/037 . . Purification (by zone-melting C30B 13/00) [5]
 33/039 . . . by conversion of the silicon into a compound, optional purification of the compound, and reconversion into silicon [5]
 33/04 . Hydrides of silicon
 33/06 . Metal silicides (alloys C22)
 33/08 . Compounds containing halogen
 33/10 . . Compounds containing silicon, fluorine, and other elements
 33/107 . . Halogenated silanes [3]
 33/113 . Silicon oxides; Hydrates thereof [3]
 33/12 . . Silica; Hydrates thereof, e.g. lepidic silicic acid [3]
 33/14 . . . Colloidal silica, e.g. dispersions, gels, sols [3]
 33/141 Preparation of hydrosols or aqueous dispersions [3]
 33/142 by acidic treatment of silicates [3]
 33/143 of aqueous solutions of silicates [3]
 33/145 Preparation of hydroorganosols, organosols or dispersions in an organic medium [3]
 33/146 After-treatment of sols (preparation of hydroorganosols, organosols or dispersions in an organic medium from hydrosols C01B 33/145) [3]
 33/148 Concentration; Drying; Dehydration; Stabilisation; Purification [3]
 33/149 Coating [3]
 33/151 by progressively adding a sol to a different sol, i.e. "build up" of particles using a "heel" [3]
 33/152 Preparation of hydrogels [3]
 33/154 by acidic treatment of aqueous silicate solutions [3]
 33/155 Preparation of hydroorganogels or organogels [3]
 33/157 After-treatment of gels [3]
 33/158 Purification; Drying; Dehydrating [3]
 33/159 Coating or hydrophobisation [3]
 33/16 . . . Preparation of silica xerogels [3]
 33/18 . . . Preparation of finely divided silica neither in sol nor in gel form; After-treatment thereof (preparation of aerogels by dehydrating gels C01B 33/158; treatment to enhance the pigmenting or filling properties C09C) [3]
 33/187 by acidic treatment of silicates [3]
 33/193 of aqueous solutions of silicates [3]
 33/20 . Silicates (persilicates C01B 15/14)
 33/22 . . Magnesium silicates
 33/24 . . Alkaline earth metal silicates
 33/26 . . Aluminium-containing silicates [5]
 33/32 . . Alkali metal silicates (C01B 33/26 takes precedence) [3]
 33/36 . . having base-exchange properties but not having molecular sieve properties (regeneration thereof B01J 49/00) [6]
 33/38 . . . Layered base-exchange silicates, e.g. clays, micas or alkali metal silicates of kenyaite or magadiite type [6]

