

## SECTION A — HUMAN NECESSITIES

### A61 MEDICAL OR VETERINARY SCIENCE; HYGIENE

**A61L METHODS OR APPARATUS FOR STERILISING MATERIALS OR OBJECTS IN GENERAL; DISINFECTION, STERILISATION, OR DEODORISATION OF AIR; CHEMICAL ASPECTS OF BANDAGES, DRESSINGS, ABSORBENT PADS, OR SURGICAL ARTICLES; MATERIALS FOR BANDAGES, DRESSINGS, ABSORBENT PADS, OR SURGICAL ARTICLES** (preservation of bodies or disinfecting characterised by the agent employed A01N; preserving, e.g. sterilising, food or foodstuffs A23; preparations for medical, dental or toilet purposes A61K) [4]

#### Subclass index

#### DISINFECTION OR STERILISATION OF MATERIALS

General methods or apparatus.....	2/00
of air.....	9/00
of refuse.....	11/00
of contact lenses.....	12/00

#### MATERIALS FOR

Bandages, dressings or absorbent pads.....	15/00
sutures or for ligaturing blood vessels.....	17/00
liquid bandages.....	26/00
prostheses or for coating prostheses.....	27/00
colostomy devices.....	28/00
catheters or for coating catheters.....	29/00
other surgical articles.....	31/00

SURGICAL ADHESIVES OR CEMENTS; ADHESIVES FOR COLOSTOMY DEVICES.....24/00

ANTITHROMBOGENIC TREATMENT OF SURGICAL ARTICLES.....33/00

#### Disinfection or sterilising

##### Note(s)

In groups A61L 2/00-A61L 12/00, it is desirable to add the indexing codes of group A61L 101/00.

**2/00 Methods or apparatus for disinfecting or sterilising materials or objects other than foodstuffs or contact lenses; Accessories therefor** (atomisers for disinfecting agents A61M; sterilisation of packages or package contents in association with packaging B65B 55/00; treatment of water, waste water, sewage or sludge C02F; disinfecting paper D21H 21/36; disinfecting devices for water closets E03D; articles having provision for disinfection, see the relevant subclasses for these articles, e.g. H04R 1/12) [3, 5, 7]

- 2/02 • using physical phenomena [3]
- 2/025 • • Ultrasonics [7]
- 2/03 • • Electric current, e.g. electrolysis [7]
- 2/04 • • Heat (A61L 2/08 takes precedence) [3]
- 2/06 • • • Hot gas [3]
- 2/07 • • • • Steam [7]
- 2/08 • • Radiation [3]
- 2/10 • • • Ultra-violet radiation [3]
- 2/12 • • • Microwaves [3]
- 2/14 • • Plasma, i.e. ionised gases [3]
- 2/16 • using chemical substances [3]
- 2/18 • • Liquid substances [3]
- 2/20 • • Gaseous substances, e.g. vapours [3]

- 2/22 • • Phase substances, e.g. smokes, aerosols [3]
- 2/23 • • Solid substances, e.g. granules, powders, blocks, tablets [7]
- 2/232 • • • layered or coated [7]
- 2/235 • • • cellular, porous or foamed [7]
- 2/238 • • • Metals or alloys, e.g. oligodynamic metals [7]
- 2/24 • Apparatus using programmed or automatic operation [3]
- 2/26 • Accessories [3]
- 2/28 • • Devices for testing the effectiveness or completeness of sterilisation, e.g. indicators which change colour (apparatus involving enzymes or micro-organisms C12M 1/34) [7]
- 9/00 Disinfection, sterilisation or deodorisation of air** (purifying air by respirators A62B, A62D 9/00; chemical or biological purification of waste gases B01D 53/34; air-conditioning systems incorporating sterilisation F24F 3/16)
- 9/01 • Deodorant compositions [2]
- 9/012 • • characterised by being in a special form, e.g. gels, emulsions [7]
- 9/013 • • containing animal or plant extracts, or vegetable material [7]
- 9/014 • • containing sorbent material, e.g. activated carbon [7]
- 9/015 • using gaseous or vaporous substances, e.g. ozone (A61L 9/20 takes precedence) [3]
- 9/02 • • using substances evaporated in the air by heating or combustion [3]

