IPC REVISION PROJECTS/
PROJETS DE RÉVISION DE LA CIB

CHEMICAL FIELD/
DOMAINE DE LA CHIMIE

IPC/C 412/98
ORIGINAL: English/French
DATE: May 20, 2003

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ INTELLECTUELLE

GENEVA/GENÈVE

COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS OF THE IPC UNION
COMITÉ D'EXPERTS DE L'UNION DE L'IPC

IPC REVISION PROJECT FILE/DOSSIER DE PROJET DE RÉVISION DE LA CIB

PROPOSAL BY: **ES** **PROPOSITION DE :**	**REVISION OF IPC AREA:** **A 61 K** **RÉVISION DU DOMAINE DE LA CIB :**
KIND OF REVISION: **Creation of subgroups** **TYPE DE RÉVISION :** **Création de sous-groupes**	

ANNEX/ ANNEXE	CONTENT/CONTENU	ORIGIN/ ORIGINE	DATE
1	Revision request with detailed proposal / Demande de révision avec proposition détaillée	ES	12.98
2	Revision request with detailed proposal / Demande de révision avec proposition détaillée	ES	12.98
3	Comments / Observations	EP	05.99
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8	Rapporteur report / Rapport du rapporteur	ES	07.99
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RAPPORTEUR : EP **TECHNICAL FIELD/DOMAINE TECHNIQUE : C**

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15	Rapporteur report	/ Rapport du rapporteur	ES	12.99
16	Comments	/ Observations	JP	12.99
17	Decision of the Working Group	/ Décision du groupe de travail	WG	12.99
18	Proposal	/ Proposition	EP	03/00
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29	Comments	/ Observations	GB	09.00
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32	Rapporteur report	/ Rapport du rapporteur	ES	11.00
33	Decision of the Working Group	/ Décision du groupe de travail	WG	01.01
34	Proposal	/ Proposition	EP	02.01
35	Comments	/ Observations	JP	06.01
36	Comments	/ Observations	EP	06.01
37	Comments	/ Observations	CA	06.01
38	Comments	/ Observations	SE	06.01
39	Comments	/ Observations	FR	06.01
40	Comments	/ Observations	RO	06.01
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44	Rapporteur proposal	/ Proposition du rapporteur	EP	06.01
45	Comments	/ Observations	ES	06.01
46	Comments	/ Observations	EP	08.01
47	Decision of the Working Group	/ Décision du groupe de travail	WG	10.01
48	Comments	/ Observations	DE	10.01
49	Comments	/ Observations	JP	10.01
50	Comments	/ Observations	SE	10.01
51	Comments	/ Observations	RO	10.01
52	French version of approved amendments	/ Version française des modifications approuvées	EP	10.01
53	Rapporteur report	/ Rapport du rapporteur	EP	10.01
54	Decision of the Working Group	/ Décision du groupe de travail	WG	01.02
55	Rapporteur proposal	/ Proposition du rapporteur	EP	01.02
56	Comments	/ Observations	JP	03.02
57	Comments	/ Observations	RU	04.02
58	Comments	/ Observations	CA	04.02
59	Comments	/ Observations	DE	04.02
60	Comments	/ Observations	RO	04.02
61	Comments	/ Observations	RO	04.02
62	Comments	/ Observations	EP	04.02
63	Comments	/ Observations	SE	04.02
64	Comments	/ Observations	US	04.02
65	French version of approved amendments	/ Version française des modifications approuvées	EP	05.02
66	Rapporteur report	/ Rapport du rapporteur	EP	05.02
67	Decision of the Working Group	/ Décision du groupe de travail	WG	07.02
68	Comments	/ Observations	GB	09.02
69	Comments	/ Observations	RO	09.02
70	Comments	/ Observations	EP	10.02
71	Comments	/ Observations	DE	10.02

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73	Rapporteur report	/ Rapport du rapporteur	EP	11.02
74	Decision of the Working Group	/ Décision du groupe de travail	WG	05.03
75	Decision of the Working Group	/ Décision du groupe de travail	WG	05.03
76	Comments	/ Observations	JP	05.03
77	Comments	/ Observations	EP	05.03
78	Comments	/ Observations	SE	05.03
79	French version of approved amendments	/ Version française des modifications approuvées	EP	05.03

EXCERPT FROM DOCUMENT IPC/WG/8/8/
EXTRAIT DU DOCUMENT IPC/WG/8/8

ANNEX	**6E**	**A 61 K**	**[Project-Rapporteur : 412/EP]**	**<SC08003E>**
N	*8/39*	• • • •	*Derivatives containing from 2 to 10 oxyalkylene groups*	R
N	*8/45*	• • • •	*Derivatives containing from 2 to 10 oxyalkylene groups*	R
N	*8/893*	• • • • •	*containing atoms other than carbon and hydrogen in the side groups to the main chain*	R
N	*8/896*	• • • • • •	*side groups containing oxygen, e.g. dimethiconol*	R

ANNEXE	**6F**	**A 61 K**	**[Project-Rapporteur : 412/EP] (T:EP) - SC/07/5**	**<SC08004F> <SC07008E>**
N	*8/39*	• • • •	*Dérivés contenant 2 à 10 groupes oxyalkylène*	R
N	*8/45*	• • • •	*Dérivés contenant 2 à 10 groupes oxyalkylène*	R
N	*8/85*	• • • •	*Polyesters*	
N	*8/86*	• • • •	*Polyéthers*	
N	*8/87*	• • • •	*Polyuréthanes*	
N	*8/88*	• • • •	*Polyamides*	
N	*8/891*	• • • • •	*saturés, p.ex. diméthicone, phényl triméthicone*	
N	*8/892*	• • • • •	*contenant du silicium lié à des groupes aliphatiques insaturés, p.ex. vinyl diméthicone*	
N	*8/893*	• • • • •	*contenant d'autres atomes que le carbone et l'hydrogène dans les chaînes latérales de la chaîne principale*	
N	*8/894*	• • • • • •	*les chaînes latérales contenant des atomes d'halogène, p.ex. fluorosilicones*	
N	*8/895*	• • • • • •	*les chaînes latérales contenant de l'azote, p.ex. amodiméthicone*	
N	*8/896*	• • • • • •	*les chaînes latérales contenant de l'oxygène, p.ex. diméthiconol*	
N	*8/897*	• • • • • • •	*modifiées par des groupes alkoxyles, p.ex. behenoxy diméthicone*	
N	*8/898*	• • • • • • •	*modifiées par des groupes polyoxyalkylènes, p.ex. cétyl diméthicone copolyol*	
N	*8/899*	• • • • • •	*les chaînes latérales contenant du soufre (8/898 a priorité)*	

ANNEXE 7 **A 61 P** **[Project-Rapporteur : 412/EP] (T:EP) - SC/07/5** **<SC08007F> <SC07010E>**

N *17/18* • *Antioxydants, p.ex. antiradicaux (utilisation de préparations pour la protection contre le soleil A 61 Q 17/00)*

ANNEX 8E **A 61 Q** **[Project-Rapporteur : 412/EP]** **<SC08002E>**

N *1/02* • *Preparations containing skin colorants, e.g. pigments (preparations in powder form 1/12)* R

N *5/10* • *Preparations for permanently dyeing the hair* R

ANNEXE 8F **A 61 Q** **[Project-Rapporteur : 412/EP] (T:EP) - SC/07/5** **<SC08008F> <SC07009E>**

N *Note(s) après le titre* R

(1) *La présente sous-classe couvre l'utilisation de cosmétiques ou de préparations similaires pour la toilette déjà classés en tant que tels dans le groupe principal A 61 K 8/00, dans les sous-classes C 11 D ou C 12 N, ou dans les classes C 01, C 07 ou C 08.*

(2) *Lors du classement dans la présente sous-classe, un classement dans la sous-classe A 61 P est également attribué si la préparation est déclarée présenter une activité thérapeutique.*

(3) *Dans la présente sous-classe, l'utilisation de cosmétiques ou de préparations similaires pour la toilette est classée dans tous les endroits appropriés.*

(4) *Les symboles de classement relatifs à la présente sous-classe ne sont pas placés en premier sur les documents de brevet.*

N ***1/00*** ***Préparations pour le maquillage; Poudres corporelles; Préparations pour le démaquillage*** R

N *1/02* • *Préparations contenant des colorants cutanés, p.ex. pigments (préparations sous forme de poudre 1/12)*

N *1/04* • • *pour les lèvres*

N *1/06* • • • *Rouges à lèvres*

N *1/08* • • *pour les joues, p.ex. fard*

N *1/10* • • *pour les yeux, p.ex. eye-liner, mascara*

N *1/12* • *Poudres pour le visage ou le corps, p.ex. pour l'entretien, l'embellissement ou l'absorption*

N *1/14* • *Préparations pour le démaquillage*

N *3/02* • *Vernis à ongles*

N *3/04* • *Produits pour enlever le vernis à ongles*

N *5/02* • *Préparations pour le lavage des cheveux*

N	*5/04*	• *Préparations pour onduler de façon permanente ou décrêper les cheveux*	
N	*5/06*	• *Préparations pour mettre les cheveux en forme, p.ex. pour mettre en forme ou colorer temporairement*	
N	*5/08*	• *Préparations pour la décoloration des cheveux ou des poils*	
N	*5/10*	• *Préparations pour la teinture permanente des cheveux ou des poils*	
N	*5/12*	• *Préparations contenant des agents de conditionnement des cheveux*	
N	*Note(s) après 7/00*	*Note d'information* *Les renvois ci-après indiquent les endroits de la CIB qui peuvent également présenter un intérêt pour une recherche portant sur la matière couverte par le groupe qui précède:* *Préparations ayant une activité thérapeutique A 61 P 17/14.*	
N	*7/02*	• *Préparations pour empêcher ou freiner la pousse des cheveux ou des poils*	
N	*9/02*	• *Préparations pour le rasage*	
N	*9/04*	• *Dépilatoires*	
N	*11/02*	• *Préparations pour désodoriser, décolorer ou désinfecter les prothèses dentaires*	
N	***13/00***	***Formulations ou additifs pour les préparations de parfums*** *(huiles essentielles ou parfums en soi C 11 B 9/00)*	R
N	*17/02*	• *contenant des produits insecticides*	
N	*Note(s) après 17/02*	*Note d'information* *Les renvois ci-après indiquent les endroits de la CIB qui peuvent également présenter un intérêt pour une recherche portant sur la matière couverte par le groupe qui précède:* *Pesticides A 01 N.*	
N	*17/04*	• *Préparations topiques pour faire écran au soleil ou aux radiations; Préparations topiques pour bronzer*	
N	*19/02*	• *pour décolorer ou blanchir la peau chimiquement*	
N	*19/04*	• *pour colorer chimiquement la peau (préparations topiques pour bronzer 17/04)*	
N	*19/06*	• *Préparations pour lutter contre la cellulite*	
N	*19/08*	• *Préparations contre le vieillissement*	

ANNEX 75

EXCERPT FROM DOCUMENT IPC/CE/32/12
EXTRAIT DU DOCUMENT IPC/CE/32/12

12. Concerning Project C 412, the Committee noted that the IPC Revision Working Group had not provided transfer notes of the deleted main group A61K 7/00 and its subgroups. A list containing transfer notes submitted by the EPO was considered and several amendments were made. This list appears in Annex III to this report.

13. The Committee was not in a position to adopt the said notes and requested the IPC Revision Working Group to consider and approve these notes. All other amendments of subclass A61K were adopted. Furthermore, the IPC Revision Working Group was requested to consider whether in subclass A61Q a residual main group should be created to receive subject matter which was earlier covered by group A61K 7/00 and is not provided for in the main groups of A61Q.

12. En ce qui concerne le projet C412, le comité a constaté que le Groupe de travail sur la révision de la CIB n'a pas fourni de notes de transfert pour le groupe principal supprimé A61K 7/00 et ses sous-groupes. Une liste de notes de transfert présentée par l'OEB a été examinée et plusieurs modifications lui ont été apportées. Cette liste figure à l'annexe III du présent rapport.

13. Le comité n'était pas en mesure d'adopter lesdites notes et il a demandé au Groupe de travail sur la révision de la CIB de les examiner et de les approuver. Toutes les autres modifications de la sous-classe A61K ont été adoptées. En outre, il a été demandé au Groupe de travail sur la révision de la CIB d'étudier l'opportunité de créer, dans la sous-classe A61Q, un groupe principal résiduel où classer la matière précédemment couverte par le groupe A61K 7/00 et n'entrant pas dans les groupes principaux de la sous-classe A61Q.

ANNEX 5 **A 61 K** **[Project-Rapporteur : 412/EP]** **<CE32009E>**

	Note(s) after the title	(3)	In this subclass, with the exception of group 8/00, in the absence – – –
N	***8/00***	***Cosmetics or similar toilet preparations*** *(casings or accessories for storing or handling of solid or pasty toilet or cosmetic substances A 45 D 40/00)*	
N	*Note(s) after 8/00*		

(1) *In each of groups 8/02 and 8/18, in the absence of an indication of the contrary, classification is made in the last appropriate place.*

(2) *Use of cosmetics or similar toilet preparations is further classified in subclass A 61 Q.*

(3) *Attention is drawn to the Notes in class C 07, for example the Notes following the title of subclass C 07 D, setting forth the rules for classifying organic compounds in that class, which rules are also applicable, if not otherwise indicated, to the classification of organic compounds in group 8/00.*

(4) *Salts or complexes of organic compounds are classified according to the base compounds. If a complex is formed between two or more compounds, classification is made in the last appropriate place.*

N	*8/02*	• *characterised by special physical form*
N	*8/03*	• • *Liquid compositions with two or more distinct layers*
N	*8/04*	• • *Dispersions; Emulsions*
N	*8/06*	• • • *Emulsions*
N	*8/11*	• • *Encapsulated compositions*
N	*8/14*	• • *Liposomes*
N	*8/18*	• *characterised by the composition*
N	*8/19*	• • *containing inorganic ingredients*
N	*8/20*	• • • *Halogens; Compounds thereof*
N	*8/21*	• • • • *Fluorides; Derivatives thereof*
N	*8/22*	• • • *Peroxides; Oxygen; Ozone*
N	*8/23*	• • • *Sulfur; Selenium; Tellurium; Compounds thereof*
N	*8/24*	• • • *Phosphorus; Compounds thereof*
N	*8/25*	• • • *Silicon; Compounds thereof*
N	*8/26*	• • • *Aluminium; Compounds thereof*
N	*8/27*	• • • *Zinc; Compounds thereof*
N	*8/28*	• • • *Zirconium; Compounds thereof*
N	*8/29*	• • • *Titanium; Compounds thereof*
N	*8/30*	• • *containing organic compounds*
N	*8/31*	• • • *Hydrocarbons*
N	*8/33*	• • • *containing oxygen*
N	*8/34*	• • • • *Alcohols*
N	*8/35*	• • • • *Ketones, e.g. quinones, benzophenone*
N	*8/36*	• • • • *Carboxylic acids; Salts or anhydrides thereof*
N	*8/362*	• • • • • *Polycarboxylic acids*
N	*8/365*	• • • • • *Hydroxycarboxylic acids; Ketocarboxylic acids*

N	*8/368*	• • • • • *with carboxyl groups directly bound to carbon atoms of aromatic rings*
N	*8/37*	• • • • *Esters of carboxylic acids*
N	*8/38*	• • • • *Percompounds, e.g. peracids*
N	*8/39*	• • • • *Derivatives containing from 2 to 10 oxyalkylene groups*
N	*8/40*	• • • *containing nitrogen (quinones containing nitrogen 8/35)*
N	*8/41*	• • • • *Amines*
N	*8/42*	• • • • *Amides*
N	*8/43*	• • • • *Guanidines*
N	*8/44*	• • • • *Aminocarboxylic acids or derivatives thereof, e.g. aminocarboxylic acids containing sulfur; Salts, esters or N-acylated derivatives thereof*
N	*8/45*	• • • • *Derivatives containing from 2 to 10 oxyalkylene groups*
N	*8/46*	• • • *containing sulfur (8/44 takes precedence)*
N	*8/49*	• • • *containing heterocyclic compounds*
N	*8/55*	• • • *containing phosphorus*
N	*8/58*	• • • *containing atoms other than carbon, hydrogen, halogen, oxygen, nitrogen, sulfur or phosphorus*
N	*8/60*	• • • *Sugars; Derivatives thereof*
N	*8/63*	• • • *Steroids; Derivatives thereof*
N	*Note(s) after 8/63*	*This group covers steroids, as defined in Note (1) after the title of subclass C 07 J.*
N	*8/64*	• • • *Proteins; Peptides; Derivatives or degradation products thereof*
N	*8/65*	• • • • *Collagen; Gelatin; Keratin; Derivatives or degradation products thereof*
N	*8/66*	• • • • *Enzymes*
N	*8/67*	• • • *Vitamins*
N	*8/68*	• • • *Sphingolipids, e.g. ceramides, cerebrosides, gangliosides*
N	*8/69*	• • • *containing fluorine*
N	*8/70*	• • • • *containing perfluoro groups, e.g. perfluoroethers*
N	*8/72*	• • *containing organic macromolecular compounds*
N	*8/73*	• • • *Polysaccharides*
N	*8/81*	• • • *obtained by reactions involving only carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds*
N	*8/84*	• • • *obtained by reactions other than those involving only carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds*
N	*8/85*	• • • • *Polyesters*
N	*8/86*	• • • • *Polyethers*

N	*8/87*	• • • • *Polyurethanes*
N	*8/88*	• • • • *Polyamides*
N	*8/89*	• • • • *Polysiloxanes*
N	*8/891*	• • • • • *saturated, e.g. dimethicone, phenyl trimethicone*
N	*8/892*	• • • • • *containing silicon bound to unsaturated aliphatic groups, e.g. vinyl dimethicone*
N	*8/893*	• • • • • *containing atoms other than carbon and hydrogen in the side groups to the main chain*
N	*8/894*	• • • • • • *side groups containing halogen, e.g. fluorosilicones*
N	*8/895*	• • • • • • *side groups containing nitrogen, e.g. amodimethicone*
N	*8/896*	• • • • • • *side groups containing oxygen, e.g. dimethiconol*
N	*8/897*	• • • • • • • *modified by an alkoxy group, e.g. behenoxy dimethicone*
N	*8/898*	• • • • • • • *modified by a polyoxyalkylene group, e.g. cetyl dimethicone copolyol*
N	*8/899*	• • • • • • *side groups containing sulfur (8/898 takes precedence)*
N	*8/90*	• • • *Block copolymers (8/89 takes precedence)*
N	*8/91*	• • • *Graft copolymers (8/89 takes precedence)*
N	*8/92*	• • *Oils, fats or waxes; Derivatives thereof, e.g. hydrogenation products*
N	*8/96*	• • *containing materials, or derivatives thereof, of undetermined constitution*
N	*8/97*	• • • *of vegetable origin, e.g. plant extracts*
N	*8/98*	• • • *of animal origin*
N	*8/99*	• • • *from micro-organisms*

ANNEX 6 **A 61 P** **[Project-Rapporteur : 412/EP]** **<CE32033E>**

N	*17/18*	• *Antioxidants, e.g. antiradicals (preparations for protection against sunlight A 61 Q 17/00)*

ANNEX 7 **A 61 Q** **[Project-Rapporteur : 412/EP]** **<CE32025E>**

N	***Title***	***USE OF COSMETICS OR SIMILAR TOILET PREPARATIONS***
N	*Note(s) after the title*	
	(1)	*This subclass covers the use of cosmetics or similar toilet preparations already classified as such in main group A 61 K 8/00, in subclasses C 11 D or C 12 N, or in classes C 01, C 07 or C 08.*

(2) *When classifying in this subclass, classification is also made in subclass A 61 P if the preparation is stated to have therapeutic activity.*

(3) *In this subclass, the use of cosmetics or similar toilet preparations is classified in all appropriate places.*

(4) *The classification symbols of this subclass are not listed first when assigned to patent documents.*

N	***1/00***	***Make-up preparations; Body powders; Preparations for removing make-up***
N	*1/02*	• *Preparations containing skin colorants, e.g. pigments (preparations in powder form 1/12)*
N	*1/04*	• • *for lips*
N	*1/06*	• • • *Lipsticks*
N	*1/08*	• • *for cheeks, e.g. rouge*
N	*1/10*	• • *for eyes, e.g. eyeliner, mascara*
N	*1/12*	• *Face or body powders, e.g. for grooming, adorning or absorbing*
N	*1/14*	• *Preparations for removing make-up*
N	***3/00***	***Manicure or pedicure preparations***
N	*3/02*	• *Nail coatings*
N	*3/04*	• *Nail coating removers*
N	***5/00***	***Preparations for care of the hair***
N	*5/02*	• *Preparations for cleaning the hair*
N	*5/04*	• *Preparations for permanent waving or straightening the hair*
N	*5/06*	• *Preparations for styling the hair, e.g. by temporary shaping or colouring*
N	*5/08*	• *Preparations for bleaching the hair*
N	*5/10*	• *Preparations for permanently dyeing the hair*
N	*5/12*	• *Preparations containing hair conditioners*
N	***7/00***	***Preparations for affecting hair growth***
N	*Note(s) after 7/00*	

Informative note

References listed below indicate IPC places which could also be of interest when carrying out a search in respect of the subject matter covered by the preceding group:

Preparations with therapeutic activity A 61 P 17/14.