- 33/40 Clays [6]
- 33/42 Micas [6]
- 33/44 Products obtained from layered base-exchange silicates by ion-exchange with organic compounds such as ammonium, phosphonium or sulfonium compounds or by intercalation of organic compounds, e.g. organoclay material [6]
- 33/46 Amorphous silicates, e.g. so-called "amorphous zeolites" (crystalline zeolites C01B 39/00) [6]
- 35/00 Boron; Compounds thereof** (monoborane, diborane, metal borohydrides or addition complexes thereof C01B 6/00; perborates C01B 15/12; binary compounds with nitrogen C01B 21/06; phosphides C01B 25/08; carbides C01B 31/36; alloys containing boron C22) [2]
- 35/02 . Boron; Borides [2]
- 35/04 . . Metal borides [2]
- 35/06 . Boron halogen compounds [2]
- 35/08 . Compounds containing boron and nitrogen, phosphorus, oxygen, sulfur, selenium or tellurium [2]
- 35/10 . . Compounds containing boron and oxygen (C01B 35/06 takes precedence) [2]
- 35/12 . . . Borates [2]
- 35/14 . . Compounds containing boron and nitrogen, phosphorus, sulfur, selenium or tellurium [2]
- 35/16 . Compounds containing direct bonding between two boron atoms, e.g. $\text{Cl}_2\text{B}-\text{BCl}_2$ [2]
- 35/18 . Compounds containing three or more boron atoms, e.g. NaB_3H_8 , $\text{MgB}_{10}\text{Br}_{10}$ (borazoles C01B 35/14) [2]
- Compounds characterised primarily by their physical or chemical properties, rather than by their chemical constitution** [6]
- 37/00 Compounds having molecular sieve properties but not having base-exchange properties** [6]
- 37/02 . Crystalline silica-polymorphs, e.g. silicalites [6]
- 37/04 . Aluminophosphates (APO compounds) [6]
- 37/06 . Aluminophosphates containing other elements, e.g. metals, boron [6]
- 37/08 . . Silicoaluminophosphates (SAPO compounds) [6]
- 39/00 Compounds having molecular sieve and base-exchange properties, e.g. crystalline zeolites; Their preparation; After-treatment, e.g. ion-exchange or dealumination** (treatment to modify the sorption properties, e.g. shaping using a binder, B01J 20/10; treatment to modify the catalytic properties, e.g. combination of treatments to make the zeolites appropriate to their use as a catalyst, B01J 29/04; treatment to improve the ion-exchange properties B01J 39/14; regeneration or reactivation of ion-exchange properties B01J 49/00; preparation of stabilised suspensions used in detergents C11D 3/12) [6]
- Note**
- In this group, the following term is used with the meaning indicated: [6]
- "zeolites" means: [6]
- (i) crystalline aluminosilicates with base-exchange and molecular sieve properties, having three dimensional, microporous lattice framework structure of tetrahedral oxide units; [6]
- (ii) compounds isomorphous to those of the former category, wherein the aluminium or silicon atoms in the framework are partly or wholly replaced by atoms of other elements, e.g. by gallium, germanium, phosphorus or boron. [6]
- 39/02 . Crystalline aluminosilicate zeolites; Isomorphous compounds thereof; Direct preparation thereof; Preparation thereof starting from a reaction mixture containing a crystalline zeolite of another type, or from preformed reactants: After-treatment thereof [6]
- 39/04 . . using at least one organic template directing agent, e.g. an ionic quaternary ammonium compound or an aminated compound [6]
- 39/06 . . Preparation of isomorphous zeolites characterised by measures to replace the aluminium or silicon atoms in the lattice framework by atoms of other elements [6]
- 39/08 . . . the aluminium atoms being wholly replaced [6]
- 39/10 . . . the replacing atoms being phosphorus atoms [6]
- 39/12 . . . the replacing atoms being boron atoms [6]
- 39/14 . . Type A, as exemplified by patent documents US A 2,882,243 and GB A 1,035,644 [6]
- 39/16 . . . from aqueous solutions of an alkali metal aluminate and an alkali metal silicate excluding any other source of alumina or silica but seeds [6]
- 39/18 . . . from a reaction mixture containing at least one aluminium silicate or aluminosilicate of a clay type, e.g. kaolin or metakaolin or its exotherm modification or allophane [6]
- 39/20 . . Faujasite type, e.g. type X or Y, as exemplified by patent documents US A 2,882,244 and US A 3,130,007, respectively [6]
- 39/22 . . . Type X [6]
- 39/24 . . . Type Y [6]
- 39/26 . . Mordenite type [6]
- 39/28 . . Phillipsite or harmotome type, e.g. type B, as exemplified by patent document US A 3,008,803 [6]
- 39/30 . . Erionite or offretite type, e.g. zeolite T, as exemplified by patent document US A 2,950,952 [6]
- 39/32 . . Type L, as exemplified by patent document US A 3,216,789 [6]
- 39/34 . . Type ZSM-4, as exemplified by patent document GB A 1,117,568 or type, as exemplified by patent document GB A 1,178,186 [6]
- 39/36 . . Pentasil type, e.g. types ZSM-5, ZSM-8 or ZSM-11, as exemplified by patent documents US A 3,702,886, GB A 1,334,243 and US A 3,709,979, respectively [6]
- 39/38 . . . Type ZSM-5 [6]
- 39/40 . . . using at least one organic template directing agent [6]
- 39/42 . . Type ZSM-12, as exemplified by patent document US A 3,832,449 [6]
- 39/44 . . Ferrierite type, e.g. types ZSM-21, ZSM-35 or ZSM-38, as exemplified by patent documents US A 4,046,859, US A 4,016,245 and US A 4,046,859, respectively [6]