## A61L

9/03	• • • Apparatus therefor [3]		
9/04	• • using substances evaporated in the air without heating [3]		
9/05	• • • specially adapted to be released by contact with a liquid, e.g. for toilets [7]		
9/12	• • • Apparatus, e.g. holders, therefor [3]	15/18	• • containing inorganic materials [5]
9/14	• using sprayed or atomised substances [3]	15/20	• • containing organic materials [5]
9/16	• using physical phenomena [3]	15/22	• • containing macromolecular materials [5]
9/18	• • Radiation (A61L 9/22 takes precedence) [3]	15/24	• • • Macromolecular compounds obtained by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds; Derivatives thereof [5]
9/20	• • • Ultra-violet radiation [3]		
9/22	• • Ionisation [3]	15/26	• • • Macromolecular compounds obtained otherwise than by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds; Derivatives thereof [5]
<b>11/00</b>	<b>Disinfection or sterilising methods specially adapted for refuse</b>		
<b>12/00</b>	<b>Methods or apparatus for disinfecting or sterilising contact lenses; Accessories therefor [7]</b>	15/28	• • • Polysaccharides or their derivatives [5]
12/02	• using physical phenomena, e.g. electricity, ultrasonics or ultrafiltration [7]	15/30	• • • Rubbers or their derivatives [5]
12/04	• • Heat (A61L 12/06 takes precedence) [7]	15/32	• • • Proteins, polypeptides; Degradation products or derivatives thereof, e.g. albumin, collagen, fibrin, gelatin [5]
12/06	• • Radiation, e.g. ultra-violet or microwaves [7]	15/34	• • • Oils, fats, waxes, or natural resins [5]
12/08	• using chemical substances [7]	15/36	• • containing micro-organisms [5]
12/10	• • Halogens or compounds thereof [7]	15/38	• • containing enzymes [5]
12/12	• • Non-macromolecular oxygen-containing compounds, e.g. hydrogen peroxide or ozone (A61L 12/10 takes precedence) [7]	15/40	• • containing ingredients of undetermined constitution or reaction products thereof [5]
12/14	• • Organic compounds not covered by groups A61L 12/10 or A61L 12/12 [7]	15/42	• • Use of materials characterised by their function or physical properties [5]
		15/44	• • • Medicaments [5]
		15/46	• • • Deodorants or malodour counteractants, e.g. to inhibit the formation of ammonia or bacteria [5]
		15/48	• • • Surfactants [5]
		15/50	• • • Lubricants; Anti-adhesive agents [5]
		15/52	• • • Water-repellants [5]
		15/54	• • • Radio-opaque materials [5]
		15/56	• • • Wetness-indicators or colorants [5]
		15/58	• • • Adhesives (electrically conductive adhesives for use in therapy or testing <i>in vivo</i> A61K 50/00) [5]
		15/60	• • • Liquid-swellaable gel-forming materials, e.g. super-absorbents [5]
		15/62	• • • Hydrosoluble or hydrodegradable materials [5]
		15/64	• • • specially adapted to be resorbable inside the body [5]
		<b>17/00</b>	<b>Materials for surgical sutures or for ligaturing blood vessels [3, 4]</b>
			<b>Note(s)</b>
			When classifying in group A61L 17/00, classification is also made in A61L 33/00 if the materials used are antithrombogenic.
			<b>Note(s)</b>
			In groups A61L 17/04-A61L 17/14, in the absence of an indication to the contrary, classification is made in the last appropriate place.
		17/04	• Non-resorbable materials [7]
		17/06	• At least partly resorbable materials [7]
		17/08	• • of animal origin, e.g. catgut, collagen [7]
		17/10	• • containing macromolecular materials [7]
		17/12	• • • Homopolymers or copolymers of glycolic or lactic acid [7]
		17/14	• Post-treatment to improve physical properties [7]
		<b>24/00</b>	<b>Surgical adhesives or cements; Adhesives for colostomy devices (electrically conductive adhesives for use in therapy or testing <i>in vivo</i> A61K 50/00) [7]</b>
<b>15/00</b>	<b>Chemical aspects of, or use of materials for, bandages, dressings or absorbent pads (for liquid bandages A61L 26/00; radioactive dressings A61M 36/14)</b>		
15/07	• Stiffening bandages		
	<b>Note(s)</b>		
	1. In groups A61L 15/08-A61L 15/12, in the absence of an indication to the contrary, classification is made in the last appropriate place.		
	2. When classifying in groups A61L 15/08-A61L 15/12, classification is also made in group A61L 15/14 if the use of materials characterised by their function or physical properties is of interest.		
15/08	• • containing inorganic materials, e.g. plaster of Paris [5]		
15/10	• • containing organic materials [5]		
15/12	• • containing macromolecular materials [5]		
15/14	• • Use of materials characterised by their function or physical properties [5]		
15/16	• Bandages, dressings or absorbent pads for physiological fluids such as urine or blood, e.g. sanitary towels, tampons [5]		
	<b>Note(s)</b>		
	1. In groups A61L 15/18-A61L 15/40, in the absence of an indication to the contrary, classification is made in the last appropriate place.		