N	*7/02*	• *Preparations for inhibiting or slowing hair growth*
N	***9/00***	***Preparations for removing hair or for aiding hair removal***
N	*9/02*	• *Shaving preparations*
N	*9/04*	• *Depilatories*

N	***11/00***	***Preparations for care of the teeth, of the oral cavity or of dentures, e.g. dentifrices or toothpastes; Mouth rinses***
N	*11/02*	• *Preparations for deodorising, bleaching or disinfecting dentures*
N	***13/00***	***Formulations or additives for perfume preparations*** *(essential oils or perfumes per se C 11 B 9/00)*
N	***15/00***	***Anti-perspirants or body deodorants*** *(deodorisation of air A 61 L 9/00)*
N	***17/00***	***Barrier preparations; Preparations brought into direct contact with the skin for affording protection against external influences, e.g. sunlight, X-rays or other harmful rays, corrosive materials, bacteria or insect stings*** *(chemical means for combating harmful chemical agents A 62 D 3/00)*
N	*Note(s) after 17/00*	

Informative note

References listed below indicate IPC places which could also be of interest when carrying out a search in respect of the subject matter covered by the preceding group:

Drugs for treating burns A 61 P 17/02.

N	*17/02*	• *containing insect repellants*
N	*Note(s) after 17/02*	

Informative note

References listed below indicate IPC places which could also be of interest when carrying out a search in respect of the subject matter covered by the preceding group:

Pest repellants A 01 N.

N	*17/04*	• *Topical preparations for affording protection against sunlight or other radiation; Topical sun tanning preparations*
N	***19/00***	***Preparations for care of the skin***
N	*19/02*	• *for chemically bleaching or whitening the skin*
N	*19/04*	• *for chemically tanning the skin (topical sun tanning preparations 17/04)*
N	*19/06*	• *for countering cellulitis*
N	*19/08*	• *Anti-ageing preparations*
N	*19/10*	• *Washing or bathing preparations*

ANNEXE 5 **A 61 K** **[Projet-Rapporteur : 412/EP]** **<CE32010F>**

Note(s) après le titre

(3) Dans la présente sous-classe, à l'exception du groupe 8/00 et, sauf indication – – –

N ***8/00*** ***Cosmétiques ou préparations similaires pour la toilette*** *(emboîtages ou accessoires pour la conservation ou l'emploi de produits de toilette ou de cosmétiques, solides ou pâteux A 45 D 40/00)*

N *Note(s) après 8/00*

(1) *Dans chacun des groupes 8/02 à 8/18, sauf indication contraire, le classement s'effectue à la dernière place appropriée.*

(2) *L'utilisation de cosmétiques ou de préparations similaires pour la toilette est en outre classée dans la sous-classe A 61 Q.*

(3) *Il est important de tenir compte des notes de la classe C 07, par exemple des notes qui suivent le titre de la sous-classe C 07 D, qui indiquent les règles pour le classement des composés organiques dans cette classe, ces règles s'appliquant aussi au classement des composés organiques dans le groupe 8/00, sauf indication contraire.*

(4) *Les sels ou les complexes des composés organiques sont classés selon les composés actifs de base. Si un complexe est formé entre plusieurs composés actifs, le classement s'effectue à la dernière place appropriée.*

N *8/02* • *caractérisés par une forme physique particulière*

N *8/03* • • *Compositions liquides avec au moins deux couches distinctes*

N *8/04* • • *Dispersions; Émulsions*

N *8/06* • • • *Émulsions*

N *8/11* • • *Compositions encapsulées*

N *8/14* • • *Liposomes*

N *8/18* • *caractérisés par la composition*

N *8/19* • • *contenant des composés inorganiques*

N *8/20* • • • *Halogènes; Leur composés*

N *8/21* • • • • *Fluorures; Leurs dérivés*

N *8/22* • • • *Peroxydes; Oxygène; Ozone*

N *8/23* • • • *Soufre; Sélénium; Tellure; Leurs composés*

N *8/24* • • • *Phosphore; Ses composés*

N *8/25* • • • *Silicium; Ses composés*

N *8/26* • • • *Aluminium; Ses composés*

N *8/27* • • • *Zinc; Ses composés*

N	*8/28*	*• • • Zirconium; Ses composés*
N	*8/29*	*• • • Titane; Ses composés*
N	*8/30*	*• • contenant des composés organiques*
N	*8/31*	*• • • Hydrocarbures*
N	*8/33*	*• • • contenant de l'oxygène*
N	*8/34*	*• • • • Alcools*
N	*8/35*	*• • • • Cétones, p.ex. quinones, benzophénone*
N	*8/36*	*• • • • Acides carboxyliques; Leurs sels ou anhydrides*
N	*8/362*	*• • • • • Acides polycarboxyliques*
N	*8/365*	*• • • • • Acides hydroxycarboxyliques; Acides cétocarboxyliques*
N	*8/368*	*• • • • • dans lesquels le groupe carboxyle est directement lié aux atomes de carbone du cycle aromatique*
N	*8/37*	*• • • • Esters d'acides carboxyliques*
N	*8/38*	*• • • • Percomposés, p.ex. peracides*
N	*8/39*	*• • • • Dérivés contenant 2 à 10 groupes oxyalkylène*
N	*8/40*	*• • • contenant de l'azote (quinones contenant de l'azote 8/35)*
N	*8/41*	*• • • • Amines*
N	*8/42*	*• • • • Amides*
N	*8/43*	*• • • • Guanidines*
N	*8/44*	*• • • • Acides aminocarboxyliques ou leurs dérivés, p.ex. acides aminocarboxyliques contenant du soufre; Leurs sels, esters ou dérivés N-acylés*
N	*8/45*	*• • • • Dérivés contenant 2 à 10 groupes oxyalkylène*
N	*8/46*	*• • • contenant du soufre (8/44 a priorité)*
N	*8/49*	*• • • contenant des composés hétérocycliques*
N	*8/55*	*• • • contenant du phosphore*
N	*8/58*	*• • • contenant des atomes autres que des atomes de carbone, hydrogène, halogène, oxygène, azote, soufre ou phosphore*
N	*8/60*	*• • • Sucres; Leurs dérivés*
N	*8/63*	*• • • Stéroïdes; Leurs dérivés*
N	*Note(s) après 8/63*	
		Le présent groupe couvre les stéroïdes tels qu'ils sont définis dans la Note (1) après le titre de la sous-classe C 07 J.
N	*8/64*	*• • • Protéines; Peptides; Leurs dérivés ou produits de dégradation*
N	*8/65*	*• • • • Collagène; Gélatine; Kératine; Leurs dérivés ou produits de dégradation*
N	*8/66*	*• • • • Enzymes*

N	*8/67*	*• • • Vitamines*
N	*8/68*	*• • • Sphingolipides, p.ex. céramides, cérébrosides, gangliosides*
N	*8/69*	*• • • contenant du fluor*
N	*8/70*	*• • • • contenant des groupes perfluorés, p.ex. perfluoroéthers*
N	*8/72*	*• • contenant des composés organiques macromoléculaires*
N	*8/73*	*• • • Polysaccharides*
N	*8/81*	*• • • obtenus par des réactions faisant intervenir uniquement des liaisons insaturées carbone-carbone*
N	*8/84*	*• • • obtenus par des réactions autres que celles faisant intervenir uniquement des liaisons insaturées carbone-carbone*
N	*8/85*	*• • • • Polyesters*
N	*8/86*	*• • • • Polyéthers*
N	*8/87*	*• • • • Polyuréthanes*
N	*8/88*	*• • • • Polyamides*
N	*8/89*	*• • • • Polysiloxanes*
N	*8/891*	*• • • • • saturés, p.ex. diméthicone, phényl triméthicone*
N	*8/892*	*• • • • • contenant du silicium lié à des groupes aliphatiques insaturés, p.ex. vinyl diméthicone*
N	*8/893*	*• • • • • contenant d'autres atomes que le carbone et l'hydrogène dans les chaînes latérales de la chaîne principale*
N	*8/894*	*• • • • • • les chaînes latérales contenant des atomes d'halogène, p.ex. fluorosilicones*
N	*8/895*	*• • • • • • les chaînes latérales contenant de l'azote, p.ex. amodiméthicone*
N	*8/896*	*• • • • • • les chaînes latérales contenant de l'oxygène, p.ex. diméthiconol*
N	*8/897*	*• • • • • • • modifiées par des groupes alkoxyles, p.ex. behenoxy diméthicone*
N	*8/898*	*• • • • • • • modifiées par des groupes polyoxyalkylènes, p.ex. cétyl diméthicone copolyol*
N	*8/899*	*• • • • • • les chaînes latérales contenant du soufre (8/898 a priorité)*
N	*8/90*	*• • • Polymères séquencés (8/89 a priorité)*
N	*8/91*	*• • • Polymères greffés (8/89 a priorité)*
N	*8/92*	*• • Huiles, graisses ou cires; Leurs dérivés, p.ex. produits d'hydrogénation*
N	*8/96*	*• • contenant des produits de constitution indéterminée ou leurs dérivés*
N	*8/97*	*• • • d'origine végétale, p.ex. extraits de plantes*
N	*8/98*	*• • • d'origine animale*
N	*8/99*	*• • • de micro-organismes*

ANNEXE 6 **A 61 P** **[Projet-Rapporteur : 412/EP]** **<CE32053F>**

N	*17/18*	• *Antioxydants, p.ex. antiradicaux (utilisation de préparations pour la protection contre le soleil A 61 Q 17/00)*

ANNEXE 7 **A 61 Q** **[Projet-Rapporteur : 412/EP]** **<CE32011F>**

N	***Titre***	***UTILISATION DE COSMÉTIQUES OU DE PRÉPARATIONS SIMILAIRES POUR LA TOILETTE***
N	*Note(s) après le titre*	
	(1)	*La présente sous-classe couvre l'utilisation de cosmétiques ou de préparations similaires pour la toilette déjà classés en tant que tels dans le groupe principal A 61 K 8/00, dans les sous-classes C 11 D ou C 12 N, ou dans les classes C 01, C 07 ou C 08.*
	(2)	*Lors du classement dans la présente sous-classe, un classement dans la sous-classe A 61 P est également attribué si la préparation est déclarée présenter une activité thérapeutique.*
	(3)	*Dans la présente sous-classe, l'utilisation de cosmétiques ou de préparations similaires pour la toilette est classée dans tous les endroits appropriés.*
	(4)	*Les symboles de classement relatifs à la présente sous-classe ne sont pas placés en premier sur les documents de brevet.*
N	***1/00***	***Préparations pour le maquillage; Poudres corporelles; Préparations pour le démaquillage***
N	*1/02*	• *Préparations contenant des colorants cutanés, p.ex. pigments (préparations sous forme de poudre 1/12)*
N	*1/04*	• • *pour les lèvres*
N	*1/06*	• • • *Rouges à lèvres*
N	*1/08*	• • *pour les joues, p.ex. fard*
N	*1/10*	• • *pour les yeux, p.ex. eye-liner, mascara*
N	*1/12*	• *Poudres pour le visage ou le corps, p.ex. pour l'entretien, l'embellissement ou l'absorption*
N	*1/14*	• *Préparations pour le démaquillage*
N	***3/00***	***Préparations pour les soins des mains ou des pieds***
N	*3/02*	• *Vernis à ongles*
N	*3/04*	• *Produits pour enlever le vernis à ongles*
N	***5/00***	***Préparations pour les soins des cheveux***
N	*5/02*	• *Préparations pour le lavage des cheveux*
N	*5/04*	• *Préparations pour onduler de façon permanente ou décrêper les cheveux*

N	*5/06*	• *Préparations pour mettre les cheveux en forme, p.ex. pour mettre en forme ou colorer temporairement*
N	*5/08*	• *Préparations pour la décoloration des cheveux ou des poils*
N	*5/10*	• *Préparations pour la teinture permanente des cheveux ou des poils*
N	*5/12*	• *Préparations contenant des agents de conditionnement des cheveux*
N	***7/00***	***Préparations pour modifier la pousse des cheveux ou des poils***
N	*Note(s) après 7/00*	*Note d'information* *Les renvois ci-après indiquent les endroits de la CIB qui peuvent également présenter un intérêt pour une recherche portant sur la matière couverte par le groupe qui précède:* *Préparations ayant une activité thérapeutique A 61 P 17/14.*
N	*7/02*	• *Préparations pour empêcher ou freiner la pousse des cheveux ou des poils*
N	***9/00***	***Préparations pour enlever ou aider à enlever les poils ou les cheveux***
N	*9/02*	• *Préparations pour le rasage*
N	*9/04*	• *Dépilatoires*
N	***11/00***	***Préparations pour le nettoyage des dents, de la bouche ou des prothèses dentaires, p.ex. dentifrices; Bains de bouche***
N	*11/02*	• *Préparations pour désodoriser, décolorer ou désinfecter les prothèses dentaires*
N	***13/00***	***Formulations ou additifs pour les préparations de parfums*** *(huiles essentielles ou parfums en soi C 11 B 9/00)*
N	***15/00***	***Préparations contre la transpiration ou déodorants corporels*** *(désodorisation de l'air A 61 L 9/00)*
N	***17/00***	***Préparations protectrices; Préparations employées en contact direct avec la peau pour protéger des influences extérieures, p.ex. des rayons du soleil, des rayons X ou d'autres rayons nuisibles, des matériaux corrosifs, des bactéries ou des piqûres d'insectes*** *(moyens chimiques pour combattre des agents chimiques nuisibles A 62 D 3/00)*
N	*Note(s) après 17/00*	*Note d'information* *Les renvois ci-après indiquent les endroits de la CIB qui peuvent également présenter un intérêt pour une recherche portant sur la matière couverte par le groupe qui précède:* *Médicaments pour traiter les brûlures A 61 P 17/02.*
N	*17/02*	• *contenant des produits insecticides*

N	*Note(s) après 17/02*	*Note d'information* *Les renvois ci-après indiquent les endroits de la CIB qui peuvent également présenter un intérêt pour une recherche portant sur la matière couverte par le groupe qui précède:* *Pesticides A 01 N.*
N	*17/04*	• *Préparations topiques pour faire écran au soleil ou aux radiations; Préparations topiques pour bronzer*
N	***19/00***	***Préparations pour les soins de la peau***
N	*19/02*	• *pour décolorer ou blanchir la peau chimiquement*
N	*19/04*	• *pour colorer chimiquement la peau (préparations topiques pour bronzer 17/04)*
N	*19/06*	• *Préparations pour lutter contre la cellulite*
N	*19/08*	• *Préparations contre le vieillissement*
N	*19/10*	• *Préparations pour le nettoyage ou le bain*

EXCERPT FROM DOCUMENT IPC/CE/32/12, ANNEX III/
EXTRAIT DE L'ANNEXE III DU DOCUMENT IPC/CE/32/12

TRANSFER NOTES OF DELETED GROUP A61K 7/00

A61K

D	7/00	<transferred to A61K8/00>
D	7/02	<transferred to A61K8/00 to 8/99 and A61Q1/00>
D	7/021	<transferred to A61K8/00 to 8/99 and A61Q1/02>
D	7/025	<transferred to A61K8/00 to 8/99 and A61Q1/04>
D	7/027	<transferred to A61K8/00 to 8/99 and A61Q1/06>
D	7/031	<transferred to A61K8/00 to 8/99 and A61Q1/08>
D	7/032	<transferred to A61K8/00 to 8/99 and A61Q1/10>
D	7/035	<transferred to A61K8/00 to 8/99 and A61Q1/12>
D	7/04	<transferred to A61K8/00 to 8/99 and A61Q3/00>

D 7/043 <transferred to A61K8/00 to 8/99 and A61Q3/02>

D 7/047 <transferred to A61K8/00 to 8/99 and A61Q3/04>

D 7/06 <transferred to A61K8/00 to 8/99 and A61Q5/00 to 9/00>

D 7/07 <transferred to A61K8/00 to 8/99 and A61Q5/00 to 9/00>

D 7/075 <transferred to A61K8/00 to 8/99 and A61Q5/12>

D 7/08 <transferred to A61K8/00 to 8/99 and A61Q5/02>

D 7/09 <transferred to A61K8/00 to 8/99 and A61Q5/04>

D 7/11 <transferred to A61K8/00 to 8/99 and A61Q5/06>

D 7/13 <transferred to A61K8/00 to 8/99 and A61Q5/10>

D 7/135 <transferred to A61K8/00 to 8/99 and A61Q5/08>

D 7/15 <transferred to A61K8/00 to 8/99 and A61Q9/02>

D 7/155 <transferred to A61K8/00 to 8/99 and A61Q9/04>

D 7/16 <transferred to A61K8/00 to 8/99 and A61Q11/00>

D 7/18 <transferred to A61K8/69, 8/70 and A61Q11/00>

D 7/20 <transferred to A61K8/00 to 8/99 and A61Q11/00>

D 7/22 <transferred to A61K8/40 to 8/45 and A61Q11/00>

D 7/24 <transferred to A61K8/365 and A61Q11/00>

D 7/26 <transferred to A61K8/97, 8/98 and A61Q11/00>

D 7/28 <transferred to A61K8/66 and A61Q11/00>

D 7/30 <transferred to A61K8/00 to 8/99 and A61Q11/02>

D 7/32 <transferred to A61K8/00 to 8/99 and A61Q15/00>

D 7/34 <transferred to A61K8/00 to 8/99 and A61Q15/00>

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D 7/38 <transferred to A61K8/00 to 8/99 and A61Q15/00>

D 7/40 <transferred to A61K8/00 to 8/99 and A61Q17/00>

D 7/42 <transferred to A61K8/00 to 8/99 and A61Q17/04>

D 7/44 <transferred to A61K8/00 to 8/99 and A61Q17/04>

D 7/46 <transferred to A61K8/00 to 8/99 and A61Q13/00>

D 7/48 <transferred to A61K8/00 to 8/99 and A61Q19/00 to 19/08>

D 7/50 <transferred to A61K8/30 to 8/99 and A61Q5/02, 19/10>

NOTES DE TRANSFERT DU GROUPE SUPPRIMÉ A61K 7/00

A61K

D 7/00 <transféré en A61K8/00>

D 7/02 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q1/00>

D 7/021 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q1/02>

D 7/025 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q1/04>

D 7/027 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q1/06>

D 7/031 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q1/08>

D 7/032 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q1/10>

D 7/035 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q1/12>

D 7/04 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q3/00>

D 7/043 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q3/02>

D 7/047 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q3/04>

D 7/06 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q5/00 à 9/00>

D 7/07 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q5/00 à 9/00>

D 7/075 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q5/12>

D 7/08 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q5/02>

D 7/09 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q5/04>

D 7/11 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q5/06>

D 7/13 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q5/10>

D 7/135 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q5/08>

D 7/15 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q9/02>

D 7/155 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q9/04>

D 7/16 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q11/00>

D 7/18 <transféré en A61K8/69, 8/70 et A61Q11/00>

D 7/20 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q11/00>

D 7/22 <transféré en A61K8/40 à 8/45 et A61Q11/00>

D 7/24 <transféré en A61K8/365 et A61Q11/00>

D 7/26 <transféré en A61K8/97, 8/98 et A61Q11/00>

D 7/28 <transféré en A61K8/66 et A61Q11/00>

D 7/30 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q11/02>

D 7/32 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q15/00>

D 7/34 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q15/00>

D 7/36 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q15/00>

D 7/38 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q15/00>

D 7/40 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q17/00>

D 7/42 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q17/04>

D 7/44 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q17/04>

D 7/46 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q13/00>

D 7/48 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q19/00 à 19/08>

D 7/50 <transféré en A61K8/30 à 8/99 et A61Q5/02, 19/10>

Japan Patent Office

April 15 , 2003

Project: C412 Subclass: A61K

JP Comments on IPC/CE/32/12, Annex III (C412, Annex 76)

Regarding the transfer note of existing group A61K 7/50, new A61Q5/02 (IPC 8) providing preparations for cleaning the hair is designated as a destination of existing 7/50. However, 7/50 (IPC 7) does not actually cover those preparations but rather washing or bathing ones such as a body shampoo and a hand soap. The art concerning preparations for cleaning the hair is classified in 7/075 (IPC 7). Therefore, we think that 5/02 (IPC 8) does not correspond to 7/50 (IPC 7) and A61Q19/10 (IPC 8: washing or bathing preparations) concerning washing is rather preferable.

Thus we propose the following note:

D A61K7/50 <transferred to A61K8/30 to 8/99 and A61Q19/10>

EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE
Principal Directorate Documentation

Comments
19 May 2003

Project: C412 Subclass: A61K

Re: IPC/CE/32/12

The document requested to consider whether in subclass A61Q a residual main group should be created to receive subject matter which was earlier covered by group A61K 7/00.

We do not think that a residual group should be created.
We would like examples of subject matter to be covered by such a group, if other offices would consider it to be necessary.
Furthermore, we think that classifying in such a group in A61Q might lead to a loss of documents for searching.

Re: Annex 76 from JP

We agree with their remark.

Anne Glanddier.

Swedish Patent and Registration Office

IPC Revision Project C412, subclass A61K **May 19th, 2003**

Comments
(in response to Annexes 74 and 75)

A residual main group in A61Q?
Given the unspecific scope of A61K 8/00; ***"Cosmetics or similar toilet preparations"***, we think it would be safest to create a residual main group in A61Q. During the IPC Reform it was stated that unless the scope of a subclass is clearly exhausted, it should have a residual main group. We do not think the scope of A61Q is clearly exhausted by the main groups already created. However, we think the residual group should be limited to specific uses, so that it will not collect documents where "cosmetic use" is broadly claimed without any examples. A similar approach was chosen for A61P. We propose:

N 21/00 Cosmetics or similar toilet preparations for specific uses not covered by groups 1/00 to 19/00

Transfer notes from A61K 7/00 to A61K 8/00
The transfer from A61K 7/00 should go to the entire range A61K 8/00 to 8/99, since the preparations classified in 7/00 could have any chemical composition.

