

EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE
U.S. PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

CPC NOTICE OF CHANGES 1571

DATE: JANUARY 1, 2024

PROJECT MP12180

The following classification changes will be effected by this Notice of Changes:

<u>Action</u>	<u>Subclass</u>	<u>Group(s)</u>
SCHEME:		
Titles Changed:	G06F	9/38
DEFINITIONS:		
Definitions Modified:	B60R	SUBCLASS
	B60T	SUBCLASS
	F16C	SUBCLASS
	F16D	SUBCLASS
	G08B	13/00
	G12B	9/00
	H01G	11/00
	H01L	21/48
	H01L	31/0203, 31/048

No other subclasses/groups are impacted by this Notice of Changes.

This Notice of Changes includes the following [Check the ones included]:

1. CLASSIFICATION SCHEME CHANGES

- A. New, Modified or Deleted Group(s)
- B. New, Modified or Deleted Warning(s)
- C. New, Modified or Deleted Note(s)
- D. New, Modified or Deleted Guidance Heading(s)

2. DEFINITIONS

- A. New or Modified Definitions (Full definition template)
- B. Modified or Deleted Definitions (Definitions Quick Fix)

3. REVISION CONCORDANCE LIST (RCL)

4. CHANGES TO THE CPC-TO-IPC CONCORDANCE LIST (CICL)

5. CHANGES TO THE CROSS-REFERENCE LIST (CRL)

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1. CLASSIFICATION SCHEME CHANGES

A. New, Modified or Deleted Group(s)

SUBCLASS G06F - ELECTRIC DIGITAL DATA PROCESSING (computer systems based on specific computational models G06N)

<u>Type*</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Indent Level Number of dots (e.g. 0, 1, 2)</u>	<u>Title</u> <u>“CPC only” text should normally be enclosed in {curly brackets}**</u>	<u>Transferred to#</u>
M	G06F 9/38	3	Concurrent instruction execution, e.g. pipeline or look ahead	

*N = new entries where reclassification into entries is involved; C = entries with modified file scope where reclassification of documents from the entries is involved; Q = new entries which are firstly populated with documents via administrative transfers from deleted (D) entries. Afterwards, the transferred documents into the Q entry will either stay or be moved to more appropriate entries, as determined by intellectual reclassification; T = existing entries with enlarged file scope, which receive documents from C or D entries, e.g. when a limiting reference is removed from the entry title; M = entries with no change to the file scope (no reclassification); D = deleted entries; F = frozen entries will be deleted once reclassification of documents from the entries is completed; U = entries that are unchanged.

NOTES:

- **No {curly brackets} are used for titles in CPC only subclasses, e.g. C12Y, A23Y; 2000 series symbol titles of groups found at the end of schemes (orthogonal codes); or the Y section titles. The {curly brackets} are used for 2000 series symbol titles found interspersed throughout the main trunk schemes (breakdown codes).
- U groups: it is obligatory to display the required “anchor” symbol (U group), i.e. the entry immediately preceding a new group or an array of new groups to be created (in case new groups are not clearly subgroups of C-type groups). Always include the symbol, indent level and title of the U group in the table above.
- All entry types should be included in the scheme changes table above for better understanding of the overall scheme change picture. Symbol, indent level, and title are required for all types.
- “Transferred to” column must be completed for all C, D, F, and Q type entries. F groups will be deleted once reclassification is completed.
- When multiple symbols are included in the “Transferred to” column, avoid using ranges of symbols in order to be as precise as possible.
- For administrative transfer of documents, the following text should be used: “< administrative transfer to XX>”, “<administrative transfer to XX and YY simultaneously>”, or “<administrative transfer to XX, YY, ...and ZZ simultaneously>” when administrative transfer of the same documents is to more than one place.
- Administrative transfer to main trunk groups is assumed to be the source allocation type, unless otherwise indicated.
- Administrative transfer to 2000/Y series groups is assumed to be “additional information”.
- If needed, instructions for allocation type should be indicated within the angle brackets using the abbreviations “ADD” or “INV”: <administrative transfer to XX ADD>, <administrative transfer to XX INV>, or < administrative transfer to XX ADD, YY INV, ... and ZZ ADD simultaneously>.
- In certain situations, the “D” entries of 2000-series or Y-series groups may not require a destination (“Transferred to”) symbol, however it is required to specify “<no transfer>” in the “Transferred to” column for such cases.
- For finalisation projects, the deleted “F” symbols should have <no transfer> in the “Transferred to” column.
- For more details about the types of scheme change, see CPC Guide.

2. A. DEFINITIONS (modified)

B60R

Definition statement

Replace: The existing Definition statement text with the following updated text.

Any categories of vehicles per se that:

- Are not explicitly covered by another subclass of the class (B60) for this subclass; or
- Are not structurally restricted to the vehicular categories fully covered by subclasses providing for rail vehicles, waterborne vessels, aircraft, space vehicles, handcarts, cycles, animal-drawn vehicles, or sledges.