**Note(s)**

When classifying in group A61L 24/00, classification is also made in group A61L 33/00 if the materials used are antithrombogenic.

**Note(s)**

In groups A61L 24/02-A61L 24/04, in the absence of an indication to the contrary, classification is made in the last appropriate place.

- 24/02 • containing inorganic materials [7]
- 24/04 • containing macromolecular materials [7]
- 24/06 • • obtained by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds [7]
- 24/08 • • Polysaccharides [7]
- 24/10 • • Polypeptides; Proteins [7]
- 24/12 • • Ionomer cements, e.g. glass-ionomer cements [7]

**26/00 Chemical aspects of, or use of materials for, liquid bandages [7]****Note(s)**

When classifying in group A61L 26/00, classification is also made in A61L 33/00 if the materials used are antithrombogenic.

**27/00 Materials for prostheses or for coating prostheses (dental prostheses A61C 13/00; shape or structure of prostheses A61F 2/00; use of preparations for artificial teeth A61K 6/02; artificial kidneys A61M 1/14) [4]****Note(s)**

When classifying in group A61L 27/00, classification is also made in A61L 33/00 if the materials used are antithrombogenic.

**Note(s)**

1. In groups A61L 27/02-A61L 27/40, in the absence of an indication to the contrary, classification is made in the last appropriate place.
2. When classifying in groups A61L 27/02-A61L 27/40 classification is also made in group A61L 27/50 if the use of materials characterised by their function or physical properties is of interest.

- 27/02 • Inorganic materials [7]
- 27/04 • • Metals or alloys [7]
- 27/06 • • • Titanium or titanium alloys [7]
- 27/08 • • Carbon [7]
- 27/10 • • Ceramics or glasses [7]
- 27/12 • • Phosphorus-containing materials, e.g. apatite [7]
- 27/14 • Macromolecular materials [7]
- 27/16 • • obtained by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds [7]
- 27/18 • • obtained otherwise than by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds [7]
- 27/20 • • Polysaccharides [7]
- 27/22 • • Polypeptides or derivatives thereof [7]
- 27/24 • • • Collagen [7]
- 27/26 • • Mixtures of macromolecular materials [7]
- 27/28 • Materials for coating prostheses [7]
- 27/30 • • Inorganic materials [7]
- 27/32 • • • Phosphorus-containing materials, e.g. apatite [7]
- 27/34 • • Macromolecular materials [7]
- 27/36 • containing ingredients of undetermined constitution or reaction products thereof [7]

- 27/38 • • Animal cells (for use in artificial skin A61L 27/60) [7]
- 27/40 • Composite materials, i.e. layered or containing one material dispersed in a matrix of the same or different material [7]
- 27/42 • • having an inorganic matrix [7]
- 27/44 • • having a macromolecular matrix [7]
- 27/46 • • • with phosphorus-containing inorganic fillers [7]
- 27/48 • • • with macromolecular fillers [7]
- 27/50 • Materials characterised by their function or physical properties [7]
- 27/52 • • Hydrogels or hydrocolloids [7]
- 27/54 • • Biologically active materials, e.g. therapeutic substances [7]
- 27/56 • • Porous or cellular materials [7]
- 27/58 • • Materials at least partially resorbable by the body [7]
- 27/60 • • Materials for use in artificial skin [7]

**28/00 Materials for colostomy devices (adhesives for colostomy devices A61L 24/00) [7]****Note(s)**

When classifying in group A61L 28/00, classification is also made in A61L 33/00 if the materials used are antithrombogenic.

**29/00 Materials for catheters or for coating catheters (shape or structure of catheters A61M 25/00) [4]****Note(s)**

When classifying in group A61L 29/00, classification is also made in A61L 33/00 if the materials used are antithrombogenic.

**Note(s)**

1. In groups A61L 29/02-A61L 29/12, in the absence of an indication to the contrary, classification is made in the last appropriate place.
2. When classifying in groups A61L 29/02-A61L 29/12, classification is also made in group A61L 29/14 if the use of materials characterised by their function or physical properties is of interest.