Transfer notes from A61K 7/00 to A61Q
Main groups A61Q 7/00 and A61Q 11/00 have a broader scope than the A61K 7/00 groups from which they originated. They would thus at least formally draw documents from A61K 7/00. Therefore we think these groups and the proposed residual group should be included:

D 7/00 transferred to 8/00 to 8/99 and A61Q 7/02, A61Q 11/00, A61Q 11/02, A61Q 21/00

Anders Bruun

OFFICE EUROPEEN DES BREVETS
Direction Principale Documentation

Traduction
17 avril 2003

Projet: T412 **Sous-Classe: A61K**

NOTES DE TRANSFERT DES GROUPES SUPPRIMÉS DANS A61K 7/00

D 7/00 <transféré en A61K8/00>

D 7/02 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q1/00>

D 7/021 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q1/02>

D 7/025 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q1/04>

D 7/027 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q1/06>

D 7/031 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q1/08>

D 7/032 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q1/10>

D 7/035 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q1/12>

D 7/04 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q3/00>

D 7/043 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q3/02>

D 7/047 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q3/04>

D 7/06 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q5/00 à 9/00>

D 7/07 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q5/00 à 9/00>

D 7/075 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q5/12>

D 7/08 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q5/02>

D 7/09 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q5/04>

D 7/11 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q5/06>

D 7/13 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q5/10>

D 7/135 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q5/08>

D 7/15 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q9/02>

D 7/155 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q9/04>

D 7/16 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q11/00>

D 7/18 <transféré en A61K8/69, 8/70 et A61Q11/00>

D 7/20 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q11/00>

D 7/22 <transféré en A61K8/40 à 8/45 et A61Q11/00>

D 7/24 <transféré en A61K8/365 et A61Q11/00>

D 7/26 <transféré en A61K8/97, 8/98 et A61Q11/00>

D 7/28 <transféré en A61K8/66 et A61Q11/00>

D 7/30 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q11/02>

D 7/32 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q15/00>

D 7/34 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q15/00>

D 7/36 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q15/00>

D 7/38 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q15/00>

D 7/40 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q17/00>

D 7/42 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q17/04>

D 7/44 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q17/04>

D 7/46 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q13/00>

D 7/48 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q19/00 à 19/08>

D 7/50 <transféré en A61K8/30 à 8/99 et A61Q5/02, 19/10>

D 7/155 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q9/04>

D 7/16 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q11/00>

D 7/18 <transféré en A61K8/69, 8/70 et A61Q11/00>

D 7/20 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q11/00>

D 7/22 <transféré en A61K8/40 à 8/45 et A61Q11/00>

D 7/24 <transféré en A61K8/365 et A61Q11/00>

D 7/26 <transféré en A61K8/97, 8/98 et A61Q11/00>

D 7/28 <transféré en A61K8/66 et A61Q11/00>

D 7/30 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q11/02>

D 7/32 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q15/00>

D 7/34 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q15/00>

D 7/36 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q15/00>

D 7/38 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q15/00>

D 7/40 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q17/00>

D 7/42 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q17/04>

D 7/44 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q17/04>

D 7/46 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q13/00>

D 7/48 <transféré en A61K8/00 à 8/99 et A61Q19/00 à 19/08>

D 7/50 <transféré en A61K8/30 to 8/99 et A61Q5/02, 19/10>

Anne Glanddier.

IPC/C 413/98
ORIGINAL: English/French
DATE: May 20, 2003

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
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IPC REVISION PROJECT FILE/DOSSIER DE PROJET DE RÉVISION DE LA CIB

PROPOSAL BY: **GB** **PROPOSITION DE :**	**REVISION OF IPC AREA:** **B 01 D** **RÉVISION DU DOMAINE DE LA CIB :**
KIND OF REVISION: **Creation of subgroups** **TYPE DE RÉVISION :** **Création de sous-groupes**	

ANNEX/ ANNEXE	CONTENT/CONTENU		ORIGIN/ ORIGINE	DATE
1	Revision request with detailed proposal	/ Demande de révision avec proposition détaillée	GB	12.98
2	Comments	/ Observations	EP	05.99
3	Proposal	/ Proposition	EP	05.99
4	Comments	/ Observations	SE	05.99
5	Comments	/ Observations	CA	05.99
6	Comments	/ Observations	RO	05.99
7	Comments	/ Observations	JP	07.99
8	Comments	/ Observations	DE	07.99
9	Rapporteur report	/ Rapport du rapporteur	GB	09.99
10	Rapporteur proposal	/ Proposition du rapporteur	GB	11.99
11	Decision of the Working Group	/ Décision du groupe de travail	WG	12.99
12	Proposal	/ Proposition	EP	03.00
13	Comments	/ Observations	EP	03.00
14	Comments	/ Observations	GB	03.00
15	Comments	/ Observations	DE	03.00

RAPPORTEUR : GB **TECHNICAL FIELD/DOMAINE TECHNIQUE : C**

ANNEX/ ANNEXE	CONTENT/CONTENU		ORIGIN/ ORIGINE	DATE
16	Comments	/ Observations	RO	03.00
17	Comments	/ Observations	CA	05.00
18	Comments	/ Observations	CA	05.00
19	Rapporteur report	/ Rapport du rapporteur	GB	05.00
20	Rapporteur proposal	/ Proposition du rapporteur	GB	05.00
21	Decision of the Working Group	/ Décision du groupe de travail	WG	09.00
22	Comments	/ Observations	EP	09.00
23	Proposal	/ Proposition	EP	09.00
24	Comments	/ Observations	JP	09.00
25	Comments	/ Observations	CA	09.00
26	Comments	/ Observations	RO	09.00
27	Comments	/ Observations	DE	11.00
28	Comments	/ Observations	GB	11.00
29	French version of approved amendments	/ Version française des modifications approuvées	FR	11.00
30	Comments	/ Observations	SE	11.00
31	Rapporteur report	/ Rapport du rapporteur	GB	11.00
32	Rapporteur proposal	/ Proposition du rapporteur	GB	11.00
33	Decision of the Working Group	/ Décision du groupe de travail	WG	01/01
34	Comments	/ Observations	EP	04.01
35	Comments	/ Observations	US	04.01
36	French version of approved amendments	/ Version française des modifications approuvées	FR	04.01
37	Comments	/ Observations	JP	06.01
38	Comments	/ Observations	EP	06.01
39	Comments	/ Observations	CA	06.01
40	Comments	/ Observations	RU	06.01
41	Comments	/ Observations	FR	06.01
42	Comments	/ Observations	RO	06.01
43	Comments	/ Observations	GB	06.01

ANNEX/ ANNEXE	CONTENT/CONTENU		ORIGIN/ ORIGINE	DATE
44	Comments	/ Observations	DE	06.01
45	Comments	/ Observations	FR	06.01
46	Rapporteur report	/ Rapport du rapporteur	GB	06.01
47	Comments	/ Observations	CA	08.01
48	Comments	/ Observations	EP	10.01
49	Decision of the Working Group	/ Décision du groupe de travail	WG	10.01
50	Comments	/ Observations	JP	10.01
51	Comments	/ Observations	FR	10.01
52	Comments	/ Observations	RO	10.01
53	French version of approved amendments	/ Version française des modifications approuvées	FR	10.01
54	Rapporteur proposal	/ Proposition du rapporteur	GB	10.01
55	Comments	/ Observations	DE	10.01
56	Rapporteur report	/ Rapport du rapporteur	GB	11.01
57	Comments	/ Observations	RU	11.01
58	Decision of the Working Group	/ Décision du groupe de travail	WG	01.02
59	Comments	/ Observations	JP	04.02
60	Comments	/ Observations	RU	04.02
61	Comments	/ Observations	RO	04.02
62	Comments	/ Observations	EP	04.02
63	Comments	/ Observations	DE	04.02
64	French version of approved amendments	/ Version française des modifications approuvées	FR	04.02
65	Proposal	/ Proposition	EP	05.02
66	Rapporteur report	/ Rapport du rapporteur	GB	05.02
67	Decision of the Working Group	/ Décision du groupe de travail	WG	07.02
68	Comments	/ Observations	RU	09.02
69	Comments	/ Observations	RU	09.02
70	Comments	/ Observations	RO	09.02
71	Comments	/ Observations	EP	09.02

ANNEX/ ANNEXE	CONTENT/CONTENU		ORIGIN/ ORIGINE	DATE
72	Comments	/ Observations	JP	10.02
73	Rapporteur report	/ Rapport du rapporteur	GB	10.02
74	Rapporteur proposal	/ Proposition du rapporteur	GB	10.02
75	Rapporteur proposal	/ Proposition du rapporteur	GB	11.02
76	Decision of the Working Group	/ Décision du groupe de travail	WG	05.03
77	French version of approved amendments	/ Version française des modifications approuvées	FR	05.03

UK Patent Office **Date: 18 November 2002**

Rapporteur Proposal on Project C413, Subclass B01D

Herewith are two proposed amended Notes in B01D, consequent upon suggested changes made in respect of definition project D024.

B01D

C	Note (4) after subclass title	Group 59/00 takes precedence over the other groups of this subclass and over other subclasses *in class B01*.
C	Note after 15/08	<Replace adopted note with the following> In order that group 15/08 may provide a basis for a complete search with respect to chromatography, all subject matter of interest should also be classified in this group even when it is already classified in application-oriented place(s), for example dairy products A23C 9/148, - - - .

Martin Price

EXCERPT FROM DOCUMENT IPC/WG/8/8/
EXTRAIT DU DOCUMENT IPC/WG/8/8

ANNEX	**9**	**B 01 D**	**[Project-Rapporteur : 413/GB]**	**<SC08005E>**
	Note(s) after the title			
		(4)	– – – over other subclasses in class B 01.	
C	*15/04* 15/28	• *– – – as adsorbents (15/36 takes precedence)* <Delete new entry>		R
N	*15/38*	• • • *involving specific interaction not covered by one or more of groups 15/30 to 15/36, e.g. affinity, ligand exchange or chiral chromatography*		R

ANNEX	**10**	**B 01 J**	**[Project-Rapporteur : 413/GB]**	**<SC08006E>**
	Guide Heading before 39/00	– – – separation by ion-exchangers B 01 D, e.g. separation of liquids by ion-exchange adsorbents 15/04, chromatography involving ion-exchange 15/36; separation of – – –		
	Note(s) before 39/00	<Delete former note (3)>		

INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ INDUSTRIELLE **FR - avr. 2003**

Projet IPC / C **413**
Sous-classe **B01D - B01J**

PROPOSITION DE VERSION FRANÇAISE

(ref : annexes 9 et 10 du document IPC/WG/8/8)

B01D - B01J

ANNEX 9 **B 01 D** **[Project-Rapporteur : 413/GB]** **<SC08005E>**

Note(s) après le titre

(4) – – – sur les autres sous-classes de la classe B 01.

C *15/04* • *– – – d'ions comme adsorbants (15/36 a priorité)*

15/28 `<Supprimer la nouvelle entrée>` R

N *15/38* • • • *impliquant une interaction spécifique non couverte par un ou plusieurs des groupes 15/30 à 15/36, p.ex. chromatographie d'affinité, chromatographie d'échange par ligand ou chromatographie chirale* R

15/28 et 15/38 remplacent les mêmes entrées adoptées à IPC/WG/6/5 annexe 27

ANNEX 10 **B 01 J** **[Project-Rapporteur : 413/GB]** **<SC08006E>**

Rubrique-Guide avant 39/00 – – – séparation par échangeurs d'ions B 01 D, p.ex. séparation de liquides par des adsorbants échangeurs d'ions 15/04, chromatographie impliquant un échange d'ions 15/36; séparation des isotopes – – –

Note(s) avant 39/00 `<Supprimer l'ancienne note (3)>`

Par ailleurs il nous semble que l'annexe 64 du dossier de projet n'a pas été adoptée, nous la répétons ici :

ANNEX 28 **B 01 J** **[Project-Rapporteur : 413/GB]** **<SC06012E>**

C ***39/00*** ***– – – d'échange de cations*** *(procédés de chromatographie par échange d'ions B 01 D 15/36)*

D *39/06* *(transféré en 39/26)*

N *39/26* • *Échangeurs de cations pour procédés chromatographiques*

C ***41/00*** ***– – – d'échange d'anions*** *(procédés de chromatographie par échange d'ions B 01 D 15/36)*

D	*41/06*	*(transféré en 41/20)*
N	*41/20*	• *Échangeurs d'anions pour procédés chromatographiques*
C	***43/00***	***– – – d'échange d'ions*** *(procédés de chromatographie par échange d'ions B 01 D 15/36)*
C	***45/00***	***– – – d'échange d'ions formant des complexes ou des chélates*** *(procédés de chromatographie par échange d'ions B 01 D 15/36)*
C	***47/00***	***– – – Appareillage à cet effet*** *(procédés ou appareils de chromatographie par échange d'ions B 01 D 15/08)*
C	***49/00***	***– – – Appareillage à cet effet*** *(procédés ou appareils de chromatographie par échange d'ions B 01 D 15/08)*

IPC/C 422/00
ORIGINAL: English/French
DATE: May 21, 2003

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
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GENEVA/GENÈVE

COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS OF THE IPC UNION
COMITÉ D'EXPERTS DE L'UNION DE L'IPC

IPC REVISION PROJECT FILE/DOSSIER DE PROJET DE RÉVISION DE LA CIB

PROPOSAL BY: **GB, US** **PROPOSITION DE :**	**REVISION OF IPC AREA:** **C 40 B** **RÉVISION DU DOMAINE DE LA CIB :**
KIND OF REVISION: **Creation of class, subclass** **TYPE DE RÉVISION :** **Création de classe, sous-classe**	

ANNEX/ ANNEXE	CONTENT/CONTENU		ORIGIN/ ORIGINE	DATE
1	Revision request with detailed proposal	/ Demande de révision avec proposition détaillée	GB	12.99
2	Proposal	/ Proposition	US	03.00
3	Comments	/ Observations	RU	05.00
4	Comments	/ Observations	GB	05.00
5	Comments	/ Observations	DE	05.00
6	Comments	/ Observations	JP	05.00
7	Comments	/ Observations	EP	05.00
8	Comments	/ Observations	SE	05.00
9	Comments	/ Observations	US	06.00
10	Decision of the Working Group	/ Décision du groupe de travail	WG	09.00
11	Rapporteur report	/ Rapport du rapporteur	GB	09.00
12	Rapporteur proposal	/ Proposition du rapporteur	GB	09.00
13	Comments	/ Observations	EP	09.00
14	Comments	/ Observations	JP	09.00
15	Comments	/ Observations	RU	09.00

RAPPORTEUR : GB **TECHNICAL FIELD/DOMAINE TECHNIQUE : C**

ANNEX/ ANNEXE	CONTENT/CONTENU		ORIGIN/ ORIGINE	DATE
16	Comments	/ Observations	DE	11.00
17	Comments	/ Observations	SE	11.00
18	Comments	/ Observations	US	11.00
19	Rapporteur report	/ Rapport du rapporteur	GB	11.00
20	Decision of the Working Group	/ Décision du groupe de travail	WG	01/01
21	Comments	/ Observations	CA	03.01
22	Comments	/ Observations	SE	03.01
23	Comments	/ Observations	RU	03.01
24	Comments	/ Observations	EP	03.01
25	Comments	/ Observations	JP	03.01
26	Comments	/ Observations	DE	03.01
27	Rapporteur report	/ Rapport du rapporteur	GB	04.01
28	Decision of the Working Group	/ Décision du groupe de travail	WG	06.01
29	Comments	/ Observations	EP	06.01
30	Comments	/ Observations	RU	06.01
31	Comments	/ Observations	EP	06.01
32	Comments	/ Observations	RO	06.01
33	Comments	/ Observations	EP	08.01
34	Rapporteur proposal	/ Proposition du rapporteur	GB	11.01
35	Decision of the Working Group	/ Décision du groupe de travail	WG	11.01
36	Comments	/ Observations	DE	11.01
37	Comments	/ Observations	EP	11.01
38	Comments	/ Observations	SE	11.01
39	Comments	/ Observations	FR	11.01
40	Comments	/ Observations	RO	11.01
41	French version of approved amendments	/ Version française des modifications approuvées	FR	11.01
42	Rapporteur report	/ Rapport du rapporteur	GB	11.01
43	Comments	/ Observations	JP	11.01
44	Comments	/ Observations	RU	11.01

ANNEX/ ANNEXE	CONTENT/CONTENU		ORIGIN/ ORIGINE	DATE
45	Decision of the Working Group	/ Décision du groupe de travail	WG	01.02
46	Citation of examples	/ Enumération d'exemples	EP	01.02
47	Comments	/ Observations	US	01.02
48	Proposal	/ Proposition	US	01.02
49	Proposal	/ Proposition	GB	02.02
50	Comments	/ Observations	DE	04.02
51	Comments	/ Observations	RU	04.02
52	Comments	/ Observations	JP	04.02
53	Comments	/ Observations	RO	04.02
54	Comments	/ Observations	EP	04.02
55	Comments	/ Observations	US	04.02
56	Comments	/ Observations	SE	04.02
57	Rapporteur report	/ Rapport du rapporteur	EP	06.02
58	Decision of the Working Group	/ Décision du groupe de travail	WG	07.02
59	Proposal	/ Proposition	EP	08.02
60	Comments	/ Observations	GB	09.02
61	Comments	/ Observations	RU	09.02
62	Comments	/ Observations	RO	09.02
63	Comments	/ Observations	US	09.02
64	Comments	/ Observations	EP	10.02
65	Comments	/ Observations	JP	10.02
66	Comments	/ Observations	DE	10.02
67	French version of approved amendments	/ Version française des modifications approuvées	FR	10.02
68	Rapporteur report	/ Rapport du rapporteur	EP	11.02
69	Rapporteur proposal	/ Proposition du rapporteur	EP	11.02
70	Decision of the Working Group	/ Décision du groupe de travail	WG	05.03
71	Comments	/ Observations	GB	05.03
72	Comments	/ Observations	US	05.03
73	Comments	/ Observations	RU	05.03

ANNEX/ ANNEXE	CONTENT/CONTENU		ORIGIN/ ORIGINE	DATE
74	Comments	/ Observations	DE	05.03
75	Comments	/ Observations	JP	05.03
76	Comments	/ Observations	EP	05.03
77	Comments	/ Observations	RO	05.03
78	French version of approved amendments	/ Version française des modifications approuvées	FR	05.03
79	Rapporteur report	/ Rapport du rapporteur	EP	05.03

ANNEX 70

EXCERPT FROM DOCUMENT IPC/WG/8/8/
EXTRAIT DU DOCUMENT IPC/WG/8/8

Project C 422 (chemical) – The Working Group approved a number of amendments to the new subclass C40B (see Annex 14 to this report).

Comments were invited on (see the said Annex 14, unless otherwise indicated):

– should the expression “e.g.” in the wording of group 1/00 be replaced by the expression “i.e.”;

– was the wording of group 7/02 correct after removal of the expression “presented by” from the proposed wording (see project file IPC/C 422/00, Annex 69) and whether the expression “displayed by” covered the former expression;

– should group 7/12 cover “saccharides” and, if that were the case, should an additional subgroup covering “polysaccharides” be created;

– whether the expression “i.e.” was appropriate in the wording of group 9/06, in light of its intended scope, or whether other biochemical methods should be covered by this group;

– whether the term “solution” should be included in the wording of group 9/08 to make it clear that this group covers “synthesis in solutions”;

– which of the two alternatives for classifying “tags” and “linkers” indicated by the Rapporteur (see project file IPC/C 422/00, Annex 68, pages 2 and 3, and Annex 69, proposed groups 9/102 to 9/112, 9/122, 9/124, 13/00 and 15/00) was preferable.

Projet C 422 (chimie) – Le groupe de travail a approuvé plusieurs modifications concernant la nouvelle sous-classe C40B (voir l’annexe 14 du présent rapport).

Des observations ont été demandées (sauf indication contraire, voir ladite annexe 14) :

– sur l’opportunité de remplacer, dans le libellé du groupe 1/00, l’expression “e.g.” (p.ex.) par l’expression “i.e.” (c.à.d.);

– sur le bien-fondé du libellé du groupe 7/02, une fois l’expression “presented by” supprimée du libellé proposé (voir le dossier de projet IPC/C 422/00, annexe 69) et sur le point de savoir si l’expression “displayed by” recouvre la précédente;

– sur l’opportunité d’inclure les “saccharides” dans le groupe 7/12 et, dans cette hypothèse, sur l’opportunité de créer un sous-groupe supplémentaire où classer les ”polysaccharides”;

– sur le bien-fondé de l'expression "i.e." (c.à.d.) dans le libellé du groupe 9/06, compte tenu de la matière qu'il est destiné à couvrir, ou l'opportunité de classer aussi dans ce groupe d'autres méthodes biochimiques;

– sur l'opportunité d'inclure le mot "solution" dans le libellé du groupe 9/08 afin qu'il soit clair que ce groupe couvre la matière "synthesis in solutions";

– sur la variante préférable parmi les deux possibilités indiquées par le rapporteur pour le classement des "tags" et "linkers" (voir le dossier de projet IPC/C 422/00, annexe 68, pages 2 et 3 et annexe 69, groupes proposés 9/102 à 9/112, 9/122, 9/125, 13/00 et 15/00).