Vehicle components or parts of the following types when they are either of general utility or specially adapted for a category of vehicle proper for this subclass:

- Devices utilising plumbing that are specially adapted for vehicles, or modification to vehicles for accommodating such devices, which are used by vehicle occupants for sanitary purposes (e.g. water closets, urinals, sinks);
- Specially adapted arrangements, devices, or fittings for preventing or reducing direct-impact type injuries to occupants of vehicles (e.g. air bags, seat belts) or otherwise directly protecting (e.g. from a physical attack) occupants of vehicles;
- Specially adapted arrangements, devices, or fittings for preventing or reducing direct-impact type injuries to people that are not occupying vehicles (e.g. pedestrians);
- Arrangements or devices for indicating or stopping the unauthorised use of vehicles;
- Mirrors or other optical-type devices (e.g. camera/screen traffic viewers) specially adapted for vehicles, or arrangements of such mirrors or optical devices on vehicles, that are used during travel or vehicular operation to assist in viewing external objects;
- Compartments or devices located on the interior or exterior of vehicles that are primarily intended to hold or contain stowed articles (e.g. luggage, maps, skis) for their occupants;

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- Devices or arrangements located on the interior or exterior of vehicles for holding articles used for vehicular maintenance (e.g. tools, jacks);
- Devices or arrangements located on the interior or exterior of vehicles for mounting articles (e.g. television sets, makeup mirrors) or vehicle components (e.g. loud speakers) used by occupants for functions that are non-essential to the operation of vehicles;
- Electrical or fluid circuits, or arrangements of electrical or fluid components used in such circuits, that are specially adapted for use with vehicles (excluding electric and hybrid vehicles);
- Specially adapted arrangements, devices, or fittings for the lubrication of vehicles;
- Specially adapted steps, or other vehicle components for supporting occupants (e.g. running boards), which are used by occupants when accessing vehicles or exterior portions of vehicles;
- Exterior components of vehicles primarily designed to protect vehicles (e.g. bumpers), or particular components of vehicles (e.g. radiator guards), from damage caused by impact with other vehicles or objects;
- Ornamental or functional vehicle components used in the finishing of vehicle bodies or interiors;
- Vehicle components used for the identification of vehicles or parts of vehicles;
- Devices mounted on or attached to vehicles, or modifications to the body components of vehicles, used for marketing or promotional purposes (e.g. advertising signs).

Vehicle components or parts of general utility that are for uses other than those specified above and that are not specially adapted for or restricted to usage with:

- vehicles provided for in another subclass of the class (B60) for this subclass; or
- a category of vehicle fully covered by subclasses providing for rail vehicles, waterborne vessels, aircraft, space vehicles, handcarts, cycles, animal-drawn vehicles or sledges.

Relationships with other classification places

Replace: The existing Relationships text with the following updated text.

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General relationship between **B60R** and other subclasses providing for devices or fittings for preventing injuries to passengers of vehicles.

B60R covers safety devices or fittings for preventing or reducing direct-impact type injuries to occupants of vehicles when they are specifically for the types of vehicles proper for class **B60** or are of general utility (i.e. usable on vehicles of several types). In addition to this, **B60R** covers air bags, seat belts or safety harnesses used in motor or rail-type vehicles of all types (i.e. land vehicles).

B60P covers safety devices for securing or bracing loads other than occupants on vehicles.

B64D (in particular **B64D 25/00**) covers safety devices or fittings for aircraft and, in particular, safety belts and harnesses used on aircraft.

B63B (in particular **B63B 23/00**) and **B63C** (in particular **B63C 9/00**) cover safety devices or fittings for boats or ships.

A62B 35/00 covers safety belts or harnesses that are not used in vehicles or that are not limited to use in vehicles.

General relationship between **B60R** and other subclasses providing compartments, holding devices, or mounting devices in vehicles.

B60R includes vehicle compartments or holding devices for storing or mounting articles in a non-use position when they are of general utility or not specifically provided for in an appropriate subclass for the category of vehicle they are on. Normally the 'articles' stored or held are not the primary payload of the vehicle (see **B60P** reference) and are limited to stowed articles that are the personal property of their occupants (e.g. luggage, skis), used by their occupants when traveling (e.g. maps, flashlights), or used for vehicle maintenance (e.g. jacks, tools). The 'articles' stored or held may also be an essential or primary vehicle component of the types specified in the main group titles of **B60R** (e.g. mirrors, air bags). Moreover, **B60R** also provides for devices for holding or mounting other types of 'articles' in a use position, but only when the 'articles' held or mounted are not essential to the operation of the vehicle (e.g. ceiling/roof liner, radio) or are secondary-type vehicle components (e.g. electrical wiring for circuits).

Other vehicle subclasses provide for compartments or component mounting devices when they are structurally limited to use only with a specific vehicle type provided for elsewhere. The exception to this statement is for those essential or primary vehicle components that are expressly provided for in specific groups of **B60R** (e.g. vehicle mirrors, bumpers, seat belts). Other vehicle subclasses provide for compartments or component mounting devices when they are for

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housing, positioning, or holding 'articles' that are the distinguishing essential or primary operational components for their category of vehicle (e.g. curtain-forming nozzle for aircushion vehicle). However, in these situations, the operational components of vehicles must be useable in the held or housed position, or easily repositioned from a stored position to a position for use, for their primary purpose (e.g. B62D 25/08 for engine compartments, B60J 1/16 for vehicle windows slidable into non-use area of doors, B60Q 1/05 for retractable vehicle head lights) versus merely being transported freight.

References

Limiting references

This place does not cover:

Replace: The text in the third row of the table with the following updated text.

Special receptacles, compartments or holders on vehicles for the refuse, food, beverages, or cigarettes of occupants	B60N 3/00
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Informative references

Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:

Replace: The text in the last row of the table with the following updated text.