C01B – C01D

- | | | | |
|-------|--|-------|--|
| 39/46 | . . . Other types characterised by their X-ray diffraction pattern and their defined composition [6] | 39/50 | . Zeolites wherein inorganic bases or salts occlude channels in the lattice framework, e.g. sodalite, cancrinite, nosean, hauynite [6] |
| 39/48 | . . . using at least one organic template directing agent [6] | 39/52 | . . Sodalites [6] |
| | | 39/54 | . Phosphates, e.g. APO or SAPO compounds [6] |

C01C AMMONIA; CYANOGEN; COMPOUNDS THEREOF (salts of oxyacids of halogens C01B 11/00; peroxides, salts of peroxyacids C01B 15/00; thiosulfates, dithionites, polythionates C01B 17/64; compounds containing selenium or tellurium C01B 19/00; azides C01B 21/08; metal amides C01B 21/092; nitrites C01B 21/50; phosphides C01B 25/08; salts of oxyacids of phosphorus C01B 25/16; compounds containing silicon C01B 33/00; compounds containing boron C01B 35/00)

Notes

- (1) Attention is drawn to Note (1) after class C01, which defines the last place priority rule applied in this class, i.e. in the range of subclasses C01B to C01G and within these subclasses. [8]
- (2) Therapeutic activity of compounds is further classified in subclass A61P. [7]

1/00 Ammonia; Compounds thereof

- | | |
|-------|---|
| 1/02 | . Preparation or separation of ammonia |
| 1/04 | . . Preparation of ammonia by synthesis (preparation or purification of gas mixtures for ammonia synthesis C01B 3/02) |
| 1/08 | . . Preparation of ammonia from nitrogenous organic substances |
| 1/10 | . . Separation of ammonia from ammonia liquors, e.g. gas liquors |
| 1/12 | . . Separation of ammonia from gases and vapours |
| 1/14 | . . . Saturators |
| 1/16 | . Halides of ammonium |
| 1/18 | . Nitrates of ammonium |
| 1/20 | . Sulfides; Polysulfides |
| 1/22 | . Sulfites of ammonium |
| 1/24 | . Sulfates of ammonium (C01C 1/14 takes precedence) |
| 1/242 | . . Preparation of ammonia and sulfuric acid or sulfur trioxide [2] |
| 1/244 | . . Preparation by double decomposition of ammonium salts with sulfates [2] |
| 1/245 | . . Preparation from compounds containing nitrogen and sulfur [2] |
| 1/246 | . . . from sulfur-containing ammonium compounds [2] |
| 1/247 | . . . by oxidation with free oxygen [2] |
| 1/248 | . . Preventing coalescing or controlling form or size of crystals [2] |
| 1/249 | . . Deacidifying the crystals [2] |
| 1/26 | . Carbonates or bicarbonates of ammonium |

- | | |
|------|--|
| 1/28 | . Methods of preparing ammonium salts in general |
|------|--|

Notes

- (1) This group **does not cover** ammonium salts of complex acids (other than complex cyanides) containing a metal in the anion, which are covered by the relevant groups of subclasses C01D to C01G, according to the metal.
- (2) Salts of polybasic acids with ammonium and a metal as cations are classified as though the ammonium were hydrogen.
- (3) Complex ammine salts are classified in the relevant groups of subclasses C01D to C01G, according to the metal.

3/00 Cyanogen; Compounds thereof

- | | |
|------|--|
| 3/02 | . Preparation of hydrogen cyanide |
| 3/04 | . . Separation from gases |
| 3/06 | . Stabilisation of hydrogen cyanide |
| 3/08 | . Simple or complex cyanides of metals |
| 3/10 | . . Simple alkali metal cyanides [3] |
| 3/11 | . . Complex cyanides [3] |
| 3/12 | . . Simple or complex iron cyanides [2] |
| 3/14 | . Cyanic acid; Salts thereof |
| 3/16 | . Cyanamide; Salts thereof (dicyandiamide C07C 279/28) |
| 3/18 | . . Calcium cyanamide |
| 3/20 | . Thiocyanic acid; Salts thereof |

