EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE

U.S. PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

NOTICE OF EDITORIAL CORRECTIONS

PUBLICATION DATE: MAY 1, 2024

Summary of Editorial Corrections

Scheme Titles

EC12321

CPC area	Text from 2024.01 scheme	Edit
Section C NOTES	1. In section C, the definitions of groups of chemical elements are as follows: • Alkali metals: Li, Na, K, Rb, Cs, Fr • Alkaline earth metals: Ca, Sr, Ba, Ra • Lanthanides: elements with atomic numbers 57 to 71 inclusive • Rare earths: Sc, Y, Lanthanides • Actinides: elements with atomic numbers 89 to 103 inclusive • Refractory metals: Ti, V, Cr, Zr, Nb, Mo, Hf, Ta, W • Halogens: F, Cl, Br, I, At • Noble gases: He, Ne, Ar, Kr, Xe, Rn • Platinum group: Os, Ir, Pt, Ru, Rh, Pd • Noble metals: Ag, Au, Platinum group • Light metals: alkali metals, alkaline earth metals, Be, Al, Mg • Heavy metals: metals other than light metals • Iron group: Fe, Co, Ni	1. In section C, the definitions of groups of chemical elements are as follows: Alkali metals: Li, Na, K, Rb, Cs, Fr Alkaline earth metals: Ca, Sr, Ba, Ra Lanthanides: elements with atomic numbers 57 to 71 inclusive Rare earths: Sc, Y, Lanthanides Actinides: elements with atomic numbers 89 to 103 inclusive Refractory metals: Ti, V, Cr, Zr, Nb, Mo, Hf, Ta, W Halogens: F, Cl, Br, I, At Noble gases: He, Ne, Ar, Kr, Xe, Rn Platinum group: Os, Ir, Pt, Ru, Rh, Pd Noble metals: Ag, Au, Platinum group Light metals: alkali metals, alkaline earth metals, Be, Al, Mg Heavy metals: metals other than light metals Iron group: Fe, Co, Ni Non-metals: H, B, C, Si, N, P, O, S,

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	• Non-metals: H, B, C, Si, N, P, O, S, Se, Te, noble gases, halogens • Metals: elements other than non-metals • Transition elements: elements with atomic numbers 21 to 30 inclusive, 39 to 48 inclusive, 57 to 80 inclusive, 89 upwards 2. Section C covers: • pure chemistry, which covers inorganic compounds, organic compounds, macromolecular compounds, and their methods of preparation; • applied chemistry, which covers compositions containing the above compounds, such as: glass, ceramics, fertilisers, plastics compositions, paints, products of the petroleum industry. It also covers certain compositions on account of their having particular properties rendering them suitable for certain purposes, as in the case of explosives, dyestuffs, adhesives, lubricants and detergents; certain marginal industries, such as the manufacture of coke and of solid or gaseous fuels, the production and refining of oils, fats and waxes, the fermentation industry (e.g., brewing and wine-making), the sugar industry; • certain operations or treatments, which are either purely mechanical, e.g., the mechanical treatment of leather and skins, or partly mechanical, e.g., the treatment of water or the prevention of corrosion in general;	Se, Te, noble gases, halogens Metals: elements other than non-metals Transition elements: elements with atomic numbers 21 to 30 inclusive, 39 to 48 inclusive, 57 to 80 inclusive, 89 upwards 2. Section C covers: a. pure chemistry, which covers inorganic compounds, organic compounds, macromolecular compounds, and their methods of preparation; b. applied chemistry, which covers compositions containing the above compounds, such as: glass, ceramics, fertilisers, plastics compositions, paints, products of the petroleum industry. It also covers certain compositions on account of their having particular properties rendering them suitable for certain purposes, as in the case of explosives, dyestuffs, adhesives, lubricants and detergents; c. certain marginal industries, such as the manufacture of coke and of solid or gaseous fuels, the production and refining of oils, fats and waxes, the fermentation industry (e.g., brewing and wine-making), the sugar industry; d. certain operations or treatments, which are either purely mechanical, e.g., the mechanical treatment of leather and skins, or partly mechanical, e.g., the treatment of water or the prevention of corrosion in

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	• metallurgy, ferrous or non-ferrous alloys 4. In the case of operations, treatments, products or articles having both a chemical and a non-chemical part or aspect, the general rule is that the chemical part or aspect is covered by section C. 5. In some of these cases, the chemical part or aspect brings with it a non-chemical one, even though purely mechanical, because this latter aspect either is essential to the operation or treatment or constitutes an important element thereof. It has seemed, in fact, more logical not to dissociate the different parts or aspects of a coherent whole. This is the case for applied chemistry and for the industries, operations and treatments mentioned in *Note (2) bullets 2, 3, 4 and 5*. For example, furnaces peculiar to the manufacture of glass are covered by class C03 and not by class F27. 6. There are, however, some exceptions in which the mechanical (or non-chemical) aspect carries with it the chemical aspect, for example: • certain extractive processes, in subclass A61K; • the chemical purification of air, in subclass A61L; • chemical methods of fire-fighting, in subclass A62D;	general; e. metallurgy, ferrous or non-ferrous alloys. 4. a. In the case of operations, treatments, products or articles having both a chemical and a non-chemical part or aspect, the general rule is that the chemical part or aspect is covered by section C. b. In some of these cases, the chemical part or aspect brings with it a non-chemical one, even though purely mechanical, because this latter aspect either is essential to the operation or treatment or constitutes an important element thereof. It has seemed, in fact, more logical not to dissociate the different parts or aspects of a coherent whole. This is the case for applied chemistry and for the industries, operations and treatments mentioned in *Notes (2) c), d) and e).* For example, furnaces peculiar to the manufacture of glass are covered by class C03 and not by class F27. c. There are, however, some exceptions in which the mechanical (or non-chemical) aspect carries with it the chemical aspect, for example: • certain extractive processes, in subclass A61K; • the chemical purification of air, in subclass A61L; • chemical methods of fire-fighting, in subclass A62D;