Air-cushion vehicles	B60V
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Glossary of terms

In this place, the following terms or expressions are used with the meaning indicated:

Replace: The existing Glossary of terms table text with the following updated text.

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direct-impact type injury	For drivers or passengers within a vehicle this consists of the types of injuries caused by a portion of an occupant's body striking a component that is within or encloses the passenger compartment of their vehicle (e.g. a bumper actuated air bag specifically protecting a passenger from hitting the steering wheel in contrast to an energy absorbing bumper protecting the vehicle) and for non-occupants this consists of the types of injuries caused by a portion of a non-occupant's body striking an exterior component of a vehicle (e.g. a bumper actuated safety net catching a pedestrian prior to hitting the vehicle for specifically protecting the pedestrian in contrast to a flexible vehicle body part that is intended to resist damage due to any type of impact).
vehicle	This term has been used with the following two variations in meaning within this subclass: (1) all varieties of apparatus (e.g. automobiles) intended to carry people or goods significant distances (e.g. between cities, to or from separate building complexes) across land, over water, or through the air except those restricted to one of the following types: rail vehicles, waterborne vessels, aircraft, space vehicles, hand carts, cycles, animal-drawn vehicles, or sledges. Moreover, the term "vehicle" also includes (i) vehicular characteristics which are common to more than one of the above-listed types of vehicles, (ii) certain characteristics restricted to automobiles, road trailers, or cross-country trailers, and (iii) all land vehicles having characteristics specifically adapted for occupant safety such as air bags, seat belts, or safety harnesses. (2) In some instances in this definition, the term "vehicle" has been qualified by another word which takes its meaning outside the scope of (1) above (e.g. "rail vehicle"), in such cases the word "vehicle" takes its broader dictionary meaning. The reader can determine from the context whether an occurrence of the word "vehicle" in this definition falls within the meaning stated in (1) or (2).

B60T

Definition statement

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Arrangement of braking elements on vehicles (as defined in the Glossary of terms below).

Portable devices for preventing unwanted movement of vehicles, and especially where the devices are specially adapted to engage an exterior portion of a stationary vehicle to prevent or restrain its movement, e.g. chocks.

Vehicle modifications to facilitate cooling of brakes.

Control systems or parts thereof, in general or specially adapted for vehicles, for processing variables which influence the extent or duration of a braking event, for the following purposes:

- for adjusting wheel-braking force to meet varying vehicular or ground-surface conditions, e.g. limiting or varying distribution of braking force;
- for continuous braking making use of fluid or powdered medium, e.g. when descending a long slope;
- for transmitting braking action from initiating means to ultimate brake actuator.

Component parts, details or accessories of brake control systems, for example:

- brake-action initiating means, e.g. manually or automatically-operated;
- construction, arrangement or operation of valves incorporated in power brake systems;

Component parts, details or accessories presenting other characteristic features, e.g. arrangements of pumps or compressors, brake cylinders other than ultimate actuators, safety or monitoring devices.

Relationships with other classification places

Replace: The existing Relationships text with the following updated text.

B61H covers brakes or other retarding apparatus peculiar to rail vehicles, and arrangement or disposition of brakes or other retarding apparatus in rail vehicles, but the following aspects thereof in relation to rail vehicles are covered in **B60T**:

- Arrangements in rail vehicles for adjusting wheel-braking force to meet varying vehicular or permanent way conditions see **B60T 8/00**;
- Transmitting braking action from initiating means to ultimate brake actuator with power assistance or drive, brake systems incorporating such transmitting means, e.g. air-pressure brake systems see **B60T 13/00**;

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- Construction, arrangement or operation of valves incorporated in power brake systems see [B60T 15/00](#). ([B60T 15/00](#));
- Component parts, details or accessories of brake systems.

References

Limiting references

This place does not cover:

Delete: The phrase “(see above)” from the following reference.

Brakes or other retarding apparatus peculiar to rail vehicles; Arrangement or disposition of brakes or other retarding apparatus in rail vehicles	B61H
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Glossary of terms

In this place, the following terms or expressions are used with the meaning indicated:

Replace: The existing Glossary of terms table text with the following updated text.

boosters	means for providing power assistance to the braking effort
vehicle	This term can have two different meanings here, viz. (1) all vehicles except those restricted to one of the following types of vehicles: rail vehicles, waterborne vessels, aircraft, space vehicles, hand carts, cycles, animal-drawn vehicles, and sledges, which are covered by the relevant subclasses of B61 - B64 . The term “vehicle” also includes (i) vehicular characteristics which are common to more than one of the above-listed types, and (ii) certain characteristics restricted to automobiles, road or cross-country trailers.(2) In some instances in this definition, the term “vehicle” has been qualified by another word which takes its meaning outside the scope of (1) above (e.g. “rail vehicle”), in which case the word “vehicle” takes its normal dictionary meaning. The reader can determine from the context whether an occurrence of the word “vehicle” in this definition falls within the meaning stated in (1) or (2).

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Synonyms and Keywords*In patent documents, the following abbreviations are often used:*Replace: The existing Synonyms and Keywords text with the following updated text.