C01D COMPOUNDS OF ALKALI METALS, I.E. LITHIUM, SODIUM, POTASSIUM, RUBIDIUM, CAESIUM, OR FRANCIUM (metal hydrides C01B 6/00; salts of oxyacids of halogens C01B 11/00; peroxides, salts of peroxyacids C01B 15/00; sulfides or polysulfides C01B 17/22; thiosulfates, dithionites, polythionates C01B 17/64; compounds containing selenium or tellurium C01B 19/00; binary compounds of nitrogen with metals C01B 21/06; azides C01B 21/08; metal amides C01B 21/092; nitrites C01B 21/50; phosphides C01B 25/08; salts of oxyacids of phosphorus C01B 25/16; carbides C01B 31/30; compounds containing silicon C01B 33/00; compounds containing boron C01B 35/00; cyanides C01C 3/08; salts of cyanic acid C01C 3/14; salts of cyanamide C01C 3/16; thiocyanates C01C 3/20)

Notes

- (1) Attention is drawn to Note (1) after class C01, which defines the last place priority rule applied in this class, i.e. in the range of subclasses C01B to C01G and within these subclasses. [8]

(2) Therapeutic activity of compounds is further classified in subclass A61P. [7]

1/00	Oxides or hydroxides of sodium, potassium, or alkali metals in general [2]	7/00	Carbonates of sodium, potassium, or alkali metals in general [2]
1/02	. Oxides	7/02	. Preparation by double decomposition
1/04	. Hydroxides	7/04	. . with a fluoride or silico-fluoride (C01D 1/24 takes precedence)
1/20	. . Preparation by reacting oxides or hydroxides with alkali metal salts	7/06	. Preparation <u>via</u> sodium or potassium magnesium carbonate
1/22	. . . with carbonates or bicarbonates	7/07	. Preparation from the hydroxides [2]
1/24	. . . from or <u>via</u> fluorides or silico-fluorides	7/08	. Preparation from or <u>via</u> cyano compounds of sodium or potassium (C01D 1/26 takes precedence)
1/26	. . Preparation from or <u>via</u> cyano compounds, e.g. cyanides, cyanamides	7/10	. Preparation of bicarbonates from carbonates (ammonia-soda process C01D 7/18)
1/28	. . Purification; Separation	7/12	. Preparation of carbonates from bicarbonates
1/30	. . . by crystallisation	7/14	. Preparation of sesquicarbonates
1/32	. . . by adsorption or precipitation	7/16	. Preparation from compounds of sodium or potassium with amines and carbon dioxide
1/34	. . . with selective solvents	7/18	. Preparation by the ammonia-soda process
1/36	. . . by oxidation	7/22	. Purification
1/38	. . . by dialysis	7/24	. . Crystallisation
1/40	. . . by electrolysis	7/26	. . by precipitation or adsorption
1/42	. . Concentration; Dehydration	7/28	. . with selective solvents
1/44	. . Preparation in the form of granules, pieces, or other shaped products	7/30	. . by oxidation
3/00	Halides of sodium, potassium, or alkali metals in general [2]	7/32	. . . by dialysis
3/02	. Fluorides	7/34	. . by electrolysis
3/04	. Chlorides	7/35	. Varying the content of water of crystallisation or the specific gravity [2]
3/06	. . Preparation by working up brines, seawater or spent lyes	7/37	. . Densifying sodium carbonate [2]
3/08	. . Preparation by working up natural or industrial salt mixtures or siliceous minerals	7/38	. Preparation in the form of granules, pieces, or other shaped products
3/10	. Bromides	7/40	. . Influencing the crystallisation process
3/12	. Iodides	7/42	. Preventing the absorption of moisture or caking
3/14	. Purification	9/00	Nitrates of sodium, potassium, or alkali metals in general [2]
3/16	. . by precipitation or adsorption	9/02	. Preparation by working-up natural salt mixtures
3/18	. . with selective solvents	9/04	. Preparation with liquid nitric acid
3/20	. . by melting	9/06	. Preparation with gaseous nitric acid or nitrogen oxides
3/22	. Preparation in the form of granules, pieces, or other shaped products	9/08	. Preparation by double decomposition
3/24	. . Influencing the crystallisation process	9/10	. . with ammonium nitrate
3/26	. Preventing the absorption of moisture or caking of the crystals	9/12	. . with nitrates of magnesium, calcium, strontium, or barium
5/00	Sulfates or sulfites of sodium, potassium, or alkali metals in general [2]	9/14	. . of salts of potassium with sodium nitrate
5/02	. Preparation of sulfates from alkali metal salts and sulfuric acid or bisulfates; Preparation of bisulfates	9/16	. Purification
5/04	. Preparation of sulfates with the aid of sulfurous acid or sulfites, e.g. Hargreaves process	9/18	. Preparation in the form of shaped products, e.g. granules
5/06	. Preparation of sulfates by double decomposition	9/20	. Preventing the absorption of moisture or caking
5/08	. . with each other or with ammonium sulfate	13/00	Compounds of sodium or potassium not provided for elsewhere [2]
5/10	. . with sulfates of magnesium, calcium, strontium, or barium	15/00	Lithium compounds [2]
5/12	. Preparation of double sulfates of magnesium with sodium or potassium [2]	15/02	. Oxides; Hydroxides [2]
5/14	. Preparation of sulfites (C01D 5/04 takes precedence)	15/04	. Halides [2]
5/16	. Purification	15/06	. Sulfates; Sulfites [2]
5/18	. Dehydration	15/08	. Carbonates; Bicarbonates [2]
		15/10	. Nitrates [2]
		17/00	Rubidium, caesium, or francium compounds [2]