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	• chemical processes and apparatus, in class B01; • impregnation of wood, in subclass B27K; • chemical methods of analysis or testing, in subclass G01N; • photographic materials and processes, in class G03, and, generally, the chemical treatment of textiles and the production of cellulose or paper, in section D. 7. In still other cases, the pure chemical aspect is covered by section C and the applied chemical aspect by another section, such as A, B or F, e.g., the use of a substance or composition for: • treatment of plants or animals, covered by subclass A01N; • foodstuffs, covered by class A23; • ammunition or explosives, covered by class F42 8. When the chemical and mechanical aspects are so closely interlocked that a neat and simple division is not possible, or when certain mechanical processes follow as a natural or logical continuation of a chemical treatment, section C may cover, in addition to the chemical aspect, a part only of the mechanical aspect, e.g., after-treatment of artificial stone, covered by class C04. In this latter case, a note or a reference is usually given to make the position clear, even if sometimes the division is rather arbitrary.	• chemical processes and apparatus, in class B01; • impregnation of wood, in subclass B27K; • chemical methods of analysis or testing, in subclass G01N; • photographic materials and processes, in class G03, and, generally, the chemical treatment of textiles and the production of cellulose or paper, in section D. d. In still other cases, the pure chemical aspect is covered by section C and the applied chemical aspect by another section, such as A, B or F, e.g. the use of a substance or composition for: • treatment of plants or animals, covered by subclass A01N; • foodstuffs, covered by class A23; • ammunition or explosives, covered by class F42. e. When the chemical and mechanical aspects are so closely interlocked that a neat and simple division is not possible, or when certain mechanical processes follow as a natural or logical continuation of a chemical treatment, section C may cover, in addition to the chemical aspect, a part only of the mechanical aspect, e.g., after-treatment of artificial stone, covered by class C04. In this latter case, a note or a reference is usually given to make the position clear, even if sometimes the division is rather arbitrary.

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H01L NOTES	1. This subclass is residual to class H10. 2. This subclass <u>covers</u>: • semiconductor devices for rectifying, amplifying, oscillating or switching; their constructional details or arrangements; their assemblies or integrated devices; their manufacture or treatment; • semiconductor devices sensitive to radiation; their constructional details or arrangements; their assemblies or integrated devices; their manufacture or treatment; • semiconductor devices for light emission; their constructional details or arrangements; their assemblies or integrated devices; their manufacture or treatment; • processes or apparatus for the manufacture or treatment of semiconductor or solid-state devices where the type of device is not listed under *bullets 1 to 3, above*, or not essential; • constructional details or arrangements of semiconductor or solid-state devices not covered by class H10 and not specific to types of devices listed under bullets 1 to 3, above; • packaging or assembling of semiconductor or solid-state devices covered by this subclass or by class H10.	1. This subclass is residual to class H10. 2. This subclass <u>covers</u>: a. semiconductor devices for rectifying, amplifying, oscillating or switching; their constructional details or arrangements; their assemblies or integrated devices; their manufacture or treatment; b. semiconductor devices sensitive to radiation; their constructional details or arrangements; their assemblies or integrated devices; their manufacture or treatment; c. semiconductor devices for light emission; their constructional details or arrangements; their assemblies or integrated devices; their manufacture or treatment; d. processes or apparatus for the manufacture or treatment of semiconductor or solid-state devices where the type of device is not listed under bullets a to c, above, or not essential; e. constructional details or arrangements of semiconductor or solid-state devices not covered by class H10 and not specific to types of devices listed under bullets a to c, above; f. packaging or assembling of semiconductor or solid-state devices covered by this subclass or by class H10.

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H01L21/18	the devices having semiconductor bodies comprising elements of Group IV of the Periodic Table or AIIIBV compounds with or without impurities, e.g. doping materials {(H01L21/041 - H01L21/0425, H01L21/045 - H01L21/048 take precedence)}	$A_{III}B_{V}$ (III and V should be written as subscripts)
NOTE	This group covers also processes and apparatus which, by using the appropriate technology, are clearly suitable for manufacture or treatment of devices whose bodies comprise elements of Group IV of the Periodic Table or AIIIBV compounds, even if the material used is not explicitly specified.	$A_{III}B_{V}$ (III and V should be written as subscripts)

EC12351

Area	Before	Edit
Definitions		
E21B 3/06 Informative references	Rope, cable or chain winding mechanisms, capstans	Rope, cable or chain winding mechanisms; Capstans