ABS	Anti-lock Braking System
ASR	Anti-Spin Regulation
EBA	Electronic Brake Assist
BA	Braking Assistant
EBD, EBKV	Electronic Brakeforce Distribution
TC, TCS	Traction control
FDR, FSR, ESP	Electronic Stability Control
EHB	Electro-Hydraulic Braking System
EBS	Electronic Braking Systems
BBW	Brake by wire
ACC	Automatic cruise control

In patent documents, the following words/expressions are often used as synonyms:

- "Wheel slip", "wheel-slip", "wheel spin" and "wheel-spin"
- "Traction control" and "ASR (Anti-Spin Regulation) – for combating wheel-spin"
- "Automatic cruise control" and "automatic distance control"
- "Interlocking brake control", "integral braking" and "CBC (for motor cycles)"
- "Antilock", "anti-lock", "anti-skid", "antiskid" and "anti-blocking"

F16C**Definition statement**Replace: The existing Definition statement text with the following updated text.

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The elements of Subclass **F16C** are various general mechanical engineering elements or units which have in common that they all relate to:

- conducting (transmitting) or supporting (guiding) load (force, torque) in combination with
- controlled relative movement.

In general Subclass **F16C** it encompasses:

- elongated mechanical engineering elements for transmitting rotary or linear or combined movement in combination with actuating or driving;
- mechanical engineering elements to support relatively moving elements (rotating, pivoting or linear movement);
- construction of rotating bodies in view of load due to movement (centrifugal load).

The elongated elements to transmit linear, rotary or combined movement, e.g. push-pull type movement, comprise:

- Flexible shafts conveying rotary movement (torque);
- Shafts (torque), telescopic shafts, crankshafts;
- Cranks, eccentrics;
- Mechanical means for transmitting movement in a flexible sheathing, e.g. Bowden cables;
- Connecting-rods or links pivoted at both ends with similar function.

The supporting elements allowing relative rotary, linear or combined motion comprise:

- Axles (to support a rotating body);
- Crossheads;
- Crankshaft bearings;
- Connecting rod bearings;
- Pivots;
- Rolls, drums, discs;
- Bearings.

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Since the individual mechanical engineering elements of Subclass **F16C** are not a coherent group they will be defined individually in more detail below.

General distribution of subject-matter in Subclass **F16C** (index):

Flexible Mechanical elements for transmitting movement / force **F16C 1/00**:

Rotary/Torque	Linear - Push/Pull
Flexible shafts F16C 1/02	Mechanical in a flexible sheathing: F16C 1/10
Shafts, Axles, Cranks, Eccentrics	F16C 3/00
Crossheads	F16C 5/00
Connecting rods	F16C 7/00
Resisting rotary force	F16C 15/00

Support elements allowing relative displacement between parts:

Bearings for crankshafts/connecting rods, F16C 9/00	Pivots F16C 11/00
Bearings for rolls, drums discs F16C 13/02	Rolls, discs F16C 13/00

Bearings

Bearings with sliding or rolling contact:

For rotary parts F16C 17/00 - F16C 27/08	For parts moving only linearly F16C 29/00
Aligning, Positioning	F16C 23/00 ; F16C 29/001
Wear / Play	F16C 25/00 ; F16C 29/12
Resilient	F16C 27/00 ; F16C 29/002

For parts which both rotate and move linearly **F16C 31/00**

Other bearings (**F16C 32/00**)

Magnetic	F16C 32/04
Hydrostatic	F16C 32/06 ; F16C 29/025

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Details or accessories of bearings:

Details or parts thereof	F16C 33/00
Lubrication	F16C 33/10; F16C 33/66
Sealing	F16C 33/72; F16C 29/08
Resilient support	F16C 27/00; F16C 29/002
Rigid Mounting; Housings	F16C 35/00; F16C 29/004
Cooling	F16C 37/00
Relieving load	F16C 39/00
Accessories	F16C 41/00
Assembling	F16C 43/00

Bearings are general mechanical engineering elements which support or guide and are adapted to position one part moving with respect to another part of an arrangement, i.e. to allow constrained relative motion between the two parts. One of the parts supports the load imposed thereon by the other part. The bearing is intended to reduce friction between the two relatively moving parts, which are typically larger than the bearing itself.

It is noted that apart from bearings many other objects, such as vehicle wheels, conveyor rollers etc., also meet the above criteria. These objects are classified elsewhere.

Further it is noted here that in general the expression "bearing" is also used for supports between parts which are (quasi) stationary.

Due to the lack of relative movement such bearing are not bearings in the sense of this section of Subclass [F16C](#).

Apart from the bearings per se the section "bearings" also covers:

- the direct surrounding of the bearing, i.e. the interaction of the bearing with the two relatively moving parts;
- the individual parts of the bearing, such as sleeves, rolling elements, races, separators, cages;
- materials suited for these parts;
- methods specific for making the parts, as far as they are not covered by other groups;

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- details involving the proper functioning of the bearing such as sealings, lubrication, cooling, damping means, monitoring;
- parts, although not required for the bearing function, which are integrated in the bearing as far as the way they are integrated is of relevance.

Bearings are distinguished and classified in the respective groups and groups according to

- the type of movement they allow;
- principle of operation;
- suitability for load direction.

Movement between the two parts:

- rotary motion (e.g. of a shaft or axle);
- linear motion (e.g. cross head, linear bearing);
- oscillating respectively spherical movement;
- combined movements, e.g. helical.

Principle of operation, i.e. the means to reduce friction.