C01F COMPOUNDS OF THE METALS BERYLLIUM, MAGNESIUM, ALUMINIUM, CALCIUM, STRONTIUM, BARIUM, RADIUM, THORIUM, OR OF THE RARE-EARTH METALS (metal hydrides C01B 6/00; salts of oxyacids of halogens C01B 11/00; peroxides, salts of peroxyacids C01B 15/00; sulfides or polysulfides of magnesium, calcium, strontium, or barium C01B 17/42; thiosulfates, dithionites, polythionates C01B 17/64; compounds containing selenium or tellurium C01B 19/00; binary compounds of nitrogen with metals C01B 21/06; azides C01B 21/08; metal amides C01B 21/092; nitrites C01B 21/50; phosphides C01B 25/08; salts of oxyacids of phosphorus C01B 25/16; carbides C01B 31/30; compounds containing silicon C01B 33/00; compounds containing boron C01B 35/00; compounds having molecular sieve properties but not having base-exchange properties C01B 37/00; compounds having molecular sieve and base-exchange properties, e.g. crystalline zeolites, C01B 39/00; cyanides C01C 3/08; salts of cyanic acid C01C 3/14; salts of cyanamide C01C 3/16; thiocyanates C01C 3/20)

Notes

- (1) Attention is drawn to Note (1) after class C01, which defines the last place priority rule applied in this class, i.e. in the range of subclasses C01B to C01G and within these subclasses. [8]
- (2) Therapeutic activity of compounds is further classified in subclass A61P. [7]

