

## SECTION C — CHEMISTRY; METALLURGY

## C10 PETROLEUM, GAS OR COKE INDUSTRIES; TECHNICAL GASES CONTAINING CARBON MONOXIDE; FUELS; LUBRICANTS; PEAT

## C10L FUELS NOT OTHERWISE PROVIDED FOR; NATURAL GAS; SYNTHETIC NATURAL GAS OBTAINED BY PROCESSES NOT COVERED BY SUBCLASSES C10G OR C10K; LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS; USE OF ADDITIVES TO FUELS OR FIRES; FIRE-LIGHTERS [5]

1/00	<b>Liquid carbonaceous fuels</b>	1/222	• • • •	containing at least one carbon-to-nitrogen single bond [2006.01]
1/02	• essentially based on components consisting of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen only	1/223	• • • • •	having at least one amino group bound to an aromatic carbon atom [2006.01]
1/04	• essentially based on blends of hydrocarbons	1/224	• • • • •	Amides; Imides [2006.01]
1/06	• • for spark ignition	1/226	• • • • •	containing at least one nitrogen-to-nitrogen bond, e.g. azo compounds, azides, hydrazines [2006.01]
1/08	• • for compression ignition	1/228	• • • • •	containing at least one carbon-to-nitrogen double bond, e.g. guanidines, hydrazones, semicarbazones, imines; containing at least one carbon-to-nitrogen triple bond, e.g. nitriles [2006.01]
1/10	• containing additives	1/23	• • • • •	containing at least one nitrogen-to-oxygen bond, e.g. nitro-compounds, nitrates, nitrites [2006.01]
	<b>Note(s)</b>	1/232	• • • • •	containing nitrogen in a heterocyclic ring [2006.01]
	1. In groups C10L 1/12-C10L 1/14, in the absence of an indication to the contrary, a compound is classified in the last appropriate place.	1/233	• • • • •	containing nitrogen and oxygen in the ring, e.g. oxazoles [2006.01]
	2. If an additive is a mixture of compounds, classification is made for each compound of interest.	1/234	• • • • •	Macromolecular compounds [2006.01]
	3. A metal salt or an ammonium salt of a compound is classified as that compound, e.g. a chromium sulfonate is classified as a sulfonate in group C10L 1/24 and <u>not</u> in group C10L 1/30.	1/236	• • • • •	obtained by reactions involving only carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds [2006.01]
1/12	• • Inorganic compounds	1/238	• • • • •	obtained otherwise than by reactions involving only carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds [2006.01]
1/14	• • Organic compounds	1/2383	• • • • •	Polyamines or polyimines, or derivatives thereof [2006.01]
1/16	• • • Hydrocarbons	1/2387	• • • • • • •	Polyoxyalkyleneamines [2006.01]
1/18	• • • containing oxygen	1/24	• • • •	containing sulfur, selenium or tellurium
1/182	• • • • containing hydroxy groups; Salts thereof [2006.01]	1/26	• • • •	containing phosphorus
1/183	• • • • • at least one hydroxy group bound to an aromatic carbon atom [2006.01]	1/28	• • • •	containing silicon
1/185	• • • • Ethers; Acetals; Ketals; Aldehydes; Ketones [2006.01]	1/30	• • • •	containing elements not mentioned in groups C10L 1/16-C10L 1/28
1/188	• • • • Carboxylic acids; Salts thereof [2006.01]	1/32	• • • •	consisting of coal-oil suspensions or aqueous emulsions
1/189	• • • • • having at least one carboxyl group bound to an aromatic carbon atom [2006.01]	3/00		<b>Gaseous fuels; Natural gas; Synthetic natural gas obtained by processes not covered by subclasses C10G, C10K; Liquefied petroleum gas [5]</b>
1/19	• • • • Esters [2006.01]	3/02	• • • •	Compositions containing acetylene
1/192	• • • • Macromolecular compounds [2006.01]	3/04	• • • •	Absorbing compositions, e.g. solvents
1/195	• • • • • obtained by reactions involving only carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds [2006.01]	3/06	• • • •	Natural gas; Synthetic natural gas obtained by processes not covered by C10G, C10K 3/02 or C10K 3/04 [5]
1/196	• • • • • • derived from monomers containing a carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bond and a carboxyl group or salts, anhydrides or esters thereof [2006.01]	3/08	• • • •	Production of synthetic natural gas [5]
1/197	• • • • • • derived from monomers containing a carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bond and an acyloxy group of a saturated carboxylic or carbonic acid [2006.01]	3/10	• • • •	Working-up natural gas or synthetic natural gas [5]
1/198	• • • • • • obtained otherwise than by reactions involving only carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds [2006.01]	3/12	• • • •	Liquefied petroleum gas [5]
1/20	• • • • containing halogen			
1/22	• • • • containing nitrogen			