Sliding contact, e.g. plain bearings (bushings, journal bearings, sleeve bearings) including:

- dry operated sliding bearings relying on material selected to reduce friction (rubbing contact, solid lubricants);
- lubricated sliding bearings with lubricant separating parts;
- more particular bearings with pressurised fluid (gas or liquid) in the gap between the parts, i.e. making use of low viscosity:
- pressurised by hydrodynamic effect (wedges, pressure generating grooves);
- hydrostatically pressurised by external means;
- rolling contact, e.g. with rolling elements such as balls or rollers rolling between the parts or rocking motion;
- fields such as electromagnetic field, magnetic bearings.

Loads:

- radial load;

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- axial load;
- combined radial and axial load;
- lateral loads (linear bearings).

Combination of principles can be used within a bearing or bearing arrangement, e.g. to support different load directions or to take account of various operating conditions, e.g. speed.

References

Application-oriented references

Examples of places where the subject matter of this place is covered when specially adapted, used for a particular purpose, or incorporated in a larger system:

Replace: The line of text preceding the table with the following updated text.

Bearings for rotary parts (groups [F16C 17/00](#) - [F16C 27/00](#))

Informative references

Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:

Replace: The text for reference symbol C23C with the following updated text.

Coating metallic material; Coating with metallic material	C23C
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Special rules of classification

Replace: The existing Special rules text with the following updated text.

Relation with IPC classification rules

Reference is made to the paper copy of Volume 5 of the Eighth Edition (2006) of the International Patent Classification "Guide to the IPC" respectively the version of 2009 available as PDF-file on the site of the WIPO.

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Chapters VIII to XI (paragraphs 75. to 155.) of this publication deal with the general classification rules of the IPC.

Predominant IPC classification rules in [F16C](#):

The IPC-guide refers to "invention information" (cf. paragraphs 77. and 78.). This definition is not followed, since "the addition to the prior art" of most documents at the time of publication is not clear. In Subclass [F16C](#) the criteria for classification derive from the following rules (cf. paragraphs 102. and 133. of the IPC-Guide):

- Establishing relevant technical information from the document classified;
- Classifying this information in a way allowing efficient retrieval.

They apply to the classification of new documents as well as documents reclassified during reorganisation.

Warning: A large number of documents from the back file do not comply with the present criteria.

For efficient retrieval:

Most documents should preferably have two or more classification symbols (EC, Indexing Code not necessarily all in [F16C](#)):

- one symbol to describe the general configuration (preamble type information, field of use), particular of the example(s) given and;
- one or more further symbols are used to identify the special technical features described in the document.

In exceptional cases one symbol could be sufficient, e.g. in small groups specifying both types of information or when the general configuration is defined too broad. In this context reference is made to Chapter IX of the IPC-guide.

The technical information is to be classified as specific as possible, i.e. as close as possible to the embodiments described.

For large documents, e.g. WO-publications based on multiple priorities, multiple symbols would be required particularly in view of non-unitary technical content.

However, when too many examples are given a more general classification symbol could be expedient.

Apart from the configuration of the subject to be classified per se, particular attention should be paid to the following topics:

- the materials used,

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- the methods and processes used in making,
- the half products and parts used, and
- the field of application.

These topics could, apart from classification in an appropriate **F16C** group, also be made retrievable by a symbol in the corresponding Subclass when the technical content is considered relevant enough therefore. References to other Subclasses and groups are given below as relationships to other subject matter areas, limiting references relevant for classification and informative references.

Further since a major part of documents to be classified have no search report the corresponding sections of the IPC-guide are particularly relevant, i.e. IPC-guide paragraphs 124. to 130. combined with the observations in paragraphs 131. to 134.

Glossary of terms

In this place, the following terms or expressions are used with the meaning indicated:

Replace: The existing Glossary of terms table text with the following updated text.

rotary engineering element	any engineering element, other than a rotating element used in gearing, clutches, couplings or brakes, which rotates so far as its features are affected only by the fact that it rotates.
bearing	a component of a machine or mechanism that is positioned between two relatively movable elements of the machine or mechanism and that has a surface formed for sliding or rolling contact with these elements when they move relative to each other for the sole function of reducing the friction that would otherwise result from their relative movement.
connecting-rod or link pivoted at both ends	a reciprocating or oscillating elongated member of a machine or mechanism that is intended to be pivotally connected to and positioned between two relatively movable elements of the machine or mechanism for the purpose of transmitting force or conveying motion between the elements when it reciprocates or oscillates.
axle	an elongated element to support a rotating part, e.g. a wheel or roll. loads are bending moments and radial load. It may be stationary or rotating with the part fixed thereto.
shaft	an elongated element, normally a rod of circular cross-section, that rotates about its longitudinal axis to transmit

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	torque, e.g. by conveying motion from a gear wheel supported by it to another part of a machine or mechanism.
crankshaft	a shaft with one or more cranks for turning reciprocating or oscillating motion into rotary motion.
flexible shaft	an elongated element, that is bendable along its length and rotates about its longitudinal axis to transmit torque or convey rotary motion.
Bowden cable	a control cable consisting of an elongated member enclosed within a housing bendable along its length and shiftable along its longitudinal axis relative to its housing to transmit motion or force.
roll, drum, disc	an element of a machine or mechanism in the form of a roller that has a generally curved surface that contacts work or (linear) moving part and revolves about its axis when the work shifts relative to it.