- 29/02 • Inorganic materials [7]
- 29/04 • Macromolecular materials [7]
- 29/06 • • obtained otherwise than by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds [7]
- 29/08 • Materials for coatings [7]
- 29/10 • • Inorganic materials [7]
- 29/12 • Composite materials, i.e. layered or containing one material dispersed in a matrix of the same or different material [7]
- 29/14 • Materials characterised by their function or physical properties [7]
- 29/16 • • Biologically active materials, e.g. therapeutic substances [7]
- 29/18 • • Materials at least partially X-ray or laser opaque [7]

**31/00 Materials for other surgical articles [4]****Note(s)**

When classifying in group A61L 31/00, classification is also made in A61L 33/00 if the materials used are antithrombogenic.

**Note(s)**

1. In groups A61L 31/02-A61L 31/12, in the absence of an indication to the contrary, classification is made in the last appropriate place.
2. When classifying in groups A61L 31/02-A61L 31/12, classification is also made in group A61L 31/14 if the use of materials characterised by their function or physical properties is of interest.

- 31/02 • Inorganic materials [7]  
 31/04 • Macromolecular materials [7]  
 31/06 • • obtained otherwise than by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds [7]  
 31/08 • Materials for coatings [7]  
 31/10 • • Macromolecular materials [7]  
 31/12 • Composite materials, i.e. layered or containing one material dispersed in a matrix of the same or different material [7]  
 31/14 • Materials characterised by their function or physical properties [7]  
 31/16 • • Biologically active materials, e.g. therapeutic substances [7]  
 31/18 • • Materials at least partially X-ray or laser opaque [7]

**33/00 Antithrombogenic treatment of surgical articles, e.g. sutures, catheters, prostheses, or of articles for the manipulation or conditioning of blood; Materials for such treatment [4, 7]**

**Note(s)**

In groups A61L 33/02-A61L 33/18, in the absence of an indication to the contrary, classification is made in the last appropriate place.

- 33/02 • Use of inorganic materials [7]  
 33/04 • Use of organic materials, e.g. acetylsalicylic acid [7]  
 33/06 • Use of macromolecular materials [7]  
 33/08 • • Polysaccharides [7]  
 33/10 • • • Heparin, heparinoid or derivatives thereof [7]  
 33/12 • • Polypeptides, proteins or derivatives thereof [7]  
 33/14 • Use of fibrinolytic agents or platelet aggregation inhibitors [7]  
 33/16 • Use of enzymes, e.g. urokinase, streptokinase [7]

- 33/18 • Use of ingredients of undetermined constitution or reaction products thereof [7]

**Indexing scheme associated with groups A61L 2/00-A61L 12/00, relating to the chemical composition of the materials used in disinfecting, sterilising or deodorising. [7]**

**101/00 Chemical composition of materials used in disinfecting, sterilising or deodorising [7]**

- 101/02 • Inorganic materials [7]  
 101/04 • • Elemental carbon, e.g. active charcoal [7]  
 101/06 • • containing halogen [7]  
 101/08 • • • Elemental halogen [7]  
 101/10 • • Ozone [7]  
 101/12 • • containing silicon [7]  
 101/14 • • containing sulfur [7]  
 101/16 • • containing phosphorus [7]  
 101/18 • • Ammonia [7]  
 101/20 • • Acids [7]  
 101/22 • • Peroxides [7]  
 101/24 • • containing aluminium [7]  
 101/26 • • containing copper [7]  
 101/28 • • containing iron [7]  
 101/30 • • containing zinc [7]  
 101/32 • Organic compounds [7]  
 101/34 • • Hydroxy compounds [7]  
 101/36 • • Carboxylic acids or derivatives thereof [7]  
 101/38 • • Ethers [7]  
 101/40 • • containing sulfur [7]  
 101/42 • • Organo-metallic compounds or complexes [7]  
 101/44 • • Heterocyclic compounds [7]  
 101/46 • • Macromolecular compounds [7]  
 101/48 • • • obtained by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds [7]  
 101/50 • • • Polysaccharides or derivatives thereof [7]  
 101/52 • Micro-organisms or substances produced by or extracted from micro-organisms [7]  
 101/54 • Enzymes [7]  
 101/56 • Plant extracts or vegetable products of undetermined chemical constitution, e.g. plant fibre [7]