1/00	Methods of preparing compounds of the metals beryllium, magnesium, aluminium, calcium, strontium, barium, radium, thorium, or the rare earths, in general	7/10	. . . by treating aluminous minerals with alkali sulfates and reducing agents
		7/12	. . . Alkali metal aluminates from alkaline earth metal aluminates
3/00	Compounds of beryllium	7/14	. . . Aluminium oxide or hydroxide from alkali metal aluminates
3/02	. Oxides; Hydroxides [3]	7/16	. . Preparation of alkaline earth metal aluminates; Aluminium oxide or hydroxide therefrom
5/00	Compounds of magnesium	7/18	. . . Aluminium oxide or hydroxide from alkaline earth metal aluminates
5/02	. Magnesia	7/20	. . Preparation of aluminium oxide or hydroxide from aluminous ores with acids or salts
5/04	. . by oxidation of metallic magnesium	7/22	. . . with halides
5/06	. . by thermal decomposition of magnesium compounds (calcining magnesite or dolomite C04B 2/10)	7/24	. . . with nitric acid or nitrogen oxides
5/08	. . . by calcining magnesium hydroxide	7/26	. . . with sulfuric acids or sulfates
5/10	. . . by thermal decomposition of magnesium chloride with water vapour	7/28	. . . with sulfurous acid
5/12	. . . by thermal decomposition of magnesium sulfate, with or without reduction	7/30	. . Preparation of aluminium oxide or hydroxide by thermal decomposition of aluminium compounds
5/14	. Magnesium hydroxide	7/32	. . . of sulfates
5/16	. . by treating magnesia, e.g. calcined dolomite, with water or solutions of salts not containing magnesium	7/34	. . Preparation of aluminium hydroxide by precipitation from solutions containing aluminium salts
5/20	. . by precipitation from solutions of magnesium salts with ammonia	7/36	. . . from organic aluminium salts
5/22	. . from magnesium compounds with alkali hydroxides or alkaline earth oxides or hydroxides	7/38	. . Preparation of aluminium oxide by thermal reduction of aluminous minerals
5/24	. Magnesium carbonates	7/40	. . . in the presence of aluminium sulfide
5/26	. Magnesium halides	7/42	. . Preparation of aluminium oxide or hydroxide from metallic aluminium, e.g. by oxidation
5/28	. . Fluorides	7/44	. . Dehydration of aluminium hydroxide
5/30	. . Chlorides	7/46	. . Purification of aluminium oxide, aluminium hydroxide or aluminates [5]
5/32	. . . Preparation of anhydrous magnesium chloride by chlorinating magnesium compounds	7/47	. . . of aluminates [5]
5/34	. . . Dehydrating magnesium chloride containing water of crystallisation	7/48	. Aluminium halides
5/36	. . Bromides	7/50	. . Fluorides
5/38	. Magnesium nitrates	7/52	. . . Double compounds containing both fluorine and other acid groups
5/40	. Magnesium sulfates (double sulfates of magnesium with sodium or potassium C01D 5/12, with other alkali metals C01D 15/06, C01D 17/00) [3]	7/54	. . . Double compounds containing both aluminium and alkali metals or alkaline earth metals
5/42	. Magnesium sulfites	7/56	. . Chlorides (containing fluorine C01F 7/52) [3]
		7/58	. . . Preparation of anhydrous aluminium chloride
7/00	Compounds of aluminium	7/60 from oxygen-containing aluminium compounds
7/02	. Aluminium oxide; Aluminium hydroxide; Aluminates	7/62	. . . Purification
7/04	. . Preparation of alkali metal aluminates; Aluminium oxide or hydroxide therefrom	7/64	. . Bromides (containing fluorine C01F 7/52) [3]
7/06	. . . by treating aluminous minerals with alkali hydroxide	7/66	. Aluminium nitrates (containing fluorine C01F 7/52) [3]
7/08	. . . by treating aluminous minerals with sodium carbonate	7/68	. Aluminium compounds containing sulfur (containing fluorine C01F 7/52) [3]

7/70	. . Sulfides	11/28	. . . by chlorination of alkaline earth metal compounds
7/72	. . Sulfites	11/30	. . . Concentrating; Dehydrating; Preventing the absorption of moisture or caking
7/74	. . Sulfates	11/32	. . . Purification
7/76	. . . Double salts, e.g. alums	11/34	. . Bromides
11/00	Compounds of calcium, strontium, or barium (C01F 7/00 takes precedence) [3]	11/36	. Nitrates
11/02	. Oxides or hydroxides (production of lime C04B 2/00)	11/38	. . Preparation with nitric acid or nitrogen oxides
11/04	. . by thermal decomposition	11/40	. . Preparation by double decomposition with nitrates
11/06	. . . of carbonates	11/42	. . Double salts (with magnesium C01F 5/38)
11/08	. . by reduction of sulfates	11/44	. . Concentrating; Crystallising; Dehydrating; Preventing the absorption of moisture or caking
11/10	. . from sulfides	11/46	. Sulfates (dehydration of gypsum C04B 11/02)
11/12	. . from silicates	11/48	. Sulfites
11/16	. . Purification	13/00	Compounds of radium
11/18	. Carbonates	15/00	Compounds of thorium
11/20	. Halides	17/00	Compounds of the rare-earth metals, i.e. scandium, yttrium, lanthanum, or the group of the lanthanides
11/22	. . Fluorides		
11/24	. . Chlorides		
11/26	. . . from sulfides		