ANNEX 14 C 40 B [Project-Rapporteur : 422/EP] <SC08011E>

N ***Title*** ***COMBINATORIAL CHEMISTRY; LIBRARIES, e.g. CHEMICAL LIBRARIES, IN SILICO LIBRARIES*** R

N *Note(s) after the title* R

(1) *In this subclass, the first place priority rule is applied, i.e. at each hierarchical level, classification is made in the first appropriate place.*

(2) *When classifying in this subclass, subject matter of interest is also classified in other appropriate places:*

(a) *library members are also classified in the appropriate places elsewhere in the IPC (e.g. in section C) according to established procedure relating to "Markush"-type formulae (see paragraph 71 of the Guide);*

(b) *methods or apparatus covered by this subclass are also classified for their biological, chemical, physical or other features in the appropriate places in the IPC, if such features are of interest, e.g.*

A 01 N	*Biocides*
A 61 K	*Preparations for medical, dental or toilet purposes*
A 61 P	*Therapeutic activity of compounds*
B 01 D	*Separation*
B 01 J	*Chemical or physical processes, e.g. catalysts; Apparatus therefor*
B 01 L	*Chemical or physical laboratory apparatus*
B 29	*Shaped plastics*
C 01,	
C 07,	
C 08	*Inorganic, organic or organic macromolecular compounds; Methods of preparation or separation thereof*

		C 12	*Biochemistry, microbiology, enzymology including micro-organisms or enzymes, preparing them, using them to synthesise compounds or compositions; Measuring or testing processes involving micro-organisms or enzymes; Mutation or genetic engineering*
		C 22	*Metal alloys*
		G 01 N	*Chemical or physical analysis*
		G 01 R,	
		G 01 T	*Physical measurements methods; Apparatus therefor*
		G 03 F	*Photomechanical methods*
		G 06 F	*Electrical digital data processing*
		G 06 K	*Data processing*
		G 06 T	*Image data processing*
		G 09 F	*Displaying; Advertising*

N	***1/00***	***Directed molecular evolution of macromolecules, e.g. RNA, DNA or proteins***	R
	1/02	<Delete new entry>	R
	1/04	<Delete new entry>	R
	1/06	<Delete new entry>	R
	1/08	<Delete new entry>	R
N	***3/00***	***Methods specially adapted for identifying library members***	R
N	*3/02*	• *Identifying library members by their fixed physical location on a support or substrate*	R
N	*3/04*	• *Identifying library members by means of a tag, label, or other readable or detectable entity associated with the library members, e.g. decoding processes*	R
N	*3/06*	• *using iterative deconvolution techniques*	R
N	*3/08*	• *Direct analysis of the library members <u>per se</u> by physical methods, e.g. spectroscopy*	R
	3/10	<Delete new entry>	R
N	***5/00***	***Methods of screening libraries***	R
N	*5/02*	• *<u>In silico</u> screening*	
N	*5/04*	• *by measuring catalytic activity*	
N	*5/06*	• *by measuring the ability to specifically bind a target molecule, e.g. antibody-antigen binding, receptor-ligand binding*	
N	*5/08*	• *by measuring effects on living organisms, tissues or cells*	
N	*5/10*	• *by measuring physical properties, e.g. mass*	
N	***7/00***	***Libraries <u>per se</u>, e.g. arrays, mixtures***	R

N	*7/02*	• *Libraries contained in or displayed by micro-organisms, e.g. bacteria or animal cells; Libraries contained in or displayed by vectors, e.g. plasmids; Libraries containing only micro-organisms or vectors*	
N	*7/04*	• *Libraries containing only organic compounds*	
N	*Note(s) after 7/04*		
		Libraries containing salts of organic compounds are classified in the groups for the libraries containing the parent compounds	
N	*7/06*	• • *Libraries containing nucleotides or polynucleotides, or derivatives thereof*	
N	*7/08*	• • • *Libraries containing RNA or DNA wich encodes proteins, e.g. gene libraries*	
N	*7/10*	• • *Libraries containing peptides or polypeptides, or derivatives thereof*	
N	*7/12*	• • *Libraries containing saccharides or polysaccharides, or derivatives thereof*	
N	*7/14*	• • *Libraries containing marcromolecular compounds and not covered by groups 7/06 to 7/12*	
N	*7/16*	• • *Libraries containing metal-containing organic compounds*	
N	*7/18*	• *Libraries containing only inorganic compounds or inorganic materials*	
N	***9/00***	***Methods of creating libraries, e.g. combinatorial synthesis***	R
N	*9/02*	• *In silico or mathematical conception of libraries*	R
N	*9/04*	• *using dynamic combinatorial chemistry techniques*	R
N	*9/06*	• *Biochemical methods, i.e. using enzymes or whole viable micro-organisms*	R
N	*9/08*	• *Liquid phase synthesis, i.e. wherein all library building blocks are in liquid phase during library creation*	R
N	*9/10*	• *Solid phase synthesis, i.e. wherein one or more library building blocks are bound to a solid support during library creation*	R
	9/12	<Delete new entry>	R
	9/14	<Delete new entry>	R
N	***11/00***	***Apparatus specially adapted for use in combinatorial chemistry or with libraries***	R
N	*11/02*	• *Integrated apparatus specially adapted for creating libraries, screening libraries and for identifying library members*	
N	*11/04*	• *Integrated apparatus specially adapted for both screening libraries and identifying library members*	
N	*11/06*	• *Integrated apparatus specially adapted for both creating libraries and identifying library members*	
N	*11/08*	• *Integrated apparatus specially adapted for both creating and screening libraries*	
N	*11/10*	• *For identifying library members*	

N	*11/12*	• *For screening libraries*
N	*11/14*	• *For creating libraries*
N	***99/00***	***Subject matter not provided for in other groups of this subclass***

UNITED KINGDOM PATENT OFFICE

IPC Revision Project C422, Subclass C40B 27th February 2003

Comments in response to the excerpt from IPC/WG/8/8, contained in annex 70.

Several questions were raised at the working group, the UK's opinions on these are...

...with respect to group 1/00, the UK prefers the use of *e.g.* since it is less limiting. It is noted that the definition project describes directed molecular evolution in wider terms than only proteins, RNA & DNA. If the working group does find in favour of the limiting *i.e.*, then we submit the wording should be amended:

C 1/00 Directed molecular evolution of RNA, DNA or proteins.

...with respect to the proposed change to 7/02, the UK is happy that "presented by" does not form a special term in the art of combinatorial chemistry and is adequately represented by "displayed by".

...with respect to the question posed of 7/12, we believe that this group should also contain basic saccharides. A fairly crude search for saccharides, oligosaccharides and polysaccharides was made which resulted in roughly equal numbers of the three types being found. With reference to the oligosaccharides in particular, it is wondered where these would actually fit. From a strictly theoretical viewpoint, the cut off between oligomers and polymers is extremely inexact and often depends on usage by a particular scientist. It would appear to be more elegant to group all of these under a single sub-group. This is somewhat analogous to the sub-group 7/10 dealing with peptides and polypeptides. It does not appear as though this will lead to overpopulation of the sub-group. From the sample found it appears as though saccharides and polysaccharides will populate this group in roughly equal amounts, and thus we believe there is no justification for relegating simple saccharides to the single dot heading.

...with respect to sub-group 9/06, we prefer the use of *e.g.*. Use of *i.e.* limits the group to only enzymes or whole viable micro-organisms, which would exclude biochemical techniques based on catalytic antibodies (abzymes) or ribozymes. It is also felt that "whole viable micro-organisms" is rather vague as a limiting term, but can be clearly understood as an exemplary one.

...with respect to sub-group 9/08, the UK feels that addition of a reference to solutions would be a necessary clarification. At present, the wording of 9/08 states "i.e. wherein all library building blocks are in liquid phase" which clearly excludes solution phase, especially in light of the definition project which highlights the distinction between liquid and solution phase synthesis. We suggest:

C 9/08 Liquid or solution phase synthesis, or combination thereof, *i.e.* wherein all library

building blocks are in a liquid or solution phase during library creation

...with respect to the issue of linkers and tabs, the UK is of the opinion that the second proposal submitted by the EPO is preferable. The first proposal would have created groups for using tags/linkers as part of a method of creating libraries under 9/.. and also tags/linkers *per se* under groups 13/00 and 15/00. We think that although there is a fundamental difference between using a tag compound and a compound suitable for use as a tag in terms of the scope of patent protection, for search purposes one would have to search both groups to provide a comprehensive search of the prior art. A tag using a specific linker with *e.g.* polypeptides will disclose the tag *per se*. Similarly a tag *per se*, described as useful for use with *e.g.* polypeptides implies the use. Maintenance of two separate groups for the presence of tags will probably result in the practice of examiners classifying in both groups, rendering the populations of the two groups substantially the same. The UK therefore supports the combining of tags and uses of tags as well as that of linkers and use of linkers as proposed in the second alternative scheme in annex 68.

Jason Scott

United States Patent and Trademark Office

Project: C422 Subclass – C40B Date: March 31, 2003

Comments were invited by IPC/WG/8/8 on Revision Project C422 as shown in Annex 70 of the revision project file.

Comments

-should the expression "e.g." in the wording of group 1/00 be replaced by the expression "i.e."
US believes 1/00 should definitely be limited to RNA, DNA, or proteins and therefore recommend the use of "i.e." or better yet, a title as suggested by UK in Annex 71 [**Directed molecular evolution of RNA, DNA, or proteins**]. Our experts believe that allowing a broader scope for this group could lead to confusion and over classification.

-was the wording of group 7/02 correct after removal of the expression "presented by" from the proposed wording (see project file IPC/C422/00, Annex 69) and whether the expression "displayed by" covered the former expression
Our experts believe there is a difference in the terms "presented by" and "displayed by", but the use of "contained in" and "displayed by" should cover the possibilities allowing the deletion of "presented by". We support the 7/02 title given in Annex 14 of IPC/WG/8/8 (Annex 70) *[Libraries contained in or displayed by micro-organisms, e.g. bacteria or animal cells; Libraries contained in or displayed by vectors, e.g. plasmids; Libraries containing only micro-organisms or vectors]*.

-should group 7/12 cover "saccharides" and, if that were the case, should an additional subgroup covering "polysaccharides" be created
US believes that 7/12 should include both saccharides and polysaccharides (and oligosaccharides) with no additional subgroup needed for one or the other. Separating them, only leads to confusion as to how many saccharide units are necessary to be considered a polysaccharide. We believe the title of 7/12 given in Annex 14 of IPC/WG/8/8 [*Libraries containing saccharides or polysaccharides, or derivatives thereof]* is proper and can be interpreted as including anything from a monosaccharide to amylose, cyclodextrin, or any other polysaccharide. We still have a problem with the use of the term "derivatives thereof" as being very indefinite, but seem to be in the minority on this issue.

-whether the expression "i.e." was appropriate in the wording of group 9/06, in light of its intended scope, or whether other biochemical methods should be covered by this group
The title of 9/06 in Annex 14 of IPC/WG/8/8 is "*Biochemical methods, i.e. using enzymes or whole viable microorganisms"*. Because the scope of "biochemical methods" is indefinite, US believes "i.e." or a title such as "Methods using enzymes or whole viable microorganisms" is appropriate. If "e.g." is employed, users will be required to make assumptions as to what is included in "biochemical methods," which can cover a broad range of elements. Is a liquid phase synthesis involving a piece of microbial DNA or a peptide sequence as a building block for a library a "biochemical method"? We strongly believe that this group needs to be clearly, precisely, and specifically explained by its title to prevent confusion and misclassification. If this means narrowing the scope, we think this should be done. If it means lengthening the title in order to be more definite, that is also an acceptable solution. An additional solution is to

fully define the metes and bounds of "biochemical method" in the subclass glossary or in a definition for group 9/06.

whether the term "solution" should be included in the wording of group 9/08 to make it clear that this group covers "synthesis in solutions"
US is not certain if the original intention was to include solution synthesis in 9/08, but since there seems to be confusion, we agree the title should be clarified. A modified version of the UK proposed title (Annex 71) could be used:
"***Liquid or solution phase synthesis, i.e. wherein all library building blocks are in liquid phase or in solution during library creation***"
US doesn't believe the use of "or combination thereof" is needed.

Rapporteur has stated in previous proposals and comments that there is such a thing as "gas phase" synthesis, so our main group, 9/00, should still have some patent documents classified therein.

.
-which of the two alternatives for classifying "tags" and "linkers" indicated by the Rapporteur (see project file IPC/C422/00, Annex 68, pages 2 and 3, and Annex 69, proposed groups 9/102 to 9/112, 9/122, 9/124, 13/00 and 15/00) was preferable
US cannot support Alternative 2 (page 2 of Annex 68) that recommends deletion of 9/102, 9/104, 9/122, and 9/124 (see Annex 69) and replacement with 13/00, 13/02, 15/00, and 15/02. When using the first place priority rule to classify, an invention is classified in the **first** appropriate place in the scheme. Therefore, encoding techniques or special attachment techniques must be classified with the methods these techniques are an integral part of. Encoding is part of library creation and should be classified in 9/00 [*Methods of creating libraries, e.g. combinatorial synthesis*] whether 9/104 or 9/124 [*involving encoding steps*] exist or not and not in 13/00 of Alternative 2. Special attachment techniques are part of library creation methods and should also be classified in 9/00 whether 9/102 or 9/122 [*using a particular attachment method*] exist or not and not in 15/00. Including encoding and attachment techniques in 13/00 and 15/00, as in Annex 68, is creating multiple places for the same invention, not just another aspect of the invention. If the tags, labels, linkers, or spacers, per se are specially adapted for combinatorial chemistry use and are considered invention information they are additionally classified in 13/00 or 15/00 of the Annex 69 scheme.

Alternative 2 further recommends deletion of 3/04 *[Identifying library members by means of a tag, label, or other readable or detectable entity associated with the library members, e.g. decoding processes]*, which includes decoding techniques as well as other methods involving tags or labels to identify a library member. We are not certain why it was suggested to delete this subgroup. If R plans to classify this subject matter alternatively in 13/00, US cannot support this. These **methods** could be considered invention information and are an integral part of the identification processes. A decoding **method** or other identification methods using tags, labels, etc. should be classified in 3/00 [*Methods specially adapted for identifying library members*], not 13/00 which provides for tags and labels, per se and encoding techniques. If 3/04 is deleted, decoding methods or other identification methods using tags, labels, etc. should still be classified in 3/00 or one of its subgroups, not 13/00.

For these reasons, US prefers Alternative 1 in Annex 69. However, if groups 9/102 and 9/122 are eventually approved for the classification scheme, they should include multiple examples in their titles to avoid confusion as to what is meant by a "**particular** attachment method" and to define the scope of a "**particular** attachment method". In addition, this concept should be fully defined in the subclass glossary or in a definition for groups 9/102 and 9/122.

FEDERAL INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY

RU comments
Project : C 422 **Date: 04.04.2003** **Class/Subclass : C40B**

Re: IPC/WG/8/8, paragraph 73

- should the expression "e.g." in the wording of group 1/00 be replaced by the expression "i.e"

We think that today "i.e." is appropriate expression for the title of group 1/00. But if there was intention to extend the scope of this group by including "future" macromolecules other than RNA, DNA or proteins, "e.g." could be kept.

- was the wording of group 7/02 correct after removal of the expression "presented by" from the proposed wording (see project file IPC/C 422/00, Annex 69) and whether the expression "displayed by" covered the former expression

In our opinion for this case expressions "presented by" and "displayed by" are synonymous. So we support the wording of 7/02 as it was adopted by WG/8/8.

- should group 7/12 cover "saccharides" and, if that were the case, should an additional subgroup covering "polysaccharides" be created

We think that group 7/12 should cover saccharides by analogy with groups 7/06 and 7/10 which cover monomers and polymers. We share the UK opinion that there is no strict demarcation between oligomers and polymers, then to avoid confusion with oligosaccharides we prefer to combine saccharides and polysaccharides in one group without creating additional subgroup for polysaccharides.

- whether the expression "i.e." was appropriate in the wording of group 9/06, in light of its intended scope, or whether other biochemical methods should be covered by this group

We share the UK opinion and prefer expression "e.g." in the wording of 9/06.

- whether the term "solution" should be included in the wording of group 9/08 to make it clear that this group covers "synthesis in solutions"

In our opinion "liquid" involves "solution". We would prefer the US wording but without the first "or solution", i.e.:

"Liquid phase synthesis, i.e. . . . . blocks are in liquid phase or in solution during library creation".

- which of the two alternatives for classifying "tags" and "linkers" indicated by the Rapporteur (see project file IPC/C 422/00, Annex 68, pages 2 and 3, and Annex 69, proposed groups 9/102 to 9/112, 9/122, 9/124, 13/00 and 15/00) was preferable

We prefer alternative 1 with multiple classification, i.e. additional classification in group 13/00 or 15/00 for collecting information for tags and linkers.

E. Loubiako

DEUTSCHES PATENT- UND MARKENAMT German Patent and Trade Mark Office	Class/Subcl.:**C40B**
	Date :08.April 2003
DE - Comments — C 422	

Re: Project C 422 Subclass C40B

Comments were invited by IPC/WG/8/8 on Revision Project C422 as shown in Annex 70.

- **1/00**

DE believes group 1/00 should not be limited to RNA, DNA and proteins because subclass C40B is not restricted to biomolecules at all (see 7/18) and as well in biochemistry the evolution of other macromolecules like polysaccharides and future macromolecules should be considered. Therefore we would like to keep the expression “e.g.” in group 1/00, or otherwise the title of group 1/00 has to be changed in sense of UK (see Annex 71) {“Directed molecular evolution of RNA, DNA or proteins”}.

Additionally we think that a subdivision of group 1/00 is necessary in regard to the method of the evolution of macromolecules. Subject matters of this subdivision could be:

a) Using a liquid phase (e.g. Ink jet technology)
b) Using protecting groups
c) Using photolithography (e.g. masks)

- **7/02**

It is still not clear to DE which kind of libraries have to be classified in 7/02, because for example a gene library consists of host-organisms like bacteria, each containing a cloning-vector with a strange DNA-fragment. According to this example it is not clear to DE whether this is a library contained in or displayed by micro-organisms/ or vectors. Therefore we think that examples which elucidate the meaning of “contained in” and “displayed by” are in this case more important than examples which describe the meaning of “micro-organism” or “vector”.

- **7/12**

In the opinion of DE sub-group 7/12 should include both saccharides and polysaccharides. Additional subgroups are not necessary neither for saccharides, oligosaccharides nor for polysaccharides. A distinction between mono-, oligo- and polysaccharides should not be made, because it has not been done in the case of 7/06 (nucleotides) and 7/10 (peptides) and according to UK (see Annex 71) the meaning of the term “oligo” is not exact enough for a precise definition of “oligosaccharide”. On the other hand “oligosaccharides” can be subsumed without any problems under the term “saccharides”.

- **9/06**

DE would prefer “e.g.” in sub-group 9/06 to limit biochemical methods not only to the use of enzymes or micro-organisms. DE is in agreement with US that in this case a definition of “biochemical methods” in sub-group 9/06 is necessary.

- **9/08**

According to our understanding of sub-group 9/08 the additional inclusion of the term ”solution” achieves no significant precision. Therefore the actual wording of sub-group 9/08 is fine for us.

- **Tags and linkers**

In general we would like to avoid multiple classification for tags and linkers in subclass C40B. If methods including tags or labels are the subject-matter of an invention concerning combinatorial chemistry or libraries, this invention should be classified according to the method, not to the used tags or labels. If tags or labels per se or their use are the subject-matter of an invention concerning combinatorial chemistry or libraries, the tags and labels should be classified in a group like 13/00 or 15/00 shown in the second alternative in Annex 68, without parallel deletion of sub-group 3/04, because this sub-group specially deals with methods and is therefore not

a problem using the first place priority rule, if tags or labels per se or their use is the subject-matter.

Japan Patent Office April 11 , 2003

Project: C422 Subclass:C40B

JP Comments on IPC/WG/8/8

JP would like to make the following comments on paragraph 73 of IPC/WG/8/8:

– should the expression "e.g." in the wording of group 1/00 be replaced by the expression "i.e."
We prefer "e.g." since this art will not always be limited to RNA, DNA or proteins in future.

– was the wording of group 7/02 correct after removal of the expression "presented by" from the proposed wording (see project file IPC/C 422/00, Annex 69) and whether the expression "displayed by" covered the former expression
We do not think removal of the expression "presented by" will cause any problem.

– should group 7/12 cover "saccharides" and, if that were the case, should an additional subgroup covering "polysaccharides" be created
There is no need to create an additional subgroup since it would blur the boundary between "saccharides" and "polysaccharides" and confuse users.

– whether the expression was appropriate in the wording of group 9/06, in light of its intended scope, or whether other biochemical methods should be covered by this group
We think that "i.e." is appropriate because we do not see other examples except enumerated methods. However, if there are other methods covered by this group, we do not disagree to put "e.g."

– whether the term "solution" should be included in the wording of group 9/08 to make it clear that this group covers "synthesis in solutions"
It is not clearly described the difference between "liquid phase" and "solution phase," but if it could be shown explicitly, we agree with the wording "liquid or solution phase synthesis." However, we think the definition of "liquid phase" and "solution phase" should be clarified.

– which of the two alternatives for classifying "tags" and "linkers" indicated by the Rapporteur (see project file IPC/C 422/00, Annex 68, pages 2 and 3, and Annex 69, proposed groups 9/102 to 9/112, 9/122, 9/124, 13/00 and 15/00) was preferable
The second alternative would be preferable for the most part, but group 3/04 should be retained for its usefulness. Methods for identifying characterized by tags should be covered by 3/04 and tags per se should be covered by 13/00 for the search purposes.

