

## SECTION C — CHEMISTRY; METALLURGY

### C13 SUGAR INDUSTRY

**C13B PRODUCTION OF SUCROSE; APPARATUS SPECIALLY ADAPTED THEREFOR** (chemically synthesised sugars or sugar derivatives C07H; fermentation or enzyme-using processes for preparing compounds containing saccharide radicals C12P 19/00) **[2011.01]**

#### Note(s) [2011.01]

In subclass C13B, the following terms or expressions are used with the meanings indicated:

- "sugar" is used in its non-scientific meaning and refers to sucrose, also called "table sugar" or "saccharose", a white crystalline disaccharide;
- "sugar juices" are solutions of sugar, essentially comprising sucrose, which are derived from different plants, e.g. beet, cane or maple;
- "syrops" are highly concentrated sugar juices.

5/00	<b>Reducing the size of material from which sugar is to be extracted</b> (for extraction of starch C08B 30/02) <b>[2011.01]</b>	20/16	• by physical means, e.g. osmosis or filtration <b>[2011.01]</b>
5/02	• Cutting sugar cane <b>[2011.01]</b>	20/18	• by electrical means <b>[2011.01]</b>
5/04	• • Shredding sugar cane <b>[2011.01]</b>	25/00	<b>Evaporators or boiling pans specially adapted for sugar juices; Evaporating or boiling sugar juices [2011.01]</b>
5/06	• Slicing sugar beet <b>[2011.01]</b>	25/02	• Details, e.g. for preventing foaming or for catching juice <b>[2011.01]</b>
5/08	• Knives; Adjustment or maintenance thereof <b>[2011.01]</b>	25/04	• • Heating equipment <b>[2011.01]</b>
10/00	<b>Production of sugar juices</b> (tapping of tree-juices A01G 23/10; tapping-spouts, receptacles for juices A01G 23/14) <b>[2011.01]</b>	25/06	• combined with measuring instruments for effecting control of the process <b>[2011.01]</b>
10/02	• Expressing juice from sugar cane or similar material, e.g. sorghum saccharatum <b>[2011.01]</b>	30/00	<b>Crystallisation; Crystallising apparatus; Separating crystals from mother liquors [2011.01]</b>
10/04	• • combined with imbibition <b>[2011.01]</b>	30/02	• Crystallisation; Crystallising apparatus <b>[2011.01]</b>
10/06	• • Sugar-cane crushers <b>[2011.01]</b>	30/04	• Separating crystals from mother liquor <b>[2011.01]</b>
10/08	• Extraction of sugar from sugar beet with water <b>[2011.01]</b>	30/06	• • by centrifugal force <b>[2011.01]</b>
10/10	• • Continuous processes <b>[2011.01]</b>	30/08	• • Washing residual mother liquor from crystals <b>[2011.01]</b>
10/12	• • Details of extraction apparatus, e.g. arrangements of pipes or valves <b>[2011.01]</b>	30/10	• • • in centrifuges <b>[2011.01]</b>
10/14	• using extracting agents other than water, e.g. alcohol or salt solutions <b>[2011.01]</b>	30/12	• • Recycling mother liquor or wash liquors <b>[2011.01]</b>
15/00	<b>Expressing water from material from which sugar has been extracted</b> (from starch-extracted material C08B 30/10) <b>[2011.01]</b>	30/14	• • Dissolving or refining raw sugar <b>[2011.01]</b>
15/02	• between perforated moving belts <b>[2011.01]</b>	35/00	<b>Extraction of sucrose from molasses [2011.01]</b>
20/00	<b>Purification of sugar juices [2011.01]</b>	35/02	• by chemical means <b>[2011.01]</b>
	<u>Note(s) [2011.01]</u>	35/04	• • by precipitation as alkaline earth metal saccharates <b>[2011.01]</b>
	When classifying in this group, classification is also made in group B01D 15/08 insofar as subject matter of general interest relating to chromatography is concerned.	35/06	• • using ion exchange <b>[2011.01]</b>
20/02	• using alkaline earth metal compounds <b>[2011.01]</b>	35/08	• by physical means, e.g. osmosis <b>[2011.01]</b>
20/04	• • followed by saturation <b>[2011.01]</b>	40/00	<b>Drying sugar [2011.01]</b>
20/06	• • • with carbon dioxide or sulfur dioxide <b>[2011.01]</b>	45/00	<b>Cutting machines specially adapted for sugar [2011.01]</b>
20/08	• by oxidation or reduction <b>[2011.01]</b>	45/02	• in combination with sorting and packing machines <b>[2011.01]</b>
20/10	• • using sulfur dioxide or sulfites <b>[2011.01]</b>	50/00	<b>Sugar products, e.g. powdered, lump or liquid sugar; Working-up of sugar</b> (C13B 40/00, C13B 45/00 take precedence; confectionery A23G 3/00) <b>[2011.01]</b>
20/12	• using adsorption agents, e.g. active carbon <b>[2011.01]</b>	50/02	• formed by moulding sugar <b>[2011.01]</b>
20/14	• using ion-exchange materials <b>[2011.01]</b>		

**C13B**

**99/00** Subject matter not provided for in other groups of

**this subclass [2011.01]**