## C10L

- 5/00 Solid fuels** (produced by solidifying fluid fuels C10L 7/00; peat briquettes C10F 7/06)
- 5/02 • Briquettes consisting mainly of carbonaceous materials of mineral origin (peat briquettes C10F)
  - 5/04 • • Raw material to be used; Pretreatment thereof
  - 5/06 • • Briquetting processes
  - 5/08 • • • without the aid of extraneous binders
  - 5/10 • • • with the aid of binders, e.g. pretreated binders
  - 5/12 • • • • with inorganic binders
  - 5/14 • • • • with organic binders
  - 5/16 • • • • • with bituminous binders, e.g. tar, pitch
  - 5/18 • • • • • with naphthalene
  - 5/20 • • • • • with sulfite lye
  - 5/22 • • • • Methods of applying the binder to the other compounding ingredients; Apparatus therefor
  - 5/24 • • Combating dust during briquetting; Safety devices against explosion
  - 5/26 • • After-treatment of the briquettes
  - 5/28 • • • Heating the briquettes; Coking the binders
  - 5/30 • • • Cooling the briquettes
  - 5/32 • • • Coating
  - 5/34 • • Other details of the briquettes
  - 5/36 • • • Shape
  - 5/38 • • • • Briquettes consisting of different layers
  - 5/40 • essentially based on materials of non-mineral origin
  - 5/42 • • on animal substances or products obtained therefrom
  - 5/44 • • on vegetable substances
  - 5/46 • • on sewage, house, or town refuse
  - 5/48 • • on industrial residues or waste materials (C10L 5/42, C10L 5/44 take precedence) [4]
- 7/00 Fuels produced by solidifying fluid fuels**
- 7/02 • liquid fuels
  - 7/04 • • alcohol
- 8/00 Fuels not provided for in other groups of this subclass [2006.01]**
- 9/00 Treating solid fuels to improve their combustion**
- 9/02 • by chemical means
  - 9/04 • • by hydrogenating
  - 9/06 • • by oxidation
  - 9/08 • by heat treatment, e.g. calcining
  - 9/10 • by using additives
  - 9/12 • • Oxidation means, e.g. oxygen-generating compounds
- 10/00 Use of additives to fuels or fires for particular purposes** (using binders for briquetting solid fuels C10L 5/10; using additives to improve the combustion of solid fuels C10L 9/10) [1, 2006.01]
- 10/02 • for reducing smoke development
  - 10/04 • for minimising corrosion or incrustation
  - 10/06 • for facilitating soot removal
  - 10/08 • for improving lubricity; for reducing wear [2006.01]
  - 10/10 • for improving the octane number [2006.01]
  - 10/12 • for improving the cetane number [2006.01]
  - 10/14 • for improving low temperature properties [2006.01]
  - 10/16 • • Pour-point depressants [2006.01]
  - 10/18 • use of detergents or dispersants for purposes not provided for in groups C10L 10/02-C10L 10/16 [2006.01]
- 11/00 Fire-lighters**
- 11/02 • based on refractory porous bodies
  - 11/04 • consisting of combustible material (matches C06F)
  - 11/06 • of a special shape
  - 11/08 • Apparatus for the manufacture thereof