

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

C13B

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

this subclass [2011.01]