Synonyms and Keywords

In patent documents, the following words/expressions are often used as synonyms:

Replace: The existing Synonyms and Keywords text with the following updated text.

- "sliding bearing", "sliding contact bearing", "slide bearing", "plain bearing", "gliding bearing", "friction bearing", "hydrodynamic bearing" and "fluid dynamic bearing"
- "rolling bearing", "antifriction bearing", "roller bearing", "rolling bearing", "rolling contact bearing", "ball bearing", "needle bearing" and "rolling element bearing"
- "linear bearing" and "linear motion guide"
- "connecting-rod", "conrod", "con rod" and "piston rod"
- "Bowden cable" and "control cable"

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F16D**Definition statement**

Replace: The last paragraph of the Definition statement text with the following updated text.

Other types of couplings for transmitting rotation, clutches or brakes not provided for in another subclass of the CPC.

References**Informative references**

Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:

Replace: The existing subheadings in this section with the following updated subheadings.

Couplings:

Couplings for metal-rolling mills	B21B 35/14
Attachment of wheels to axles for railway carriages	B60B
Attachment of marine propellers on shafts	B63H 23/34
Couplings for drilling rods	E21B 17/02

Clutches:

Clutches of harvesters or mowers for grass, cereals or other crops	A01D 69/08
Clutches in dental machines for boring or cutting	A61C 1/18
Clutches specially adapted for presses	B30B 15/12
Arrangement or location of clutches in vehicles	B60K 17/02
Arrangement or mounting of control devices for main transmission clutches in vehicles	B60K 23/02
Cycle brakes controlled by back-peddalling	B62L 5/00

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Details of rotary fluid gearing of the hydrokinetic type	F16H 41/24
Combinations of mechanical gearings with fluid clutches	F16H 47/00
Clutches for apparatus for transmitting or receiving coded digital information	H04L 13/04

Brakes:

Brakes of harvesters or mowers for grass, cereals or other crops	A01D 69/10
Brakes for threshing machines	A01F 12/58
Brakes for swings	A63G 9/22
Brakes specially adapted for presses	B30B 15/10
Braking devices for ribbon-feed devices in selective printing mechanisms	B41J 33/52
Electrodynamic brake systems for vehicles in general	B60L 7/00
Vehicle brake control systems	B60T
Brakes peculiar to rail vehicles	B61H
Braking mechanisms for hand carts	B62B 5/04
Braking mechanisms for children's carriages or perambulators	B62B 9/08
Braking mechanisms for animal-drawn vehicles	B62C 7/00
Cycle brakes	B62L
Braking devices for lifting or hoisting gear	B66D 5/00
Brakes for electric motors, generators or dynamo-electric converters	H02P 3/04

Couplings, clutches and/or brakes:

Conjoint control of vehicle sub-units of different type or different function, e.g. when at least one sub-unit is a clutch or a brake	B60W
Fluid gearings	F16H 39/00, F16H 41/00, F16H 43/00

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Combinations of fluid gearings with clutches or couplings	F16H 45/00
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Glossary of terms

In this place, the following terms or expressions are used with the meaning indicated:

Replace: The existing Glossary of terms table text with the following updated text.

actuator	a component of a mechanism that causes movement of a motion-conveying component or motion-inhibiting component but does not itself directly convey or inhibit motion.
brake	a mechanism with at least one component that is moved by an actuator to selectively or automatically engage or stop a member with respect to a stationary part.
clutch	a mechanism with at least two relatively movable components that are selectively or automatically engaged with each other by control means, e.g. an actuator, to transmit mechanical power or convey motion from a first member to a second member or disengaged by control means to stop transmitting mechanical power or conveying motion.
coupling for transmitting rotation	a mechanism that transmits torque or conveys rotary motion from a first shaft to a second shaft or other rotating member and that either does not include relatively moving components or, if it has relatively moving components, the components move without the use of control means.

Synonyms and Keywords

In patent documents, the following abbreviations are often used:

Replace: The existing Synonyms and Keywords text with the following updated text.

Slack adjuster	Wear compensation mechanism, automatic adjuster, automatically adjusting device, automatic adjustment device, self-adjustment device
Freewheel clutch	One-way clutch

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In patent documents, the following words/expressions are often used with the meaning indicated:

Slack adjuster	Wear compensation mechanism, automatic adjuster, automatically adjusting device, automatic adjustment device, self-adjustment device
Freewheel clutch	One-way clutch

G08B 13/00

References

Insert: The following new Application-oriented references section.

Application-oriented references

Examples of places where the subject matter of this place is covered when specially adapted, used for a particular purpose, or incorporated in a larger system:

Vehicle fittings for preventing or indicating unauthorised use or theft of vehicles, actuating a signalling device	B60R 25/10
Appliances indicating unauthorised use or theft of cycles, e.g. acting on signalling devices	B62H 5/20

Informative references

Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:

Replace: The existing Informative references table with the following updated table.