Therefore we propose that 3/04 should be retained, 9/102-9/112, 9/122 and 9/124 should be removed, and 13/00 and 15/00 should be retained.

$$$$

EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE
Principal Directorate Documentation

Comments
20 March 2003

Project: C422 Subclass: C40B

Re: IPC/WG/8/8

Comments were invited on:

- **should the expression "e.g." in the wording of group 1/00 be replaced by the expression "i.e." ?**

We are against having chemical evolution of mixtures of macromolecules and that of mixtures of simple organic compounds completely separated in the scheme (1/00 and 9/04).

Chemical evolution of mixtures of macromolecules is in practice chemical evolution of RNA aptamers, which results in enzymatic amplification steps (reverse transcription to DNA, PCR amplification and retranscription to RNA - see J. Org. Chem. (1998) 63 904-905).
In the chemical evolution of mixtures of simple organic compounds, a reversible equilibrium between the compounds is established which will lead to the formation of the compounds with the desired activity or property. The selected compounds are then removed from the equilibrating mixture.

Both techniques relate to the same emerging sub-field of combinatorial chemistry (which one could call dynamic combinatorial chemistry or chemical evolution processes) which consists in developing *in vitro* selection systems that evolve to enrich mixtures of chemical compounds in those components having selected properties (e.g. binding to a particular receptor).
However,
it also appears vital to us to be able to distinguish between enzymatic and organic molecular evolution processes in order not to have the latter (involving organic chemistry techniques) hidden among the former (involving genetic engineering techniques).

Therefore, we would like to submit two alternatives which should both solve our e.g./i.e. problem as well as our major concern mentioned above.

Alternative (i):

1/00	Dynamic Combinatorial Chemistry i.e. use of *in vitro* selection systems that evolve to enrich mixtures of chemical compounds in those components having selected properties
1/02	$ Directed molecular evolution of RNA aptamers using enzymatic amplification

Of course, the definition after "i.e." in 1/00 could be deleted and put in the definition project or in the notes.

Alternative (ii):

The two sides of chemical evolution (biochemical / organic chemistry) could be present as two-dot subgroups under the corresponding one-dot subgroups (biochemical methods/ liquid or solution phase, respectively), as follows:

9/06 $ Biochemical methods, i.e. using enzymes or whole viable micro-organisms

9/07 $ $ Directed molecular evolution of RNA aptamers using enzymatic amplification

and

9/08 $ Liquid phase synthesis, i.e. wherein all library building blocks are in liquid phase during library creation

9/09 $ $ using dynamic combinatorial chemistry

Although we find our new title for "directed molecular evolution of macromolecules" clearer, less confusing and more specific (note that "directed molecular evolution of RNA aptamers" could do as well), should we have to stick to the earlier proposed titles, we would favour "directed molecular evolution of RNA, DNA or proteins" as mentioned by UK in annex 71.

- **was the wording of group 7/02 correct after removal of the expression "presented by" from the proposed wording and whether the expression "displayed by" covered the former expression ?**

We think that the wording of group 7/02 is correct as it now is.

- **should group 7/12 cover "saccharides" and, if that were the case, should an additional subgroup covering "polysaccharides" be created ?**

We agree with the wording of group 7/12 and we do not think that it is necessary to create a subgroup yet.

- **whether the expression "i.e." was appropriate in the wording of group 9/06, in light of its intended scope, or whether other biochemical methods should be covered by this group ?**

We would prefer to change i.e. into e.g. , in order to allow for e.g. catalytic antibodies to be covered as well, as mentioned in Annex 71 of UK.

- **whether the term "solution" should be included in the wording of group 9/08 to make it clear that this group covers "synthesis in solutions" ?**

We would like to introduce "solution" into the wording and would like to propose the following:.

9/08 $ Liquid **or solution** phase synthesis, i.e. wherein ~~all~~ library building blocks are in **non miscible liquid phases or in solution** during library creation

It makes it clear that both processes, in solution as well as in multiple liquid phases (e.g. fluorous synthesis, syntheses using PEG-bound reactants) are covered.

- **which of the two alternatives for classifying "tags" and "linkers" indicated by the Rapporteur (see project file IPC/C 422/00, Annex 68, pages 2 and 3, and Annex 69, proposed groups 9/102 to 9/112, 9/122, 9/124, 13/00 and 15/00) was preferable ?**

We would favour our second proposal, that is to say, linkers, tags and the corresponding methods at the end of the scheme, as supported by the UK in annex 71. This would require the deletion of sub-group 3/04 though.

13/00	$ Tags, labels or encoding techniques specially adapted for or used in combinatorial chemistry or libraries
13/02	$ $ Tags or labels, e.g. fluorescent tags, bar codes
15/00	$ Linkers, spacers or attachment techniques to the liquid/solid support specially adapted for or used in combinatorial chemistry or libraries
15/02	$ $ Linkers or spacers, e.g. traceless linkers, safety-catch linkers

The reasons for choosing that alternative are the following:

- improvement of search efficiency: for instance, to search for an encoding technique one would only need to look in 13/00, rather than having additionally to check in 3/04 ("identifying library-members by means of a tag ..."- decoding). and in the corresponding entry in the "creating" group (encoding).

- It is not always obvious to decide whether a tag or linker *per se* (compared with the tagging / attachment methods) is invention information. Therefore, making a distinction WITHIN 13/00 or 15/00 is probably less risky than between sub-groups under 3/00, 5/00 AND 13/00 (15/00).

- the precedence rule and the principle of inclusiveness still make it possible for the expert classifying a document to attribute additional classes. Therefore, should tags, labels or the corresponding methods be considered as invention information (which should be easy to assess), then a class in 13/00-15/00 should be attributed, even though these entries are located at the end of the scheme.

Anne Glanddier.

ANNEX 77

STATE OFFICE FOR INVENTIONS AND TRADEMARKS

Date: 7 May 2003
Page: 1

RO COMMENTS

PROJECT : **C 422**
Class/Subclass : **C40B**

Re:IPC/WG/8/8

-Comments were invited on:

-*should the expression Ae.g.@ in the wording of group 1/00 be replaced by the expression Ai.e.@* ?

We prefer the use of Ae.g.@ since it is less limiting.

-was the wording of group 7/02 correct after removal of the expression Apresented by@ from the proposed wording and whether the expression Adisplayed by@ covered the former expression

We consider that in the field of combinatorial chemistry the expression Adisplayed by@ is more adequately.

-should group 7/12 cover Asaccharides@ and if that were the case, should an additional subgroup covering Apolysaccharides@ be created ?

RO believes that 7/12 should include both saccharides and polysaccharides ,and considers as proper the title of 7/12 given in Annex 14 of IPC/WG/8/8.

-whether the expression Ai.e.@ was appropriate in the wording of group 9/06 in light of its intended scope, or whether other biochemical methods should be covered by this group ?

We prefer the expression Ae.g.@ in the wording of 9/06.

- *whether the term Asolution@ should be included in the wording of group 9/08 to make it clear that this group covers Asynthesis in solution A ?*

We consider that the wording of the title of 9/08 should contain also the term A...or solution phase synthesis@ because for the synthesis of polymer libraries for example, the term Asolution phase synthesis@ is the used one.@ Liquid phase synthesis@ is a term used for such kind of synthesis in organic chemistry.

- *which of the two alternatives for classifying Atags@ and Alinkers@ indicated by the Rapporteur (see project file IPC/C 422/00, Annex 68, pages 2 and 3, and Annex 69, proposed groups 9/102 to 9/122, 9/124,13/00 and 15/00) was preferable ?*

We would prefer the second alternative scheme proposed in Annex 69.

Mirela Georgescu

INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ INDUSTRIELLE **FR - avr. 2003**

Projet IPC / C **422**
Sous-classe **C40B**

PROPOSITION DE VERSION FRANÇAISE

(ref : annexe 14 du document IPC/WG/8/8)

C40B

ANNEX 14 **C 40 B** **[Project-Rapporteur : 422/EP]** **<SC08011E>**

N ***Titre*** ***CHIMIE COMBINATOIRE; BIBLIOTHÈQUES, p.ex. CHIMIOTHÈQUES, BIBLIOTHÈQUES VIRTUELLES (IN SILICO)*** R

N *Note(s) après le titre* R

(1) *Dans la présente sous-classe, la règle de la priorité à la première place s'applique, c. à d. que pour chaque niveau hiérarchique le classement se fait à la première place appropriée.*

(2) *Lors du classement dans la présente sous-classe, un classement est également attribué dans les autres endroits appropriés :*

(a) *les éléments de bibliothèques sont également classés dans les autres entrées appropriées de la CIB (p.ex. dans la section C) selon la procédure établie pour les formules de type "Markush" (voir le paragraphe 71 du Guide d'utilisation);*

(b) *les procédés et les appareils couverts par la présente sous-classe sont également classés pour leurs caractéristiques biologiques, chimiques, physiques ou autres dans les endroits appropriés de la CIB si de telles caractéristiques présentent un intérêt, p.ex.*

A 01 N	*Biocides*
A 61 K	*Préparations à usage médical, dentaire ou pour la toilette*
A 61 P	*Activité thérapeutique des composés*
B 01 D	*Séparation*
B 01 J	*Procédés physiques ou chimiques, p.ex. catalyse; Appareillage approprié*
B 01 L	*Appareils de laboratoire pour la chimie ou la physique*
B 29	*Travail des matières plastiques*

		C 01,	
		C 07,	
		C 08	*Composés inorganiques, organiques ou organiques macromoléculaires; Leurs procédés de préparation ou de séparation*
		C 12	*Biochimie, microbiologie, enzymologie y compris les micro-organismes ou les enzymes, leur préparation, leur utilisation pour synthétiser des composés ou des compositions; Procédés de mesure ou d'analyse faisant intervenir des micro-organismes ou des enzymes; Techniques de mutation ou de génétique*
		C 22	*Alliages métalliques*
		G 01 N	*Analyse physique ou chimique*
		G 01 R,	
		G 01 T	*Procédés de mesure physiques; Appareils à cet effet*
		G 03 F	*Procédés photomécaniques*
		G 06 F	*Traitement électrique de données numériques*
		G 06 K	*Traitement de données*
		G 06 T	*Traitement de données d'image*
		G 09 F	*Présentation; Publicité*

N	***1/00***	***Évolution moléculaire dirigée des macromolécules, p.ex. ARN, ADN ou protéines***	R
	1/02	<Supprimer la nouvelle entrée>	R
	1/04	<Supprimer la nouvelle entrée>	R
	1/06	<Supprimer la nouvelle entrée>	R
	1/08	<Supprimer la nouvelle entrée>	R
N	***3/00***	***Procédés spécialement adaptés à l'identification des éléments d'une bibliothèque***	R
N	*3/02*	• *Identification des éléments d'une bibliothèque par leur emplacement physique fixe sur un support ou un substrat*	R
N	*3/04*	• *Identification des éléments d'une bibliothèque au moyen d'une étiquette, d'un identificateur ou d'un autre marqueur lisible ou détectable, p.ex. procédés de décodage*	R
N	*3/06*	• *utilisant des techniques de déconvolution itératives*	R
N	*3/08*	• *Analyse directe des éléments en soi d'une bibliothèque par des procédés physiques, p.ex. par spectroscopie*	R
	3/10	<Supprimer la nouvelle entrée>	R
N	***5/00***	***Procédés de criblage des bibliothèques***	R

N	*5/02*	• *Criblage par ordinateur (in silico)*	
N	*5/04*	• *en mesurant l'activité catalytique*	
N	*5/06*	• *en mesurant l'aptitude spécifique à se lier à une molécule cible, p.ex. liaison anticorps-antigène, liaison récepteur-ligand*	
N	*5/08*	• *en mesurant les effets sur des cellules, des tissus ou des organismes vivants*	
N	*5/10*	• *en mesurant les caractéristiques physiques, p.ex. la masse*	
N	***7/00***	***Bibliothèques en soi, p.ex.matrices, mélanges***	R
N	*7/02*	• *Bibliothèques contenues ou présentées dans des micro-organismes, p.ex. des bactéries ou des cellules animales; Bibliothèques contenues ou présentées dans des vecteurs, p.ex. des plasmides; Bibliothèques contenant uniquement des micro-organismes ou des vecteurs*	
N	*7/04*	• *Bibliothèques comprenant uniquement des composés organiques*	
N	*Note(s) après 7/04*	*Les bibliothèques comprenant des sels de composés organiques sont classées dans les groupes pour les bibliothèques comprenant les composés parents.*	
N	*7/06*	• • *Bibliothèques comprenant des nucléotides ou des polynucléotides ou leurs dérivés*	
N	*7/08*	• • • *Bibliothèques comprenant de l'ARN ou de l'ADN codant des protéines, p.ex. bibliothèques de gènes*	
N	*7/10*	• • *Bibliothèques comprenant des peptides ou des polypeptides ou leurs dérivés*	
N	*7/12*	• • *Bibliothèques comprenant des saccharides ou des polysaccharides ou leurs dérivés*	
N	*7/14*	• • *Bibliothèques comprenant des composés macromoléculaires non couvertes par les groupes 7/06 to 7/12*	
N	*7/16*	• • *Bibliothèques comprenant des composés organiques contenant des métaux*	
N	*7/18*	• *Bibliothèques comprenant uniquement des composés inorganiques ou des matériaux inorganiques*	
N	***9/00***	***Procédés de création de bibliothèques, p.ex. synthèse combinatoire***	R
N	*9/02*	• *Conception de bibliothèques par ordinateur (in silico) ou conception mathématique de bibliothèques*	R
N	*9/04*	• *utilisant des techniques de chimie combinatoire dynamique*	R
N	*9/06*	• *Procédés biochimiques, c. à d. utilisant des enzymes ou des micro-organismes viables entiers*	R
N	*9/08*	• *Synthèse en phase liquide, c. à d. dans laquelle tous les blocs servant à créer la bibliothèque sont en phase liquide au cours de la création de la bibliothèque*	R
N	*9/10*	• *Synthèse en phase solide, c. à d. dans laquelle au moins un bloc servant à créer la bibliothèque est lié à un support solide au cours de la création de la bibliothèque*	R

	9/12	<Supprimer la nouvelle entrée>	R
	9/14	<Supprimer la nouvelle entrée>	R
N	***11/00***	***Appareils spécialement adaptés à une utilisation en chimie combinatoire ou avec des bibliothèques***	R
N	*11/02*	• *Appareils intégrés spécialement adaptés à la création, au criblage de bibliothèques et à l'identification des éléments des bibliothèques*	
N	*11/04*	• *Appareils intégrés spécialement adaptés à la fois à la création de bibliothèques et à l'identification des éléments des bibliothèques*	
N	*11/06*	• *Appareils intégrés spécialement adaptés à la fois à la création et à l'identification des éléments des bibliothèques*	
N	*11/08*	• *Appareils intégrés spécialement adaptés à la fois à la création et au criblage de bibliothèques*	
N	*11/10*	• *pour identifier des éléments des bibliothèques*	
N	*11/12*	• *pour cribler des bibliothèques*	
N	*11/14*	• *pour créer des bibliothèques*	
N	***99/00***	***Matière non prévue dans les autres groupes de la présente sous-classe***	

Remarque : Dans la Note après le titre de la sous-classe C 40 B en version anglaise, le renvoi vers B 01 J mentionne "catalysts". Nous pensons qu'il faut écrire "catalysis".

EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE
Principal Directorate Documentation

Rapporteur Report
10 May 2003

Project: C422 Subclass: C40B

Re: IPC/WG/8/8

Comments have been received from UK (A.71), US (A.72), RU (A.73), DE (A.74), JP (A.75), EP (A.76) and RO (A.77).

Comments were invited on:

- **should the expression "e.g." in the wording of group 1/00 be replaced by the expression "i.e." ?**

Four offices prefer e.g. and two would prefer i.e.
EP makes a proposal of an alternative solution.

- **was the wording of group 7/02 correct after removal of the expression "presented by" from the proposed wording and whether the expression "displayed by" covered the former expression ?**

Most offices agree that the wording of 7/02 is correct as it is.

- **should group 7/12 cover "saccharides" and, if that were the case, should an additional subgroup covering "polysaccharides" be created ?**

All offices agree that saccharides should be covered, and that the group should stay as it is.

- **whether the expression "i.e." was appropriate in the wording of group 9/06, in light of its intended scope, or whether other biochemical methods should be covered by this group ?**

The majority of offices would prefer the expression e.g. in 9/06.
The group would read:

N 9/06 $ Biochemical methods, e.g. using enzymes or whole viable micro-organisms

- **whether the term "solution" should be included in the wording of group 9/08 to make it clear that this group covers "synthesis in solutions" ?**

Most offices agree that the term "solution" should be added to clarify the scope of the group. Three proposals were submited, and the WG should decide which is the most appropriate one.

UK proposal: Liquid **or solution** phase synthesis**, or combination thereof**, ***i.e.*** wherein all library building blocks are in a liquid **or solution** phase during library creation

US proposal: Liquid **or solution** phase synthesis, i.e. wherein all library building blocks are in liquid phase **or in solution** during library creation

EP proposal: Liquid **or solution** phase synthesis, i.e. wherein ~~all~~ library building blocks are in **non miscible liquid phases or in solution** during library creation

- **which of the two alternatives for classifying "tags" and "linkers" indicated by the Rapporteur (see project file IPC/C 422/00, Annex 68, pages 2 and 3, and Annex 69, proposed groups 9/102 to 9/112, 9/122, 9/124, 13/00 and 15/00) was preferable ?**

More offices seem to prefer the second alternative of A.68, but some would like a deletion of group 3/04, and some do not.

That alternative was:

D 3/04 $ Identifying library members by means of a tag, label, or other readable or detectable entity associated with the library members, e.g. decoding processes

N 13/00 Tags, labels or encoding techniques specially adapted for or used in combinatorial chemistry or libraries (tags or labels per se: C07; chemical reaction per se C07B)

N 13/02 $ Tags or labels e.g. fluorescent tags, bar codes

N 15/00 Linkers, spacers or attachment techniques to the liquid/solid support specially adapted for or used in combinatorial chemistry or libraries (linkers or spacers per se: C07; chemical reaction per se: C07B)

N 15/02 $ Linkers or spacers e.g., traceless linkers, safety-catch linkers

Anne Glanddier

IPC/C 425/02
ORIGINAL: English/French
DATE: May 20, 2003

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ INTELLECTUELLE

GENEVA/GENÈVE

COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS OF THE IPC UNION
COMITÉ D'EXPERTS DE L'UNION DE L'IPC

IPC REVISION PROJECT FILE/DOSSIER DE PROJET DE RÉVISION DE LA CIB

PROPOSAL BY: **US** **PROPOSITION DE :**	**REVISION OF IPC AREA:** **A 61 K** **RÉVISION DU DOMAINE DE LA CIB :**
KIND OF REVISION: **Creation of groups** **TYPE DE RÉVISION :** **Création de groupes**	

ANNEX/ ANNEXE	CONTENT/CONTENU		ORIGIN/ ORIGINE	DATE
1	Revision request with detailed proposal	/ Demande de révision avec proposition détaillée	IB	04.03
2	Comments	/ Observations	JP	02.03
3	Comments	/ Observations	US	03.03
4	Comments	/ Observations	EP	04.03
5	Comments	/ Observations	GB	04.03
6	Comments	/ Observations	RO	05.03
7	Rapporteur report	/ Rapport du rapporteur	US	05.03

RAPPORTEUR : US **TECHNICAL FIELD/DOMAINE TECHNIQUE : C**

ANNEX 1

REQUEST FOR REVISION OF THE IPC

Class(es) or subclass(es): **A 61 K** .....

1. Demarcation of the area to be revised: A 61 K 35/78 - 35/84

2. Reasons for the request:

Explanation of (b) and (c) (Revision requests without detailed explanation of these reasons are likely to be rejected):

(a) X-notation(s) (Category A request)

(b) Clarification of wordings (Category B request)

(c) Other reasons (Category C request) ☒

ATTENTION: Acceptance of the request depends on file size and file growth of the PCT minimun documentation, or on sufficiently persuasive reasons

3. For requests under 2(c):

(a) File size (country of origin, number of documents) app. 19,000 PCT min. patent documents 22,000 non-PCT min. patent documents 250,000 non-patent documents

(b) Rate of growth (country of origin,

(c) Activity (searches per year)

4. Detailed proposal:

Submitted herewith ☒ We are prepared to elaborate it We are not in a position to elaborate it

5. General outline, possible solutions, options, etc.:

This revision request relates to the area of traditional medicine containing a very large number of patent and non-patent documents. To elaborate classification tools for accessing traditional medicine documentation, the IPC Committee of Experts created the Task Force on Classification of Traditional Knowledge and instructed it to prepare a revision request and proposal on the matter. The attached proposal is submitted on behalf of the Task Force. It is presented for discussion in two versions. In the first version, new groups are arranged in the order following the last place rule applied in subclass A 61 K. In the second version, new groups are arranged in the order following the top-to-bottom priority rule recommended by the ad hoc IPC Reform Working Group for new areas in the IPC.

Proposing Office: .International Bureau of WIPO.....

Date: November 8, 2002..... Signature: Mikhail Makarov .....

PROPOSAL ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE LAST PLACE RULE

Subclass A61K

D 35/78 (transferred to 36/00)
D 35/80 (transferred to 36/87)
D 35/82 (transferred to 36/86)
D 35/84 (transferred to 36/83)

N **36/00 Medicinal preparations containing plant or plant-like material or reaction products thereof with undetermined constitution, e.g., traditional medicines, herbal remedies**

N Note(s) after 36/00

(1) In this main group, it is desirable to assign additional classifications for significant individual components of the medicinal preparations when useful for search purposes.
(2) In this group, it is desirable to add the indexing codes 125:00 to 137:00 when useful for search purposes.