C01G **COMPOUNDS CONTAINING METALS NOT COVERED BY SUBCLASSES C01D OR C01F** (metal hydrides C01B 6/00; salts of oxyacids of halogens C01B 11/00; peroxides, salts of peroxyacids C01B 15/00; thiosulfates, dithionites, polythionates C01B 17/64; compounds containing selenium or tellurium C01B 19/00; binary compounds of nitrogen with metals C01B 21/06; azides C01B 21/08; metal amides C01B 21/092; nitrites C01B 21/50; phosphides C01B 25/08; salts of oxyacids of phosphorus C01B 25/16; carbides C01B 31/30; compounds containing silicon C01B 33/00; compounds containing boron C01B 35/00; compounds having molecular sieve properties but not having base-exchange properties C01B 37/00; compounds having molecular sieve and base-exchange properties, e.g. crystalline zeolites, C01B 39/00; cyanides C01C 3/08; salts of cyanic acid C01C 3/14; salts of cyanamide C01C 3/16; thiocyanates C01C 3/20)

Notes

- (1) Attention is drawn to Note (1) after class C01, which defines the last place priority rule applied in this class, i.e. in the range of subclasses C01B to C01G and within these subclasses. [8]
- (2) Therapeutic activity of compounds is further classified in subclass A61P. [7]

Subclass Index

GENERAL METHODS OF PREPARATION.....	1/00	Ni Nickel	53/00
METALLIC COMPOUNDS, IN		Os Osmium.....	55/00
ALPHABETICAL ORDER OF THE		Pb Lead.....	21/00
SYMBOL FOR THE METAL		Pd Palladium	55/00
Ag Silver	5/00	Pt Platinum	55/00
As Arsenic.....	28/00	Re Rhenium.....	47/00
Au Gold.....	7/00	Rh Rhodium	55/00
Bi Bismuth	29/00	Ru Ruthenium	55/00
Cd Cadmium.....	11/00	Sb Antimony.....	30/00
Co Cobalt	51/00	Sn Tin	19/00
Cr Chromium	37/00	Ta Tantalum	35/00
Cu Copper.....	3/00	Ti Titanium	23/00
Fe Iron	49/00	Tl Thallium.....	15/00
Ga Gallium.....	15/00	U Uranium.....	43/00
Ge Germanium.....	17/00	V Vanadium	31/00
Hf Hafnium	27/00	W Tungsten	41/00
Hg Mercury.....	13/00	Zn Zinc	9/00
In Indium.....	15/00	Zr Zirconium	25/00
Ir Iridium.....	55/00		
Mn Manganese.....	45/00	COMPOUNDS OF TRANSURANIC	
Mo Molybdenum	39/00	ELEMENTS.....	56/00
Nb Niobium	33/00	COMPOUNDS OF METALS NOT	
		COVERED BY THE PRECEDING GROUPS	57/00