Fire or police telegraphic systems	G08B 25/00, G08B 26/00, H04M 11/04
Devices to prevent theft or loss of purses, luggage or hand carried bags	A45C 13/18
Anti-theft means for show stands, hangers or shelves	A47F 5/0861

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Layered products, e.g. glass panels	B32B 17/00
Cycle theft alarms	B62H 5/00
Seals for envelopes	B65D 27/30
Seals for containers	B65D 55/02
Containers incorporating RFID tag	B65D 2203/10
Anti-theft means in containers	B65D 2211/00
Locks giving indication of unauthorized opening	E05B 39/00
Alarm locks; Alarm systems limited to lock systems	E05B 45/00, H01H 13/18, E05B 45/06
Anti-theft devices fixed to portable articles	E05B 73/0017
Tags fixed to articles to be removed at check out	E05B 73/0023
Alarm devices on safes	E05G 1/10
Windows, doors against burglary	E06B 5/11
Mechanical details for pivoting arrangements, e.g. for cameras	F16M 11/12
Illumination activated by motion detection	F21V 23/0442, H05B 47/105
Photometry; Lens details	G01J 1/04
Radiation pyrometry; Infrared sensors	G01J 5/08
Opening detection in general	G01R 11/24
Active positioning systems	G01S
Detecting using light barriers	G01V 8/10
Detecting using light barriers, single beams	G01V 8/16
Detecting using light barriers, multi beams	G01V 8/24
Security arrangements for protecting input/output devices, i.e. mouse, keyboards	G06F 21/83
Security arrangements for protecting casings of electronic components	G06F 21/86
Detecting or preventing theft or loss	G06F 21/88

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RFID readers	G06K 7/00
RFID transponders	G06K 19/07
Tracking of shipping of goods	G06Q 10/0833
Motion analysis in video images	G06T 7/20
Camera calibration, e.g. determining intrinsic or extrinsic parameters	G06T 7/80
Surveillance or monitoring of activities in scenes in image or video recognition or understanding	G06V 20/52
Recognising scenes under surveillance, e.g. with Markovian modelling of scene activity	G06V 20/52
Recognition of scenes under surveillance	G06V 20/52
Recognition of humans or body parts in video images	G06V 40/10
Control access systems, sometimes combined with EAS systems	G07C 9/00
Anti-theft control in POS systems	G07G 3/003
Security seals	G09F 3/03
Fastening or securing to goods by means of strings, straps, chains or wires	G09F 3/14
Antenna details, also for EAS interrogators	H01Q 1/22, H01Q 7/04
Cryptographic mechanisms or cryptographic; arrangements for secret or secure communications; Network security protocols	H04L 9/00
Network architectures or network communication protocols for network security	H04L 63/00
Network arrangements, protocols or services for supporting real-time applications in data packet communication	H04L 65/00
Network arrangements or protocols for supporting network services or applications	H04L 67/00
Fire or burglar alarm telephonic systems	H04M 11/04
Closed circuit television systems	H04N 7/18

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G12B 9/00

References

Delete: The entire Limiting references section.

Insert: The following new References out of a residual place section.

References out of a residual place

Examples of places in relation to which this place is residual:

Housings; Supports specially adapted for an instrument or a set of instruments	G01D 11/24, G01D 11/30
Bases, casings or covers of switching devices	H01H 9/02
Bases or cases of electrical coupling devices	H01R 13/46
Frameworks, boards, panels, desks or casings for the supply or distribution of electric power	H02B 1/00
Casings, cabinets or drawers for electric apparatus	H05K 5/00

Informative references

Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:

Insert: The following three new references in the Informative references table.

Supports adapted for vehicle instrument	B60R 11/00
Supports adapted for aircraft instrument	B64C, B64D
Containers, seals or encapsulation of semiconductor or other solid-state devices	H01L 23/02, H01L 23/28

H01G 11/00

Definition statement

Replace: In the following bullet statement, the term “characterized” with “characterised”.

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- Electrodes thereof, e.g. characterised by structural features of the materials making up or comprised therein or characterised by their material, e.g. based on carbon, metal oxides, conductive polymers or specially adapted for lithium-ion capacitors.

H01L 21/48

References

Informative references

Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:

Replace: The existing Informative references table text with the following updated text.

Insulating sealing of leads in bases	H01L 21/50
Apparatus therefor	H01L 21/67
Containers, encapsulations, fillings or mountings per se	H01L 23/00
Marking of parts	H01L 23/544
Arrangements for connecting or disconnecting semiconductor or other solid-state bodies, or methods related thereto, other than those	H01L 24/00

Special rules of classification

Insert: A period at the end of the Special rules section.

In this group, the expression "treatment" also covers the removal of leads from parts.

H01L 31/0203

Definition statement

Replace: The existing Definition statement text with the following updated text.

Packaging aspects for single photosensitive components: Housing, transparent windows or resins.

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References**Informative references**

Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:

Replace: The existing Informative references table text with the following updated text.

Containers not specific to light sensitive devices (microelectronic)	H01L 23/02
Assemblies consisting of a plurality of individual semiconductor or other solid-state devices, e.g. the devices having separate containers	H01L 25/00
Optical elements or arrangements associated with semiconductor devices sensitive to infra-red radiation, light, electromagnetic radiation of shorter wavelength specially adapted for the control of electrical energy by such radiation	H01L 31/0232
Optical elements directly associated or integrated with the PV cell	H01L 31/054
Light absorption and re-emission at a different wavelength by the optical element directly associated or integrated with the PV cell, e.g. luminescent sheets for up or down-conversion	H01L 31/055
Packaging for devices classified in groups	H01L 31/14 , H01L 31/16
Semiconductor devices specially adapted for light emission, characterised by the semiconductor body package	H01L 33/48
Sealing arrangements of electroluminescent light sources	H05B 33/04
Encapsulation of light emitting devices	H10K 50/80