N 36/02 . Angiospermae

N 36/03 . . Liliopsida, i.e. monocotyledons

N 36/032 . . . Orchidaceae (Orchid family)

N 36/0324 . . . . Gastrodia

N 36/0328 . . . . Dendrobium

N 36/034 . . . Dioscoreaceae (Yam family)

N 36/0345 . . . . Dioscorea, e.g. yam, Chinese yam, water yam

N 36/036 . . . Stemonaceae (Stemona family), e.g. croomia

N 36/038 . . . Smilacaceae (Catbrier family), e.g. greenbrier, sarsaparilla

N 36/039 . . . Liliaceae (Lily family), e.g. day lily, plantain lily, hyacinth, narcissus

N 36/0392 . . . . Allium, e.g. garden onion, leek, garlic, chive

N 36/0393 . . . . Ophiopogon (Lilyturf)

N 36/0394 . . . . Asparagus, e.g. garden asparagus, asparagus fern

N 36/0395 . . . . Polygonatum (Solomon’s seal)

N 36/0396 . . . . Anemarrhena

N 36/0398 . . . . Fritillaria, e.g. checker lily, mission bells

N 36/0399 . . . . Lilium, e.g. tiger lily, Easter lily

N 36/04 . . . Aloeaceae (Aloe family), e.g. aloe vera

N 36/042 . . . Zingiberaceae (Ginger family)

N 36/0422 . . . . Amomum, e.g. round cardamom

N 36/0424 . . . . Alpinia, e.g. red ginger, galangal

N 36/0426 . . . . Zingiber, e.g. garden ginger

N 36/0428 . . . . Curcuma, e.g. common turmeric, east indian arrowroot, mango ginger

N 36/044 . . . Sparganiaceae (Bur-reed family)

N 36/046 . . . Gramineae or Poaceae (Grass family), e.g. bamboo, corn, sugar cane

N 36/0464 . . . . Hordeum (barley)

N 36/0468 . . . . Coix (job's tears)

N 36/048 . . . Cyperaceae (Sedge family)

N 36/0485 . . . . Cyperus (flatsedge)

N 36/049 . . . Araceae (Arum family), e.g. caladium, calla lily, skunk cabbage (Acorus species 36/92)

N 36/0494 . . . . Arisaema, e.g. Jack in the pulpit

N 36/0498 . . . . Pinellia

N 36/05 . . . Acoraceae (Calamus family), e.g. Acorus calamus, sweetflag

N 36/052 . . . Alismataceae (Water-plantain family)

N 36/054 . . . Palmae, Palmaceae, or Arecaceae (Palm family), e.g. date or coconut palm, palmetto

N 36/0545 . . . . Calamus, e.g. rattan

N 36/06 . . Compositae or Asteraceae (Aster or Sunflower family), e.g. chamomile, feverfew, yarrow, Echinacea

N 36/062 . . . Taraxacum (dandelion)

N 36/064 . . . Chrysanthemum, e.g. daisy

N 36/065 . . . Aucklandia

N 36/066 . . . Vladimiria

N 36/067 . . . Carthamus (distaff thistle)

N 36/068 . . . Artemisia, e.g. wormwood, sagebrush

N 36/069 . . . Atractylodes

N 36/07 . . Cucurbitaceae (Cucumber family)

N 36/074 . . . Gynostemma

N 36/078 . . . Trichosanthes

N 36/08 . . Valerianaceae (Valeriana family), e.g. valerian

N 36/09 . . Caprifoliaceae (Honeysuckle family)

N 36/095 . . . Lonicera (honeysuckle)

N 36/10 . . Rubiaceae (Madder family)

N 36/102 . . . Oldenlandia or Hedyotis

N 36/104 . . . Morinda

N 36/106 . . . Gardenia

N 36/11 . . Campanulaceae (Bellflower family)

N 36/112 . . . Platycodon

N 36/114 . . . Adenophora

N 36/116 . . . Codonopsis

N 36/12 . . Acanthaceae (Acanthus family)

N 36/125 . . . Strobilanthes

N 36/13 . . Orobanchaceae (Broom-rape family)

N 36/14 . . Scrophulariaceae (Figwort family)

N 36/144 . . . Rehmannia

N 36/148 . . . Scrophularia (figwort)

N 36/15 . . Labiatae or Lamiaceae (Mint family), e.g. thyme, rosemary, lavender

N 36/152 . . . Perilla (beefsteak plant)

N 36/153 . . . Salvia (sage)

N 36/154 . . . Prunella or Brunella (selfheal)

N 36/155 . . . Schizonepeta

N 36/156 . . . Agastache, e.g. giant hyssop

N 36/157 . . . Mentha (mint)

N 36/158 . . . Leonurus (motherwort)

N 36/159 . . . Scutellaria (skullcap)

N 36/16 . . Oleaceae (Olive family), e.g. olive, jasmine, lilac, ash tree

N 36/164 . . . Ligustrum, e.g. Chinese privet

N 36/168 . . . Forsythia

N 36/17 . . Verbenaceae (Verbena family)

N 36/175 . . . Clerodendrum, e.g. glorybower

N 36/18 . . Boraginaceae (Borage family), e.g. comfrey, lungwort, forget-me-not

N 36/19 . . Solanaceae ((Potato family), e.g. tobacco, nightshade, tomato, belladonna, capsicum, jimsonweed

N 36/195 . . . Lycium (desert-thorn)

N 36/20 . . Convolvulaceae (Morning-glory family), e.g. bindweed (Cuscuta species 36/72)

N 36/21 . . Cuscutaceae (Dodder family), e.g. Cuscuta epithymum, greater dodder

N 36/22 . . Asclepiadaceae (Milkweed family), e.g. hoya

N 36/23 . . Apocynaceae (Dogbane family), e.g. plumeria, periwinkle

N 36/24 . . Loganiaceae (Logania family), e.g. trumpetflower, pinkroot

N 36/25 . . Gentianaceae (Gentian family)

N 36/255 . . . Gentiana

N 36/26 . . Umbelliferae or Apiaceae (Carrot family), e.g. dill, chervil, coriander, cumin

N 36/262 . . . Cnidium (snow parsley)

N 36/264 . . . Ligusticum (licorice-root)

N 36/265 . . . Foeniculum (fennel)

N 36/266 . . . Angelica

N 36/267 . . . Notopterygium

N 36/268 . . . Saposhnikovia

N 36/269 . . . Bupleurum

N 36/27 . . Araliaceae (Ginseng family), e.g. ivy, aralia, schefflera, and tetrapanax

N 36/274 . . . Acanthopanax or Eleutherococcus

N 36/278 . . . Panax (ginseng)

N 36/28 . . Polygalaceae (Milkwort family)

N 36/29 . . Rutaceae (Rue family)

N 36/292 . . . Zanthoxyllum, e.g. pricklyash

N 36/294 . . . Evodia

N 36/296 . . . Citrus, e.g. lime, orange, lemon

N 36/298 . . . Phellodendron, e.g. corktree

N 36/30 . . Meliaceae (Chinaberry or Mahogany family), e.g. Azadirachta (neem)

N 36/31 . . Anacardiaceae (Sumac family), e.g. smoketree, sumac, poison oak

N 36/32 . . Ebenaceae (Ebony family), e.g. persimmon

N 36/33 . . Cornaceae (Dogwood family)

N 36/34 . . Salicaceae (Willow family), e.g. poplar

N 36/35 . . Juglandaceae (Walnut family)

N 36/36 . . Fagaceae (Beech family), e.g. oak, chestnut

N 36/37 . . Aceraceae (Maple family)

N 36/38 . . Burseraceae (Frankincense family)

N 36/384 . . . Commiphora, e.g. mecca myrrh, balm of Gilead

N 36/388 . . . Boswellia, e.g. frankincense

N 36/39 . . Sapindaceae (Soapberry family), e.g. lychee, soapberry

N 36/40 . . Linaceae (Flax family), e.g. Linum

N 36/41 . . Vitaceae or Ampelidaceae (Vine or Grape family),

e.g. wine grapes, muscadines, pepper-vine

N 36/42 . . Rhamnaceae (Buckthorn family), e.g. buckthorn, chewstick, umbrella-tree

N 36/425 . . . Ziziphus, e.g. jujube

N 36/43 . . Euphorbiaceae (Spurge family), e.g. castorbean (Ricinus)

N 36/44 . . Celastraceae (Staff-tree or Bittersweet family), e.g. tripterygium, spindle tree

N 36/45 . . Myrtaceae (Myrtle family), e.g. teatree, eucalyptus

N 36/46 . . Caesalpiniaceae or Caesalpinioideae

N 36/464 . . . Gleditsia (locust)

N 36/468 . . . Cassia, e.g. golden shower tree

N 36/47 . . Fabaceae or Papilionaceae (Pea or Legume family)

N 36/472 . . . Gueldenstaedtia

N 36/473 . . . Millettia

N 36/474 . . . Psoralea

N 36/475 . . . Glycyrrhiza (licorice)

N 36/476 . . . Sophora, e.g. necklacepod, mamani

N 36/478 . . . Pueraria (kudzu)

N 36/479 . . . Astragalus (milkvetch)

N 36/48 . . Rosaceae (Rose family), e.g. strawberry, chokeberry, blackberry, pear, firethorn

N 36/482 . . . Chaenomeles, e.g., flowering quince

N 36/484 . . . Crataegus (hawthorn)

N 36/486 . . . Prunus, e.g. plum, cherry, peach, apricot, almond

N 36/488 . . . Sanguisorba (burnet)

N 36/489 . . . Rosa (rose)

N 36/49 . . Crassulaceae (Stonecrop family)

N 36/50 . . Ericaceae or Vacciniaceae (Heath or Blueberry Family), e.g. blueberry, cranberry, bilberry

N	36/51	. . Brassicacea or Cruciferae (Mustard family), e.g. broccoli, cabbage, kohlrabi
N	36/515	. . . Isatis, e.g. Dyer's woad
N	36/52	. . Thymelaeaceae (Mezereum family), e.g., leatherwood, false ohelo
N	36/525	. . . Aquilaria
N	36/53	. . Violaceae (Violet family)
N	36/54	. . Plantaginaceae (Plantain Family)
N	36/55	. . Hypericaceae, Clusiaceae, or Guttiferae (Hypericum or Mangosteen family), e.g. common St. Johnswort
N	36/56	. . Theaceae (Tea family), e.g. camellia
N	36/57	. . Polygonaceae (Buckwheat family), e.g. spineflower, dock
N	36/574	. . . Polygonum, e.g. knotweed
N	36/578	. . . Rheum (rhubarb)
N	36/58	. . Amaranthaceae (Amaranth family), e.g. pigweed, rockwort, globe amaranth
N	36/59	. . Cactaceae (Cactus family), e.g. pricklypear, Cereus
N	36/60	. . Caryophyllaceae (Pink family), e.g. babysbreath, soapwort
N	36/61	. . Aristolochiaceae (Birthwort family), e.g., heartleaf
N	36/614	. . . Aristolochia (dutchman's pipe)
N	36/618	. . . Asarum (wild ginger)
N	36/62	. . Moraceae (Mulberry family), e.g. breadfruit, fig
N	36/625	. . . Morus (mulberry)
N	36/63	. . Eucommiaceae (Eucommia family), e.g. hardy rubber tree
N	36/64	. . Papaveraceae (Poppy family), e.g. bloodroot or Fumariaceae (Fumitory family), e.g. bleeding heart
N	36/645	. . . Corydalis
N	36/65	. . Menispermaceae (Moonseed family), e.g. hyperbaena, coralbead

N 36/66 . . Berberidaceae (Barberry family), e.g. barberry, cohosh, mayapple

N 36/665 . . . Epimedium

N 36/67 . . Paeoniaceace (Peony family), e.g., chinese peony

N 36/68 . . Ranunculaceae (Buttercup family), e.g. larkspur, hepatica, hydrastis, columbine, goldenseal

N 36/682 . . . Coptis (goldthread)

N 36/684 . . . Clematis (leather flower)

N 36/686 . . . Aconitum (monkshood)

N 36/69 . . Nymphaeaceae(Water Lily family)

N 36/70 . . Saururaceae(Lizard's tale family)

N 36/71 . . Piperaceae (Pepper family), e.g. Jamaican pepper, kava

N 36/72 . . Lauraceae (Laurel family), e.g. cinnamon, sassafras

N 36/73 . . Schisandraceae (Schisandra family)

N 36/74 . . Magnoliaceae (Magnolia family)

N 36/745 . . . Magnolia

N 36/75 . Gymnospermae

N 36/76 . . Ephedraceae (Mormon-tea family), e.g. ephedra

N 36/77 . . Cupressaceae (Cypress family), e.g. junipers, cypresses

N 36/78 . . Pinaceae (Pine family), e.g. pines, true cedars

N 36/79 . . Ginkgoaceae (Gingko family)

N 36/80 . Pteridophyta or Filicophyta (ferns)

N 36/81 . . Filicopsida or Pteridopsida

N 36/815 . . . Drynaria

N 36/82 . Bryophyta (mosses)

N 36/83 . Higher fungi

N 36/84 . . Polyporaceae

N 36/844 . . . Poria

N 36/848 . . . Ganoderma

N 36/85 . . Clavicipitaceae

N 36/855 . . . Cordyceps

N 36/86 . Lichens

N 36/87 . Algae

N 36/88 . . Chloropyta (green algae), e.g. chlorella

N 36/89 . . Rhodophyta (red algae), e.g. porphyra

N 36/90 . . Phaeophyta (brown algae), e.g. focus

****

N **Indexing scheme associated with 36/00, relating to plant parts with medicinal activity.**

N 125:00 Containing or obtained from roots, bulbs, tubers, corms, or rhizomes

N 127:00 Containing or obtained from leaves

N 129:00 Containing or obtained from bark

N 131:00 Containing or obtained from seeds or nuts

N 133:00 Containing or obtained from fruits

N 135:00 Containing or obtained from flowers or blossoms

N 137:00 Containing or obtained from stems, stalks, branches, twigs or shoots

PROPOSAL ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE FIRST PLACE RULE

Subclass A61K

D 35/78 (transferred to 36/00)
D 35/80 (transferred to 36/02)
D 35/82 (transferred to 36/06)
D 35/84 (transferred to 36/07)

N **36/00 Medicinal preparations containing plant or plant-like material or reaction products thereof with undetermined constitution, e.g., traditional medicines, herbal remedies**

N Note(s) after 36/00

(1) In this main group, classification is made according to top-to-bottom priority.
(2) In this main group, it is desirable to assign additional classifications for significant individual components of the medicinal preparations when useful for search purposes.
(3) In this group, it is desirable to add the indexing codes 125:00 to 137:00 when useful for search purposes.

N 36/02 . Algae

N 36/03 . . Phaeophyta (brown algae), e.g. fucus

N 36/04 . . Rhodophyta (red algae), e.g. porphyra

N 36/05 . . Chloropyta (green algae), e.g. chlorella

N 36/06 . Lichens

N 36/07 . Higher fungi

N 36/08 . . Clavicipitaceae

N 36/086 . . . Cordyceps

N 36/09 . . Polyporaceae

N 36/094 . . . Ganoderma

N 36/098 . . . Poria

N 36/10 . Bryophyta (mosses)

N 36/11 . Pteridophyta or Filicophyta (ferns)

N 36/12 . . Filicopsida or Pteridopsida

N 36/126 . . . Drynaria

N 36/13 . Gymnospermae

N 36/14 . . Ginkgoaceae (Gingko family)

N 36/15 . . Pinaceae (Pine family), e.g. pines, true cedars

N 36/16 . . Cupressaceae (Cypress family), e.g. junipers, cypresses

N 36/17 . . Ephedraceae (Mormon-tea family), e.g. ephedra

N 36/18 . Angiospermae

N 36/19 . . Magnoliaceae (Magnolia family)

N 36/196 . . . Magnolia

N 36/20 . . Schisandraceae (Schisandra family)

N 36/21 . . Lauraceae (Laurel family), e.g. cinnamon, sassafras

N 36/22 . . Piperaceae (Pepper family), e.g. Jamaican pepper, kava

N 36/23 . . Saururaceae(Lizard’s tale family)

N 36/24 . . Nymphaeaceae(Water Lily family)

N 36/25 . . Ranunculaceae (Buttercup family), e.g. larkspur, hepatica, hydrastis, columbine, goldenseal

N 36/254 . . . Aconitum (monkshood)

N 36/256 . . . Clematis (leather flower)

N 36/258 . . . Coptis (goldthread)

N 36/26 . . Paeoniaceace (Peony family), e.g., chinese peony

N 36/27 . . Berberidaceae (Barberry family), e.g. barberry, cohosh, mayapple

N 36/276 . . . Epimedium

N 36/28 . . Menispermaceae (Moonseed family), e.g. hyperbaena, coralbead

N 36/29 . . Papaveraceae (Poppy family), e.g. bloodroot or Fumariaceae (Fumitory family), e.g. bleeding heart

N 36/296 . . . Corydalis

N 36/30 . . Eucommiaceae (Eucommia family), e.g. hardy rubber tree

N 36/31 . . Moraceae (Mulberry family), e.g. breadfruit, fig

N 36/316 . . . Morus (mulberry)

N 36/32 . . Aristolochiaceae (Birthwort family), e.g., heartleaf

N 36/324 . . . Asarum (wild ginger)

N 36/328 . . . Aristolochia (dutchman’s pipe)

N 36/33 . . Caryophyllaceae (Pink family), e.g. babysbreath, soapwort

N 36/34 . . Cactaceae (Cactus family), e.g. pricklypear, Cereus

N 36/35 . . Amaranthaceae (Amaranth family), e.g. pigweed, rockwort, globe amaranth

N 36/36 . . Polygonaceae (Buckwheat family), e.g. spineflower, dock

N 36/364 . . . Rheum (rhubarb)

N 36/368 . . . Polygonum, e.g. knotweed

N 36/37 . . Theaceae (Tea family), e.g. camellia

N 36/38 . . Hypericaceae, Clusiaceae, or Guttiferae (Hypericum or Mangosteen family), e.g. common St. Johnswort

N 36/39 . . Plantaginaceae (Plantain Family)

N 36/40 . . Violaceae (Violet family)

N 36/41 . . Thymelaeaceae (Mezereum family), e.g., leatherwood, false ohelo

N 36/416 . . . Aquilaria

N 36/42 . . Brassicacea or Cruciferae (Mustard family), e.g. broccoli, cabbage, kohlrabi

N 36/425 . . . Isatis, e.g. Dyer’s woad

N 36/43 . . Ericaceae or Vacciniaceae (Heath or Blueberry Family), e.g. blueberry, cranberry, bilberry

N 36/44 . . Crassulaceae (Stonecrop family)

N 36/45 . . Rosaceae (Rose family), e.g. strawberry, chokeberry, blackberry, pear, firethorn

N 36/452 . . . Rosa (rose)

N 36/454 . . . Sanguisorba (burnet)

N 36/456 . . . Prunus, e.g. plum, cherry, peach, apricot, almond

N 36/458 . . . Crataegus (hawthorn)

N 36/459 . . . Chaenomeles, e.g., flowering quince

N 36/46 . . Fabaceae or Papilionaceae (Pea or Legume family)

N 36/462 . . . Astragalus (milkvetch)

N 36/463 . . . Pueraria (kudzu)

N 36/464 . . . Sophora, e.g. necklacepod, mamani

N 36/465 . . . Glycyrrhiza (licorice)

N 36/466 . . . Psoralea

N 36/467 . . . Millettia

N 36/468 . . . Gueldenstaedtia

N 36/47 . . Caesalpiniaceae or Caesalpinioideae

N 36/474 . . . Cassia, e.g. golden shower tree

N 36/478 . . . Gleditsia (locust)

N 36/48 . . Myrtaceae (Myrtle family), e.g. teatree, eucalyptus

N 36/49 . . Celastraceae (Staff-tree or Bittersweet family), e.g. tripterygium, spindle tree

N 36/50 . . Euphorbiaceae (Spurge family), e.g. castorbean (Ricinus)

N 36/51 . . Rhamnaceae (Buckthorn family), e.g. buckthorn, chewstick, umbrella-tree

N 36/515 . . . Ziziphus, e.g. jujube

N 36/52 . . Vitaceae or Ampelidaceae (Vine or Grape family),

e.g. wine grapes, muscadines, pepper-vine

N 36/53 . . Linaceae (Flax family), e.g. Linum

N 36/54 . . Sapindaceae (Soapberry family), e.g. lychee, soapberry

N 36/55 . . Burseraceae (Frankincense family)

N 36/554 . . . Boswellia, e.g. frankincense

N 36/558 . . . Commiphora, e.g. mecca myrrh, balm of Gilead

N 36/56 . . Aceraceae (Maple family)

N 36/57 . . Fagaceae (Beech family), e.g. oak, chestnut

N 36/58 . . Juglandaceae (Walnut family)

N 36/59 . . Salicaceae (Willow family), e.g. poplar

N 36/60 . . Cornaceae (Dogwood family)

N 36/61 . . Ebenaceae (Ebony family), e.g. persimmon

N 36/62 . . Anacardiaceae (Sumac family), e.g. smoketree, sumac, poison oak

N 36/63 . . Meliaceae (Chinaberry or Mahogany family), e.g. Azadirachta (neem)

N 36/64 . . Rutaceae (Rue family)

N 36/642 . . . Phellodendron, e.g. corktree

N 36/644 . . . Citrus, e.g. lime, orange, lemon

N 36/646 . . . Evodia

N 36/648 . . . Zanthoxyllum, e.g. pricklyash

N 36/65 . . Polygalaceae (Milkwort family)