- 1/00 Methods of preparing compounds of metals not covered by subclasses C01B, C01C, C01D, C01E, in general** (electrolytic production of inorganic compounds C25B 1/00) [2]
- 1/02 . Oxides
 - 1/04 . Carbonyls
 - 1/06 . Halides
 - 1/08 . Nitrates
 - 1/10 . Sulfates
 - 1/12 . Sulfides
 - 1/14 . Sulfites
- 3/00 Compounds of copper**
- 3/02 . Oxides; Hydroxides
 - 3/04 . Halides
 - 3/05 . . Chlorides [3]
 - 3/06 . . Oxychlorides
 - 3/08 . Nitrates
 - 3/10 . Sulfates
 - 3/12 . Sulfides
 - 3/14 . Complexes with ammonia
- 5/00 Compounds of silver**
- 5/02 . Halides [3]
- 7/00 Compounds of gold**
- 9/00 Compounds of zinc**
- 9/02 . Oxides; Hydroxides [3]
 - 9/03 . . Processes of production using dry methods, e.g. vapour phase processes [3]
 - 9/04 . Halides
 - 9/06 . Sulfates
 - 9/08 . Sulfides
- 11/00 Compounds of cadmium**
- 11/02 . Sulfides [3]
- 13/00 Compounds of mercury**
- 13/02 . Oxides
 - 13/04 . Halides
- 15/00 Compounds of gallium, indium, or thallium**
- 17/00 Compounds of germanium**
- 17/02 . Germanium dioxide
 - 17/04 . Halides of germanium
- 19/00 Compounds of tin**
- 19/02 . Oxides
 - 19/04 . Halides
 - 19/06 . . Stannous chloride
 - 19/08 . . Stannic chloride
- 21/00 Compounds of lead**
- 21/02 . Oxides
 - 21/04 . . Lead suboxide (Pb_2O)
 - 21/06 . . Lead monoxide (PbO)
 - 21/08 . . Lead dioxide (PbO_2)
 - 21/10 . . Red lead (Pb_3O_4)
 - 21/12 . Hydroxides
 - 21/14 . Carbonates
 - 21/16 . Halides
 - 21/18 . Nitrates
 - 21/20 . Sulfates
 - 21/21 . Sulfides [3]
 - 21/22 . Plumbates; Plumbites
- 23/00 Compounds of titanium**
- 23/02 . Halides of titanium
 - 23/04 . Oxides; Hydroxides [3]
 - 23/047 . . Titanium dioxide [3]
 - 23/053 . . . Producing by wet processes, e.g. hydrolysing titanium salts [3]
 - 23/07 . . . Producing by vapour phase processes, e.g. halide oxidation [3]
 - 23/08 . . . Drying; Calcining [3]
- 25/00 Compounds of zirconium**
- 25/02 . Oxides
 - 25/04 . Halides
 - 25/06 . Sulfates
- 27/00 Compounds of hafnium**
- 27/02 . Oxides
 - 27/04 . Halides
 - 27/06 . Sulfates
- 28/00 Compounds of arsenic [3]**
- 28/02 . Arsenates; Arsenites [3]
- 29/00 Compounds of bismuth**
- 30/00 Compounds of antimony [3]**
- 30/02 . Antimonates; Antimonites [3]
- 31/00 Compounds of vanadium**
- 31/02 . Oxides [3]
 - 31/04 . Halides [3]
- 33/00 Compounds of niobium**
- 35/00 Compounds of tantalum**
- 35/02 . Halides [3]
- 37/00 Compounds of chromium**
- 37/02 . Oxides or hydrates thereof
 - 37/027 . . Chromium dioxide [3]
 - 37/033 . . Chromium trioxide; Chromic acid [3]
 - 37/04 . Chromium halides
 - 37/06 . . Chromylhalides
 - 37/08 . Chromium sulfates
 - 37/10 . . Chrome alum
 - 37/14 . Chromates; Bichromates
- 39/00 Compounds of molybdenum**
- 39/02 . Oxides; Hydroxides [3]
 - 39/04 . Halides [3]
 - 39/06 . Sulfides [3]
- 41/00 Compounds of tungsten**
- 41/02 . Oxides; Hydroxides [3]
 - 41/04 . Halides [3]
- 43/00 Compounds of uranium**
- 43/01 . Oxides; Hydroxides [3]
 - 43/025 . . Uranium dioxide [3]
 - 43/04 . Halides of uranium
 - 43/06 . . Fluorides
 - 43/08 . . Chlorides
 - 43/10 . . Bromides
 - 43/12 . . Iodides
- 45/00 Compounds of manganese**
- 45/02 . Oxides; Hydroxides
 - 45/04 . Carbonyls
 - 45/06 . Halides

- 45/08 . Nitrates
- 45/10 . Sulfates
- 45/12 . Manganates; Permanganates

47/00 Compounds of rhenium

49/00 Compounds of iron

- 49/02 . Oxides; Hydroxides
- 49/04 . . Ferrous oxide (FeO)
- 49/06 . . Ferric oxide (Fe₂O₃)
- 49/08 . . Ferroso-ferric oxide (Fe₃O₄)
- 49/10 . Halides
- 49/12 . Sulfides
- 49/14 . Sulfates
- 49/16 . Carbonyls

51/00 Compounds of cobalt

- 51/02 . Carbonyls
- 51/04 . Oxides; Hydroxides
- 51/06 . Carbonates

- 51/08 . Halides
- 51/10 . Sulfates
- 51/12 . Complexes with ammonia

53/00 Compounds of nickel

- 53/02 . Carbonyls
- 53/04 . Oxides; Hydroxides
- 53/06 . Carbonates
- 53/08 . Halides
- 53/09 . . Chlorides [3]
- 53/10 . Sulfates
- 53/11 . Sulfides [3]
- 53/12 . Complexes with ammonia

55/00 Compounds of ruthenium, rhodium, palladium, osmium, iridium, or platinum

56/00 Compounds of transuranic elements

57/00 Compounds of metals not covered elsewhere in this subclass