

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 Liquid carbonaceous fuels**

- 1/02 • essentially based on components consisting of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen only
- 1/04 • essentially based on blends of hydrocarbons
- 1/06 • • for spark ignition
- 1/08 • • for compression ignition
- 1/10 • containing additives

Note(s)

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.
2. If an additive is a mixture of compounds, classification is made for each compound of interest.
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 not in group C10L 1/30.

- 1/12 • • Inorganic compounds
- 1/14 • • Organic compounds
- 1/16 • • • Hydrocarbons
- 1/18 • • • containing oxygen
- 1/182 • • • • containing hydroxy groups; Salts thereof [2006.01]
- 1/183 • • • • • at least one hydroxy group bound to an aromatic carbon atom [2006.01]
- 1/185 • • • • Ethers; Acetals; Ketals; Aldehydes; Ketones [2006.01]
- 1/188 • • • • Carboxylic acids; Salts thereof [2006.01]
- 1/189 • • • • • having at least one carboxyl group bound to an aromatic carbon atom [2006.01]
- 1/19 • • • • Esters [2006.01]
- 1/192 • • • • Macromolecular compounds [2006.01]
- 1/195 • • • • • obtained by reactions involving only carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds [2006.01]
- 1/196 • • • • • • derived from monomers containing a carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bond and a carboxyl group or salts, anhydrides or esters thereof [2006.01]
- 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]
- 1/198 • • • • • • obtained otherwise than by reactions involving only carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds [2006.01]
- 1/20 • • • containing halogen
- 1/22 • • • containing nitrogen

- 1/222 • • • • containing at least one carbon-to-nitrogen single bond [2006.01]
- 1/223 • • • • • having at least one amino group bound to an aromatic carbon atom [2006.01]
- 1/224 • • • • • Amides; Imides [2006.01]
- 1/226 • • • • containing at least one nitrogen-to-nitrogen bond, e.g. azo compounds, azides, hydrazines [2006.01]
- 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]
- 1/23 • • • • containing at least one nitrogen-to-oxygen bond, e.g. nitro-compounds, nitrates, nitrites [2006.01]
- 1/232 • • • • containing nitrogen in a heterocyclic ring [2006.01]
- 1/233 • • • • • containing nitrogen and oxygen in the ring, e.g. oxazoles [2006.01]
- 1/234 • • • • Macromolecular compounds [2006.01]
- 1/236 • • • • • obtained by reactions involving only carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds [2006.01]
- 1/238 • • • • • obtained otherwise than by reactions involving only carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds [2006.01]
- 1/2383 • • • • • • Polyamines or polyimines, or derivatives thereof [2006.01]
- 1/2387 • • • • • • Polyoxoalkyleneamines [2006.01]
- 1/24 • • • containing sulfur, selenium or tellurium
- 1/26 • • • containing phosphorus
- 1/28 • • • containing silicon
- 1/30 • • • containing elements not mentioned in groups C10L 1/16-C10L 1/28
- 1/32 • consisting of coal-oil suspensions or aqueous emulsions
- 3/00 Gaseous fuels; Natural gas; Synthetic natural gas obtained by processes not covered by subclasses C10G, C10K; Liquefied petroleum gas [5]**
- 3/02 • Compositions containing acetylene
- 3/04 • • Absorbing compositions, e.g. solvents
- 3/06 • Natural gas; Synthetic natural gas obtained by processes not covered by C10G, C10K 3/02 or C10K 3/04 [5]
- 3/08 • • Production of synthetic natural gas [5]
- 3/10 • • Working-up natural gas or synthetic natural gas [5]
- 3/12 • Liquefied petroleum gas [5]

- 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