N 36/66 . . Araliaceae (Ginseng family), e.g. ivy, aralia, schefflera, and tetrapanax

N 36/664 . . . Panax (ginseng)

N 36/668 . . . Acanthopanax or Eleutherococcus

N 36/67 . . Umbelliferae or Apiaceae (Carrot family), e.g. dill, chervil, coriander, cumin

N 36/672 . . . Bupleurum

N 36/673 . . . Saposhnikovia

N 36/674 . . . Notopterygium

N 36/675 . . . Angelica

N 36/676 . . . Foeniculum (fennel)

N 36/677 . . . Ligusticum (licorice-root)

N 36/678 . . . Cnidium (snow parsley)

N 36/68 . . Gentianaceae (Gentian family)

N 36/685 . . . Gentiana

N 36/69 . . Loganiaceae (Logania family), e.g. trumpetflower, pinkroot

N 36/70 . . Apocynaceae (Dogbane family), e.g. plumeria, periwinkle

N 36/71 . . Asclepiadaceae (Milkweed family), e.g. hoya

N 36/72 . . Cuscutaceae (Dodder family), e.g. Cuscuta epithymum, greater dodder

N 36/73 . . Convolvulaceae (Morning-glory family), e.g. bindweed

N 36/74 . . Solanaceae ((Potato family), e.g. tobacco, nightshade, tomato, belladonna, capsicum, jimsonweed

N 36/745 . . . Lycium (desert-thorn)

N 36/75 . . Boraginaceae (Borage family), e.g. comfrey, lungwort, forget-me-not

N 36/76 . . Verbenaceae (Verbena family)

N 36/765 . . . Clerodendrum, e.g. glorybower

N 36/77 . . Oleaceae (Olive family), e.g. olive, jasmine, lilac, ash tree

N 36/774 . . . Forsythia

N 36/778 . . . Ligustrum, e.g. Chinese privet

N 36/78 . . Labiatae or Lamiaceae (Mint family), e.g. thyme, rosemary, lavender

N 36/782 . . . Scutellaria (skullcap)

N 36/783 . . . Leonurus (motherwort)

N 36/784 . . . Mentha (mint)

N 36/785 . . . Agastache, e.g. giant hyssop

N 36/786 . . . Schizonepeta

N 36/787 . . . Prunella or Brunella (selfheal)

N 36/788 . . . Salvia (sage)

N 36/789 . . . Perilla (beefsteak plant)

N 36/79 . . Scrophulariaceae (Figwort family)

N 36/794 . . . Scrophularia (figwort)

N 36/798 . . . Rehmannia

N 36/80 . . Orobanchaceae (Broom-rape family)

N 36/81 . . Acanthaceae (Acanthus family)

N 36/815 . . . Strobilanthes

N 36/82 . . Campanulaceae (Bellflower family)

N 36/822 . . . Codonopsis

N 36/824 . . . Adenophora

N 36/826 . . . Platycodon

N 36/83 . . Rubiaceae (Madder family)

N 36/834 . . . Gardenia

N 36/836 . . . Morinda

N 36/838 . . . Oldenlandia or Hedyotis

N 36/84 . . Caprifoliaceae (Honeysuckle family)

N 36/845 . . . Lonicera (honeysuckle)

N 36/85 . . Valerianaceae (Valeriana family), e.g. valerian

N 36/86 . . Cucurbitaceae (Cucumber family)

N 36/864 . . . Trichosanthes

N 36/868 . . . Gynostemma

N 36/87 . . Compositae or Asteraceae (Aster or Sunflower family), e.g. chamomile, feverfew, yarrow, echinacea

N 36/872 . . . Atractylodes

N 36/874 . . . Artemisia, e.g. wormwood, sagebrush

N 36/875 . . . Carthamus (distaff thistle)

N 36/876 . . . Vladimiria

N 36/877 . . . Aucklandia

N 36/878 . . . Chrysanthemum, e.g. daisy

N 36/879 . . . Taraxacum (dandelion)

N 36/88 . . Liliopsida, i.e. monocotyledons

N 36/882 . . . Palmae, Palmaceae, or Arecaceae (Palm family), e.g. date or coconut palm, palmetto

N 36/8825 . . . . Calamus, e.g. rattan

N 36/884 . . . Alismataceae (Water-plantain family)

N 36/886 . . . Acoraceae (Calamus family), e.g. Acorus calamus, sweetflag

N 36/888 . . . Araceae (Arum family), e.g. caladium, calla lily, skunk cabbage

N 36/8884 . . . . Pinellia

N 36/8888 . . . . Arisaema, e.g. Jack in the pulpit

N 36/889 . . . Cyperaceae (Sedge family)

N 36/8895 . . . . Cyperus (flatsedge)

N 36/89 . . . Gramineae or Poaceae (Grass family), e.g. bamboo, corn, sugar cane

N 36/892 . . . . Coix (job's tears)

N 36/8925 . . . . Hordeum (barley)

N 36/894 . . . Sparganiaceae (Bur-reed family)

N 36/896 . . . Zingiberaceae (Ginger family)

N 36/8962 . . . . Curcuma, e.g. common turmeric, east indian arrowroot, mango ginger

N 36/8964 . . . . Zingiber, e.g. garden ginger

N 36/8966 . . . . Alpinia, e.g. red ginger, galangal

N 36/8968 . . . . Amomum, e.g. round cardamom

N 36/898 . . . Aloeaceae (Aloe family), e.g. aloe vera

N 36/899 . . . Liliaceae (Lily family), e.g. day lily, plantain lily, hyacinth, narcissus

N 36/8992 . . . . Lilium, e.g. tiger lily, Easter lily

N 36/8994 . . . . Fritillaria, e.g. checker lily, mission bells

N 36/8995 . . . . Anemarrhena

N 36/8996 . . . . Polygonatum (Solomon's seal)

N 36/8997 . . . . Asparagus, e.g. garden asparagus, asparagus fern

N 36/8998 . . . . Ophiopogon (Lilyturf)

N 36/8999 . . . . Allium, e.g. garden onion, leek, garlic, chive

N 36/90 . . . Smilacaceae (Catbrier family), e.g. greenbrier, sarsaparilla

N 36/902 . . . Stemonaceae (Stemona family), e.g. croomia

N 36/904 . . . Dioscoreaceae (Yam family)

N 36/9045 . . . . Dioscorea, e.g. yam, Chinese yam, water yam

N 36/906 . . . Orchidaceae (Orchid family)

N 36/9064 . . . . Dendrobium

N 36/9068 . . . . Gastrodia

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N **Indexing scheme associated with 36/00, relating to plant parts with medicinal activity.**

N 125:00 Containing or obtained from roots, bulbs, tubers, corms, or rhizomes

N 127:00 Containing or obtained from leaves

N 129:00 Containing or obtained from bark

N 131:00 Containing or obtained from seeds or nuts

N 133:00 Containing or obtained from fruits

N 135:00 Containing or obtained from flowers or blossoms

N 137:00 Containing or obtained from stems, stalks, branches, twigs or shoots

Japan Patent Office February 24, 2003

Project: **C425** Subclass: A61K

JP comments and counter proposals

JPO understands the importance to develop new detailed classification in this field. We think, however, that IPC is a search tool basically for patent documents, although it can be used as a search tool for non patent literature. It is also noted that IPC should be useful and understandable not only for some countries but all member countries.

We note that text search by plants' names is generally useful in this area, and combination of text search and IPC search will be the best way for search. So, the large number (such as 200) of subgroups are not necessary.

We are afraid that the scheme containing so many (about 200) subgroups would decrease precision of classification and increase misclassification, since it would be difficult for classifiers to classify documents into extremely subdivided scheme without mistakes. We are also afraid that it would raise classifiers' workload.

JPO, which has large number of documents in this area (medicines containing plant substances), has a search tool of F-terms (4C088) which contains about 120 items, and it works efficiently.

We propose modified scheme, which contains about 80 subgroups of only one or two dots. F-term is indicated for each subgroup and we are confident that the proposed scheme would work efficiently from our experience of these 120 items.

F-term indicates concordances to F-terms (4C088).

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N **36/00 Medicinal preparations containing plant or plant-like material or reaction products thereof with undetermined constitution, e.g., traditional medicines, herbal remedies**

N Note(s) after 36/00

(1) In this main group, classification is made according to top-to-bottom priority.

(2) In this main group, it is desirable to assign additional classifications for significant individual components of the medicinal preparations when useful for search purposes.

(3) In this group, it is desirable to add the indexing codes 125:00 to 137:00 when useful for search purposes.

F-term

N 36/02 . Algae AA12

N 36/03 . . Phaeophyta (brown algae), e.g. fucus AA13

N 36/04 . . Rhodophyta (red algae), e.g. porphyra AA14

N 36/05 . . Chloropyta (green algae), e.g. chlorella AA15

N 36/06 . Lichens AA17

N 36/07 . Higher fungi AA01

N 36/08 . . Clavicipitaceae

N 36/09 . . Polyporaceae AA04

N 36/10 . Bryophyta (mosses) AA17

N 36/11 . Pteridophyta or Filicophyta (ferns) AA18

N 36/13 . Gymnospermae AB01

N 36/18 . Angiospermae AB11

N 36/19 . . Magnoliaceae (Magnolia family) AB65

N 36/20 . . Schisandraceae (Schisandra family)

N 36/21 . . Lauraceae (Laurel family), e.g. cinnamon, sassafras AB33

N 36/22 . . Piperaceae (Pepper family), e.g. Jamaicanpepper, kava AB36

N 36/23 . . Saururaceae(Lizard's tale family) AB47

N 36/24 . . Nymphaeaceae(Water Lily family) AB39

N 36/25 . . Ranunculaceae (Buttercup family), e.g. larkspur, hepatica, hydrastis, columbine, goldenseal AB32

N 36/26 . . Paeoniaceace (Peony family), e.g., chinese peony AB58

N 36/27 . . Berberidaceae (Barberry family), e.g. barberry, cohosh, mayapple AB63

N 36/28 . . Menispermaceae (Moonseed family), e.g. hyperbaena, coralbead

N 36/29 . . Papaveraceae (Poppy family), e.g. bloodroot or Fumariaceae (Fumitory family), e.g. bleeding heart AB35

N 36/30 . . Eucommiaceae (Eucommia family), e.g. hardy rubber tree

N 36/31 . . Moraceae (Mulberry family), e.g. breadfruit, fig AB34

N 36/32 . . Aristolochiaceae (Birthwort family), e.g., heartleaf

N 36/33 . . Caryophyllaceae (Pink family), e.g. babysbreath, soapwort

N 36/34 . . Cactaceae (Cactus family), e.g. pricklypear, Cereus

N 36/35 . . Amaranthaceae (Amaranth family), e.g. pigweed, rockwort, globe amaranth

N 36/36 . . Polygonaceae (Buckwheat family), e.g. spineflower, Dock AB43

N 36/37 . . Theaceae (Tea family), e.g. camellia AB45

N 36/38 . . Hypericaceae, Clusiaceae, or Guttiferae (Hypericum or Mangosteen family), e.g. common St. Johnswort

N 36/39 . . Plantaginaceae (Plantain Family) AB22

N 36/40 . . Violaceae (Violet family)

N 36/41 . . Thymelaeaceae (Mezereum family), e.g., leatherwood, false ohelo

N 36/42 . . Brassicacea or Cruciferae (Mustard family), e.g. broccoli, cabbage, kohlrabi AB15

N 36/43 . . Ericaceae or Vacciniaceae (Heath or Blueberry Family), e.g. blueberry, cranberry, bilberry AB44

N 36/44 . . Crassulaceae (Stonecrop family)

N 36/45 . . Rosaceae (Rose family), e.g. strawberry, chokeberry, blackberry, pear, firethorn AB51

N 36/46 . . Fabaceae or Papilionaceae (Pea or Legume family) AB59

N 36/47 . . Caesalpiniaceae or Caesalpinioideae

N 36/48 . . Myrtaceae (Myrtle family), e.g. teatree, eucalyptus AB57

N 36/49 . . Celastraceae (Staff-tree or Bittersweet family), e.g. tripterygium, spindle tree

N 36/50 . . Euphorbiaceae (Spurge family), e.g. castorbean (Ricinus) AB46

N 36/51 . . Rhamnaceae (Buckthorn family), e.g. buckthorn, chewstick, umbrella-tree

N 36/52 . . Vitaceae or Ampelidaceae (Vine or Grape family), e.g. wine grapes, muscadines, pepper-vine AB56

N 36/53 . . Linaceae (Flax family), e.g. Linum

N 36/54 . . Sapindaceae (Soapberry family), e.g. lychee, soapberry

N 36/55 . . Burseraceae (Frankincense family)

N 36/56 . . Aceraceae (Maple family)

N 36/57 . . Fagaceae (Beech family), e.g. oak, chestnut

N 36/58 . . Juglandaceae (Walnut family)

N 36/59 . . Salicaceae (Willow family), e.g. poplar

N 36/60 . . Cornaceae (Dogwood family)

N 36/61 . . Ebenaceae (Ebony family), e.g. persimmon AB24

N 36/62 . . Anacardiaceae (Sumac family), e.g. smoketree, sumac, poison oak AB21

N 36/63 . . Meliaceae (Chinaberry or Mahogany family), e.g. Azadirachta (neem) AB42

N 36/64 . . Rutaceae (Rue family) AB62

N 36/65 . . Polygalaceae (Milkwort family) AB43

N 36/66 . . Araliaceae (Ginseng family), e.g. ivy, aralia, schefflera, and tetrapanax AB17

N 36/67 . . Umbelliferae or Apiaceae (Carrot family), e.g. dill, chervil, coriander, cumin AB40

N 36/68 . . Gentianaceae (Gentian family) AB67

N 36/69 . . Loganiaceae (Logania family), e.g. trumpetflower, pinkroot

N 36/70 . . Apocynaceae (Dogbane family), e.g. plumeria, periwinkle

N 36/71 . . Asclepiadaceae (Milkweed family), e.g. hoya

N 36/72 . . Cuscutaceae (Dodder family), e.g. Cuscuta epithymum, greater dodder

N 36/73 . . Convolvulaceae (Morning-glory family), e.g. bindweed

N 36/74 . . Solanaceae ((Potato family), e.g. tobacco, nightshade, tomato, belladonna, capsicum, jimsonweed AB48

N 36/75 . . Boraginaceae (Borage family), e.g. comfrey, lungwort, forget-me-not

N 36/76 . . Verbenaceae (Verbena family)

N 36/77 . . Oleaceae (Olive family), e.g. olive, jasmine, lilac, ash tree AB64

N 36/78 . . Labiatae or Lamiaceae (Mint family), e.g. thyme, rosemary, lavender AB38

N 36/79 . . Scrophulariaceae (Figwort family) AB37

N 36/80 . . Orobanchaceae (Broom-rape family)

N 36/81 . . Acanthaceae (Acanthus family)

N 36/82 . . Campanulaceae (Bellflower family) AB30

N 36/83 . . Rubiaceae (Madder family) AB14

N 36/84 . . Caprifoliaceae (Honeysuckle family)

N 36/85 . . Valerianaceae (Valeriana family), e.g. valerian AB23

N 36/86 . . Cucurbitaceae (Cucumber family) AB19

N 36/87 . . Compositae or Asteraceae (Aster or Sunflower family), e.g. chamomile, feverfew, yarrow, echinacea AB26

N 36/88 . . Liliopsida, i.e. monocotyledons AB71

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N **Indexing scheme associated with 36/00, relating to plant parts with medicinal activity.**

N 125:00 Containing or obtained from roots, bulbs, tubers, corms, or rhizomes AC011 ,AC12,AC13

N 127:00 Containing or obtained from leaves ACO5

N 129:00 Containing or obtained from bark AC06

N 131:00 Containing or obtained from seeds or nuts AC04

N 133:00 Containing or obtained from fruits AC04

N 135:00 Containing or obtained from flowers or blossoms AC03

N 137:00 Containing or obtained from stems, stalks, branches, twigs or shoots AC05,AC06

United States Patent and Trademark Office

Project: C425 Subclass – A61K Date: March 31, 2003

Comments were invited by IPC/WG/8/8 on Revision Project C425 as seen in the meeting report, page 3, and paragraph 11.

COMMENTS

(a) the use of the last place rule or the first place rule in the field of traditional medicine;
US believes the first place priority rule should be used in this area for the following reasons. The goal of the reformed IPC is to work toward a system using a single classification rule. It was agreed to use the first place priority rule, whenever possible, in new classification projects, since this rule is easy to understand and use. Since A61K 36/00 will be a sizeable project (large number of documents) and its creation may be a preliminary step to the establishment of a new subclass (see IPC/CE/32/12, paragraph 86), this is the perfect opportunity to begin converting to the first place priority rule.

It should be noted that the great degree of distinctness of subject matter covered in A61K 36/00 is a **very rare** occurrence. The proposed classification scheme consists of groups for distinct types of plants that are mutually exclusive of each other. From this it follows that one category of plants specified in a group title is not actually more complex than the distinct types of plants covered in other groups, since relative complexity can be measured only between related subject matter or subject matter sharing some commonality (e.g., including the same part). Furthermore, the terminology used in the proposed group titles to specify the various types of plant is interpreted consistently worldwide with little disagreement or confusion in scope. Therefore, the order of arrangement of these groups is not critical [an exception is noted in (c)], however, beginning to fulfill the goal of the reformed IPC is important and helping users get accustomed to starting at the top of a scheme and working toward the bottom to find the correct classification place should be a top priority.

(b) the presentation of common names of plants in the classification scheme (in brackets, with the expression i.e. or otherwise);
Since the A61K 36/00 scheme is so extensive and might be a challenge for non-plant experts, the use of common names, alternative names, and family names in the titles would appear to be an absolute necessity. Anything that we can do to make it easier for the user to understand the scheme would seem mandatory on our part.

(c) an appropriate arrangement of groups in the scheme;
As discussed in (a), the order of arrangement of groups is not critical in this rare instance. As long as the first place priority rule is followed, we believe that either of the two schemes presented at IPC/WG/8/8 could be used. We recommend one change in the proposed “last place rule” scheme arrangement of groups if it is converted to a first place priority rule scheme. Lichens (36/86) should be placed higher in the scheme than the “higher fungi” (36/83).

Technically, lichens may be considered “higher fungi”. By placing lichens before higher fungi, users will not incorrectly put lichens in the “higher fungi” group.

(d) a necessary number of new groups in light of the volume of the covered documentation;
US believes the volume of patent and non-patent documentation requires at least the number of groups suggested in the new revision proposal. This was emphasized at IPC/CE/32/8 in paragraphs 87 and 88 wherein the Delegations of India and China repeated the need for an extensive classification system in order to provide for the large number of documents.

(e) the meaning of the term “plant-like material”;
US agrees that the terminology “plant-like material” could be considered indefinite and might be difficult to define clearly. The terminology was used in order to include lichens and fungi, since some plant taxonomists might not consider them to be plants (they are not members of Kingdom Plantae in most plant classification systems). An alternative could be to use a title such as ***“Medicinal preparations containing materials or reaction products thereof with undetermined constitution from plants, lichens, or higher fungi, e.g. traditional medicines, herbal remedies”***.

(f) the need for an indexing scheme in the field of traditional medicine.
US supports the creation of an indexing scheme with indexes specifying particular parts of plants, e.g. roots, leaves, blossoms. There are situations where the plant family, genus, or species are invention information and the part of the plant is a limiting feature of this invention information. For example, if a patent document specifies that only the blossom of a poppy plant contains an active ingredient, classification is made in the poppy group (36/26) and additionally the document could be indexed in the blossom group (135:00) of the indexing scheme. When searching, the user can combine the groups to find the most pertinent documents.

EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE
Principal Directorate Documentation

Comments
17 April 2003

Project: C425 Subclass: A61K

These are EPO comments on revision project C425 in answer to the questions raised at the last session of the IPC revision working group (see IPC/WG/8/8).

1. Use of the last place rule (LPR) or the first place rule (FPR) in the field of traditional medicine.

a. Selection of the classification scheme.

In annex 4 to the project file, the IB presents two schemes for the new group A61K 36/00 :

1. Proposal I : starting with the group for Angiospermae and finishing with phaeophyta

2. Proposal II : starting with the group for Algae and ending with Gastrodia.

We agree partly with the US comments, saying that the proposed classification scheme consists of groups for distinct types of plants that are exclusive for each other and that the order of arrangement is not critical.
However, as a general rule, in a classification scheme (e.g. the Whittaker's classification) the scheme is presented starting from the simplest organism to finish with the more complex ones.
We are of the opinion that this current practice should also be followed by the IPC and therefore we propose the adoption of the Proposal II (see also further under item 3 and under item 5 for minor modifications).

b. Selection between last place rule (LPR) or first place rule (FPR).