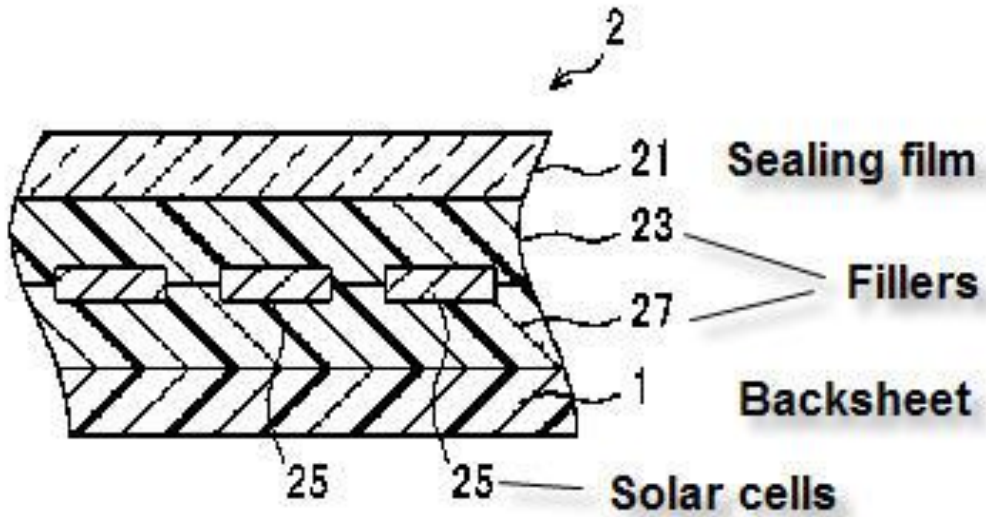
[H01L 31/048](#)**Definition statement**

Replace: The existing Definition statement text with the following updated text. Images should remain as-is.

- PV devices comprising encapsulation layers specially adapted for protecting the photovoltaic module, e.g. details of laminations, materials in-between; methods for obtaining them.

Illustrative example of subject matter classified in this place:

1.



- Housings for PV cells.

Illustrative example of subject matter classified in this place:

2.

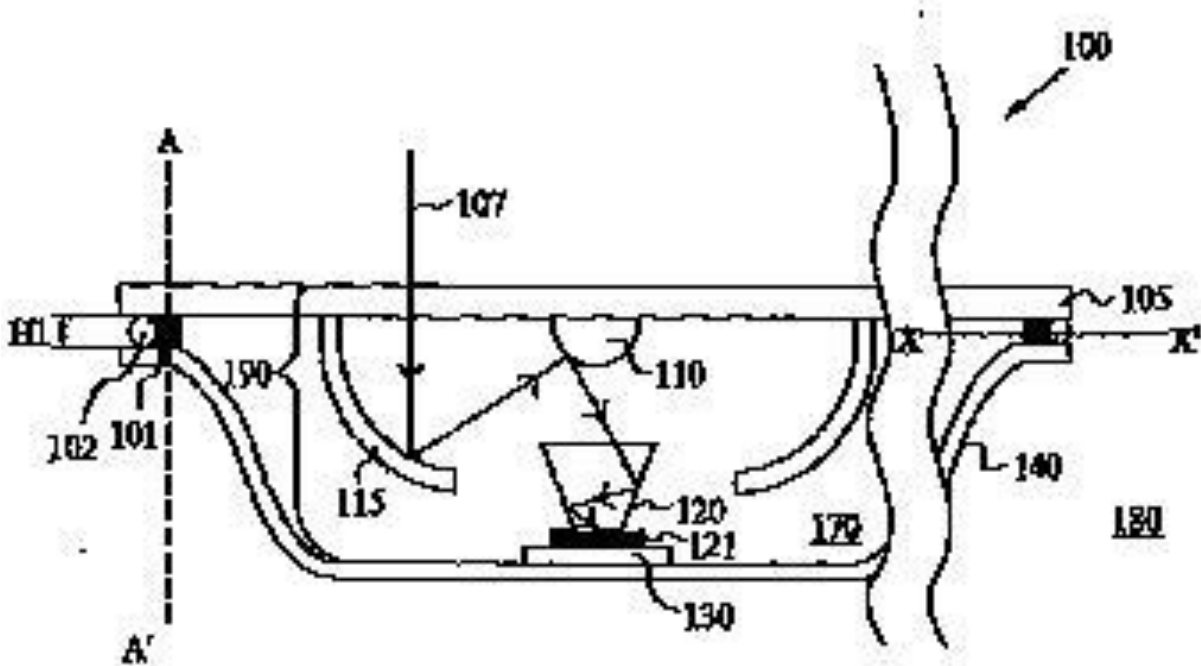


Fig. 1

References

Informative references

Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:

Replace: The existing Informative references table text with the following updated text.

Encapsulation of photodetectors or photodiodes	H01L 31/0203
Coatings at the cell level, e.g. for passivation or antireflection	H01L 31/02167
Back side reflectors for PV cells	H01L 31/056
Processes or apparatus peculiar to the manufacture or treatment of these devices or of parts thereof	H01L 31/18
Layered products essentially comprising sheet glass or glass	B32B 17/00
Synthetic resin laminates	B32B 27/00

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Adhesives per se	C09J
Materials for sealing or packing joints or covers	C09K 3/10
Encapsulation of organic solar cells	H10K 30/88