The main place of use of the LPR in IPC is Class C07. The reason of this rule in C07 was to allow the classification of organic compounds depending of their structure and functional groups in unambiguous manner according to the group coming as last in the scheme.
The same rule applies also in the groups for the use of these compounds (e.g. A61K 31/00). In this case the LPR determines not only the classification of the active ingredient according to its structure and functional group in the last coming group, but the LPR determines also the classification of compositions containing more than one active ingredient. In this case, the classification is made according to the ingredient coming as last in the scheme, the other ingredient being indicated by indexing codes.
In the new group A61K 36/00, the situation is quite different. Indeed, as indicated above, for composition containing only one active ingredient, there is only one place in the scheme, irrelevant from the LPR (or the FPR).
Therefore the selection between the LPR or the FPR inside the new group 36/00 is only important for the classification of compositions containing more than one active ingredients. For the classification of these compositions, the LPR (or FPR) is not the best solution.
A more efficient and easier method could be to classify these mixtures according to the active ingredient(s) present in the highest proportion.
We will present a few examples to illustrate the reasons of this rule in the case of plant extracts.

a. Compositions containing extract of plant A and of plant B is similar proportions : Classification is made according to the two active ingredients.

b. Compositions containing 80 to 80% of plant A and 20 to 10% of plant B : Classification is made according to plant A (independently of a LPR or FPR) and additional classification is made according to plant B.

c. Document claiming in claim 1 a composition containing a extract of plant A and claiming in claim 2 a composition containing the same extract of plant A with optionally a extract of plant B or C : Classification is made according to plant A and additional classification according to B or C if considered as useful.

d. Compositions containing 30 to 70% of plant A and 30 to 60% of plant B and additionally 0 to 5% of plants C, D, E, F ... : Classification is made according to plants A and plant B and, if useful, additional classification is made according to the other plants.

The only (exceptional) difficult case, already mentioned by CN, will be the classification of compositions containing extracts from many different plants in exactly the same proportion.

Nevertheless, the classification according to the ingredient in the highest proportion will allow an easy and unambiguous classification, where the use of the LPR (or FPR) will necessitate an important effort to determine in all the cases the plant of the mixture coming as last (or first) in the scheme and will frequently require the obligatory classification according to an ingredient present in minor proportion.

2. Presentation of common names of plants in the classification scheme.
We have no strong opinion on the question of the presence of common names in the scheme, it will probably facilitate the work of the classifier.
But considering the complexity of the scheme, it will be more important to have the possibility to connect easily to other databases, e.g. via Internet, to find the needed information for the classification.

3. Arrangement of the groups in the scheme.
We have no problems with the presentation of the one dot groups in the scheme (of Proposal II) (but see also our comments under item 5)

For the subdivision of the groups 36/18 (Angiospermae), we would prefer to place the monocts before the dicots, following the order of complexity, and to create a new entry for the head of the dicots, considering that this group covers the highest number of families and will receive a high number of documents.
Finally in the group for the Angiospermae (and eventually the Gymnospermae) we would like to see the families presented in an alphabetic order.
Indeed, if for the taxonomist, the presentation of the families according to their relation and grouped by classes could be envisaged, for the purpose of classification an alphabetic order is from far more efficient ans easier to use.

4. Number of groups in the new scheme.
We agree totally with JP that the new scheme containing a high number of groups will require an important effort from the classifier.
However, we think that the present scheme elaborated by the IB is already a compromise between different proposals and seems to us totally acceptable.

5. Meaning of the expression "plant-like material".
We agree with US that the expression "plant-like material" is difficult to define with precision.
However, we think that the problem is mainly the result of the separation of the fungi under to different groups in the present (and future) IPC using expression as "higher fungi" and "lower fungi" that are not to define precisely and never used by taxonomists or in classification of plants.

A possible solution, avoiding probable amendments of the new group in the near future, could be to transfer all the fungi to the new group A61K36/00.
Considering the number of documents involved (about 800 for each of the group A61K 35/70 and 35/72, in comparison to about 42.000 for A61K 35/78 and 2200 in group 35/84), the proposed change would no modify greatly the present proposal.
This solution would also have the advantage to put the new group very close in line with the classification used for the indexing of plants in Biosis, one of the most complete and used database in the field.

6. The need of an indexing scheme.
-considering that in this field, the search will be a combination of the use of the classification and of keywords,
- considering that the indexing scheme will require a new and important effort from the classifier,
- considered that the proposed indexing codes will only give information of limited value, considering the experience from the past with the application of indexing codes in IPC,

we are not in favour of the introduction of the proposed indexing codes in A61K 36/00.

Conclusions.

1. We are in favour of the Proposal II.
2. For the classification of compositions containing only a single plant extract the LPR or the FPR is not relevant.
3. For the classification of compositions based on mixture of plant extracts we propose to classify according to the ingredient(s) present in the highest proportion. This implies the modification of proposed Note (1) after the title of 36/00.
4. We propose to transfer all the fungi to the new group 36/00 with deletion of present groups A61K 35/70 and 35/72.
5. We propose to present the families under the Angiospermae in an alphabetic order and to place the groups for the monocots before the groups for the dicots.

Jean-Marie Moreau

UK Patent Office **Date: 24 April 2003**

Comments on Project C425 , Subclass A61K

Comments were invited by IPC/WG/8/8, see the meeting report at page 3 paragraph 11.

(a) The use of the last place rule or the first place rule in the field of traditional medicine

After consultation with our expert, we believe the last place rule should be used in A61K 36/00, for the following reasons.

We know that US and JP have advocated the first place priority rule here, and we obviously acknowledge that the goal of the reformed IPC is to work towards a single classification rule - we have no problems with this.

However the rest of A61K is subject to a last place rule. We know there are a number of subclasses in the IPC with a generalised Abest-fit@ rule and also one or more localised last place rule(s), a practice that some of our examiners find a little confusing. We do not know of any areas of the IPC that have a generalised last/first place rule, and the opposite rule in localised places. We feel this would be very confusing and would lead to mis-classification of documents.

An important factor here is the size of particular patent offices. The biggest offices (US, JP, EP) would probably have people working full-time on A61K subject matter, and therefore the confusion mentioned in the above paragraph would be less likely to arise since full-time A61K examiners would be expected to be fully conversant with all the classification rules of the subclass. However other offices, even the larger national offices such as GB, are less likely to go down that route. We have about seven examiners working *part-time* on A61K and the rest of the time on other subject matter, in order to allow more flexibility to prevent excessive backlogs appearing in specific areas. Part-time working in A61K would lead to more confusion in respect of complicated and contradictory classification rules, and mis-classification of documents would inevitably follow.

We note that the creation of A61K 36/00 may be a preliminary step in establishing a new subclass. A new subclass with a first-place priority rule throughout would obviously not cause the confusion mentioned above, and therefore establishing such a rule there would clearly be acceptable. Why not go straight to establishing the new subclass, and cut out the intermediate step of A61K 36/00?

Our expert has no particular preferences here, but would be happy with a new subclass.

(b) The presentation of common names of plants in the classification scheme (in brackets, with the expression i.e or otherwise)

We agree with US that this would be more or less essential. Our expert also feels that Chinese

common names, which are often used, would be useful too.

(c) An appropriate arrangement of groups in the scheme

We agree with US that the arrangement of groups is not critical, and also agree with them about lichens.

(d) A necessary number of new groups in the light of the volume of the covered documentation

Our expert tends to favour the Japanese position of creating fewer subgroups, for the same reasons as those put forward by JPO. Some users of the scheme, especially in offices smaller than the TO=s, might have less knowledge about plants and traditional medicines than would ideally be the case, so the more extensive the scheme the more likelihood of mis-classification. We also note that JPO already has a scheme that they say works efficiently, and we feel that a scheme that is already in place and works well could be a better bet that a brand new scheme.

Another factor is the short time remaining for elaboration of the new scheme and for its introduction in IPC-2005. A shorter scheme already in existence would be easier to implement than a longer, brand new scheme.

(e) The meaning of Aplant-like material@

This term is obviously not entirely clear and would best be removed. The US proposal appears worth considering, but would any material derived from elsewhere than plants, lichens or higher fungi be included within the scheme?

Further our expert is wondering about overlap of groups in respect of the expression Atraditional medicine@. He notes that coral or crushed rocks/stones have been used in Chinese traditional medicine, and of course there is the well-known tiger balm. These are traditional medicines, but could also be classified in A61K 33/00 and/or 35/00.

(f) The need for an indexing scheme in the field of traditional medicine

The indexing scheme proposed by IB is the same as that proposed by JP, and US agree with it. We agree with it too.

Conclusion

We tend to favour the scheme proposed by JP, rather than the IB one. We would much prefer a last place rule scheme if it is to be incorporated into A61K, but would accept a first place rule scheme if a new subclass is created.

Martin Price

STATE OFFICE FOR INVENTIONS
AND TRADEMARKS

Date : 7 May 2003

RO COMMENTS

PROJECT :**C 425**
Class/Subclass : **A61K 36/00**

Comments were invited by IPC/WG/8/8 , see report page 3 paragraph 11 :

1. Use of the last place rule or the first place rule in the field of traditional medicine

We believe that the last place rule should be used in A61K36/00 considering that, in the rest of A61K the same rule is used. We totally agree with the reasoning presented in the UK comments, that for the examiners working part-time on A61K is less confusing to have the same rule in the whole area.

2. Presentation of common names of plants in the classification scheme

We consider important the presentation of the common names of the plants in the scheme, because such a presentation could be more friendly to the users, which in this area of traditional medicine are frequently non-experts in scientific plant terminology.

3. Arrangement of the groups in the scheme

We would prefer the proposal arranged according to the last place rule, because it solves also the problem of lichens and higher fungi. Arranging the algae, lichens and higher fungi at the top of the scheme could lead for the users in an easier and efficient classifying of the traditional medicine containing, so called Aplant- like materials@.We agree with EP that for the users a presentation in alphabetical order of the families in the groups for the Angiosperms and eventually of the Gymnospermae could be more easier and efficient to use.

4. Number of groups in the new scheme

Since the scheme proposed by IB is the result of the discussion of the Task Force on Classification of Traditional Knowledge , we believe that this scheme is the best start of further discussions in the IPC Revision W.G. Taking into consideration that, the area covers thousands of documents is less probable to exist empty or uncovered groups.

5. Meaning of the expression Aplant-like material@

To avoid the unclear expression Aplant -like material@ we suggest to present in the title of the group examples of such materials:

36/00 ...containing plant or plant -like material, e.g., lichens, higher fungi or reaction products thereof with undetermined constitution, e.g., traditional medicines, herbal remedies.

Reflecting upon the observation made by UK in the comments regarding the traditional medicines containing other materials than plants, for example materials derived from animals, we see the need of an indication for classifying such preparations, either in the title of the group 35/00 or by an informative note.

6. *The need of the indexing scheme*

We agree with the indexing scheme proposed by IB.

Mirela Georgescu

USPTO RAPPORTEUR REPORT	
Revision Working Group **PROJECT C** 425 **Class/subclass**: A61K	**Date:** May 8, 2003

This project concerns the proposal submitted by the International Bureau (Annex 1 of the file) at the 8th Revision Working Group meeting. The proposal is for the creation of a new group (A61K 36/00) to replace A61K 35/78 to 35/84 (Materials from plants).

Comments were received from JP (A-2), US (A-3), EP (A-4), UK (A-5), and RO (A-6).

Summary of Comments

Comments were invited on:

(a) the use of the last place rule or the first place rule in the field of traditional medicine

US supports the first place rule used with scheme 2 of Annex 1 based on its ease of use, A61K 36/00 will be ready to move into a new subclass based on a first place priority rule when created, and it should not cause confusion since there are other areas of the IPC having mixed rules for classifying which users must always be aware of. It appears that JP also supports the first place rule based on their proposal of a modified version of scheme 2 of Annex 1 which is first place rule based. UK and RO support the last place rule since other parts of A61K use this rule. EP doesn't believe the first place or last place rule should be used. EP proposes classifying mixtures according to the active ingredient(s) in the highest proportion and explains in detail how this is to work in Annex 4.

(b) the presentation of common names of plants in the classification scheme (in brackets, with the expression i.e. or otherwise)

All offices agree that common names in the scheme are useful. In addition, US believes alternative names and family names are also important additions to the scheme titles as shown in the Annex 1 proposals. UK would also like to add "Chinese common names" to the scheme. EP would like the ability to easily connect to databases via the Internet to find needed information to help in classification. None of the Offices commented on the actual presentation (brackets versus i.e., etc.) of these names.

(c) **an appropriate arrangement of groups in the scheme**

JP and US have chosen the arrangement of scheme 2 of annex 1(starting with algae) based on the first place rule, though US states that the arrangement is generally not critical. EP supports the one-dot groups of scheme 2, but would like monocots to come before dicots, suggests alphabetizing the family names under the Gymnospermae and Angiospermae groups, and wants a new entry for the head of dicots created. RO supports EP's suggestion for alphabetizing certain groups and wants an arrangement starting with algae, lichens, and higher fungi using the last place rule. UK believes the arrangement of the groups is not critical, except for the placement of the lichen group.

(d) a necessary number of new groups in light of the volume of the covered documentation

JP believes the two schemes in Annex 1 have too many subgroups and proposed a shortened version of proposal 2 of Annex 1, which UK also supports. US, EP, and RO support the number of subgroups in the Annex 1 proposals and believe they are a good and necessary compromise between the previous proposals reviewed by the Traditional Knowledge Task Force.

(e) **the meaning of the term "plant-like material"**

US, EP, UK, and RO agree the terminology “plant-like” is not clear. US and UK believe the US proposed title change in Annex 3 [“Medicinal preparations containing materials or reaction products thereof with undetermined constitution from plants, lichens, or higher fungi, e.g. traditional medicines, herbal remedies”] is worth consideration. However, UK raised the following questions: Would any material derived from elsewhere than plants, lichens, or higher fungi be included within this scheme? The UK expert wonders about overlap of groups in respect of the expression “traditional medicine”. He notes that coral or crushed rocks/stones have been used in Chinese traditional medicine, and of course there is the well-known tiger balm. These are traditional medicines, but could also be classified in A61K 33/00 and/or 35/00.

EP believes the separation of the fungi into separate groups in the existing IPC is the reason for the problem and recommends moving A61K 35/70 and 35/72 (lower fungi and yeast) to A61K 36/00 as a solution, but did not recommend any title modification for 36/00.

RO proposed a new title for consideration, “...containing plant or plant-like material, e.g., lichens, higher fungi or reaction products thereof with undetermined constitution, e.g., traditional medicines, herbal remedies”. RO expressed the need for an indication that traditional medicines are also found in other areas of 35/00 by adding this to the title of 35/00 or by use of an informative note.

(f) the need for an indexing scheme in the field of traditional medicine

JP, US, UK, and RO support the proposed indexing scheme. EP does not.

<u>Rapporteur’s Comments and Recommendations</u>

(a) the use of the last place rule or the first place rule in the field of traditional medicine

Two offices (US and JP) preferred the first place rule. UK preferred the last place rule unless a new subclass is created and then the first place rule is acceptable. RO prefers the last place rule. EP suggested a 3rd alternative that is based on classifying according to the active ingredient(s) in the highest proportion. R believes there are cases where no proportions are given or where an herbal ingredient might be in a lower proportion, but may be very powerful in small amounts. These small amounts should not be discounted or ignored in the classification process. In Rapporteur’s opinion, the standard “What to Classify” Guidelines would require classification of all novel and unobvious ingredients when used with either the last place or first place rules. EP’s suggestion is inconsistent with the stated goals of the Reformed IPC to avoid creation of “special where to classify” procedures except when absolutely required. EP’s suggestion does not comply with any of the three general classification rules found in the proposed “Where to Classify” Guidelines or any proposed amendments thereto. For these reasons, R does not believe EP’s suggestion is appropriate.

R recommends using the first place priority rule within group 36/00. This rule is easy to understand and use (start at the top of a scheme and move down through it placing the invention in the first place it can fit and then continue down the scheme placing other invention information or information of interest). The Traditional Knowledge Task Force has noted the large number of documents dealing with traditional knowledge and considered it likely to become the basis of a new subclass. When this occurs, A61K 36/00 will already be arranged for an easy transfer into a new subclass based on a first place priority rule. No confusion should exist in having a first place rule group within a last place rule subclass, since other areas of the IPC have mixed rules for classifying, which users already know they must always be aware of.

(b) the presentation of common names of plants in the classification scheme (in brackets, with the expression i.e. or otherwise)

All commenting offices agreed that common names are useful in the scheme. UK would also like to see Chinese common names in the scheme. However, Rapporteur notes that only English or French terms are used in the official text of the IPC and inclusion of too many common names in the scheme titles will clutter them. Even so, R does believe UK's idea is a good one and if they would like to supply Chinese common names, R recommends adding them to the "Synonyms and Keywords" section of the definitions for the appropriate subgroups of 36/00. In addition, equivalent Japanese, Indian, Russian, etc. terms could be added to this section and utilized for inter-database search purposes by all Offices. This search enhancement can probably be done at little or no extra cost since most Offices already have books or other sources of information having common names of plants in their languages, which are equivalent to the "official" Latin names. Offices can locate equivalent common names in other languages by merely term searching the Latin name or the common name in their own language in this section of the definition. As requested by EP, a link to databases on the Internet would also be helpful in order to access more information, when needed.

R recommends keeping the English common names in the scheme as they are now, since no comments were received concerning the way these names have been presented (brackets versus i.e.).

(c) an appropriate arrangement of groups in the scheme

Based on the comments, R recommends the use of the general arrangement of scheme 2 of Annex 1, starting with Algae. It may require minor modification depending on the decisions of the Revision Working Group on other issues (e.g., if last place rule is used, subgroup 36/06 Lichens must be move below subgroup 36/098).

EP recommended placing the monocots before the dicots, which R believes can be done without disrupting the scheme.

EP and RO suggested alphabetizing the gymnospermae and angiospermae. This suggestion has merit and is not a problem for the gymnospermae, but in the angiospermae groups there are cases where alternative names are listed in the titles or where multiple genera are in a title. R is uncertain which name to use in the alphabetizing. Also, should the 3 and 4-dot levels also be alphabetized? If it is determined that this is useful, Rapporteur recommends that it be done at the upcoming revision working group meeting.

EP proposed creating a new entry for the head of dicots. If this is done, group 36/18 (Angiospermae) will not be populated with patent documents. Angiospermae are either monocotyledons or dicotyledons and having head groups for both will exhaust the Angiospermae group. R recommends either of the following alternatives: 1) leave the scheme

as it now exists so that angiospermae not falling into a specific subgroup below are classified in 36/18 (Angiospermae); or 2) delete 36/18, make 36/88 (Liliopsida-moncot) a one-dot subgroup and create a one-dot subgroup for dicots (Magnoliopsida).

(d) a necessary number of new groups in light of the volume of the covered documentation

Though R recognizes the merit of the proposal submitted by JP in Annex 2, which contains only 80 subgroups of only one or two-dots, the IB proposal was a compromise between several proposals having from 100 to 3000 subgroups. Based on this and the fact that there is massive documentation which should be classified into this new group, 200 subgroups seems to be a fair number to use in this new scheme. Therefore, R recommends using the number of subgroups proposed in Annex 1.

(e) the meaning of the term "plant-like material"

R will first attempt to answer questions from UK concerning this item. 1) "Would any material derived from elsewhere than plants, lichens, or higher fungi be included within this scheme?" The answer to this question is not simple since it can depend on which "plant classification system" is used. Algae might not always fit under this title, since some experts consider it a member of the protoctista kingdom rather than the plant kingdom. There are other plant classification conflicts which will influence the title of 36/00. Slime molds and water molds may be fungi or protists depending on the scientific reference used. It may be difficult coming up with the "perfect" title. 2) "The UK expert wonders about overlap of groups in respect of the expression "traditional medicine". He notes that coral or crushed rocks/stones have been used in Chinese traditional medicine, and of course there is the well-known tiger balm. These are traditional medicines, but could also be classified in A61K 33/00 and/or 35/00". R agrees that "traditional medicine" can be found in many other groups of A61K. If the inclusion of this terminology in the "e.g." of the A61K 36/00 title can be misinterpreted to mean that this is the only place traditional medicine can go, R suggests modifying it to "traditional herbal medicines". In addition, based on comments from UK and RO, R suggests incorporating the terminology "traditional medicines" or similar appropriate terminology into the titles of A61K and/or A61K 33/00 and 35/00 as an example of subject matter found there, in order to highlight this important concept.

A majority of the commenting offices agree that the term "plant-like" is difficult to define and alternative wording should be used. EP believes moving all fungi (both lower and higher fungi) into 36/00 would help alleviate some of this confusion. R is unsure how much work this might involve. Moving A61K 35/70 (lower fungi) and 35/72 (yeast) to A61K 36/00 requires more than just changing titles of groups. According to EP's figures, 1600 documents would be moved from 35/70 and 35/72 into the "higher fungi" group in 36/00, which already contains 2200 documents (total of 3800 documents). It would appear that further subgroups should be created for this many documents. The Secretariat informed the 8th Revision Working Group of the urgency of having this project ready for the next edition of the IPC. R is not sure if EP's suggestion can be adopted at this time. R recommends as a possible temporary solution for EP's concern, the addition of a limiting reference to this material after the title of A61K 36/00, i.e., (lower fungi 35/70; yeast 35/72).

Based on titles for A61K 36/00 that were proposed by US and RO, R recommends consideration of the following titles, both of which avoid the use of "plant-like":

1) Medicinal preparations containing materials or reaction products thereof with undetermined constitution from algae, lichens, higher fungi, or plants, e.g. traditional herbal medicines (lower fungi 35/70; yeast 35/72).

2) Medicinal preparations containing materials or reaction products thereof with undetermined constitution from Kingdoms Protoctista, Fungi, or Plantae, e.g. traditional herbal medicines (protozoa 35/68; lower fungi 35/70; yeast 35/72).

Explanations of the various Kingdoms can be given in a 36/00 definition.

(f) the need for an indexing scheme in the field of traditional medicine

Based on the comments, Rapporteur recommends the incorporation of the indexing codes for plant parts (A61K 36/125:00 to 36/137:00) into project C425.

Rapporteur recommends working from scheme 2 of the IB's proposal in Annex 1, at the upcoming Revision Working Group meeting and attempting to finalize the scheme wording and structure at that time.