

CPC COOPERATIVE PATENT CLASSIFICATION

A HUMAN NECESSITIES

AGRICULTURE

A01 AGRICULTURE; FORESTRY; ANIMAL HUSBANDRY; HUNTING; TRAPPING; FISHING

A01N PRESERVATION OF BODIES OF HUMANS OR ANIMALS OR PLANTS OR PARTS THEREOF; BIOCIDES, e.g. AS DISINFECTANTS, AS PESTICIDES, AS HERBICIDES (preparations for medical, dental or toilet purposes [A61K](#); methods or apparatus for disinfection or sterilisation in general, or for deodorising of air [A61L](#)); PEST REPELLANTS OR ATTRACTANTS (decoys [A01M 1/06](#); medicinal preparations [A61K](#)); PLANT GROWTH REGULATORS (compounds in general [C01](#), [C07](#), [C08](#); fertilisers [C05](#); soil conditioners or stabilisers [C09K 17/00](#))

NOTES

1. This subclass covers:
 - compositions, physical forms, methods of application of specific materials or the use of single compounds or compositions
 - chemosterilants for the sexual sterilisation of invertebrates, e.g. insects (sex sterilants for other purposes [A61K](#)).
2. This subclass does not cover materials which affect the growth of a plant solely by supplying nutrients, i.e. plant food, ordinarily required for growth or materials which are used to prevent or cure mineral deficiencies in plants, e.g. addition of iron chelates to cure iron chlorosis, which materials are covered by class [C05](#).
3. In this subclass, the following expression is used with the meaning indicated:
 - "plant growth regulators" are those materials which alter the plant through a chemical modification of the plant metabolism, such as auxins.

WARNINGS

1. The following IPC groups are not in the CPC scheme. The subject matter for these IPC groups is classified in the following CPC groups:

A01N 43/824	covered by	A01N 43/82
A01N 43/828	covered by	A01N 43/82
A01N 43/832	covered by	A01N 43/82
A01N 43/836	covered by	A01N 43/82
A01N 53/02	covered by	A01N 53/00
A01N 53/04	covered by	A01N 53/00
A01N 53/06	covered by	A01N 53/00
A01N 53/08	covered by	A01N 53/00
A01N 53/10	covered by	A01N 53/00
A01N 53/12	covered by	A01N 53/00
A01N 53/14	covered by	A01N 53/00
A01N 55/10	covered by	A01N 55/00
2. In this subclass non-limiting references (in the sense of paragraph 39 of the Guide to the IPC) may still be displayed in the scheme.

Preservation of bodies of humans or animals, or plants, or parts thereof

1/00 Preservation of bodies of humans or animals, or parts thereof (preservation of foodstuffs [A23](#); medicinal preparations containing materials from mammals or birds, e.g. blood, sperm, [A61K 35/12](#); cell or tissue culture [C12N 5/00](#))

- 1/02 . Preservation of living parts
- 1/0205 . . {Chemical aspects}
- 1/021 . . . {Preservation or perfusion media, liquids, solids or gases used in the preservation of cells, tissue, organs or bodily fluids}

- 1/0215 {Disinfecting agents, e.g. antimicrobials for preserving living parts}
- 1/0221 {Freeze-process protecting agents, i.e. substances protecting cells from effects of the physical process, e.g. cryoprotectants, osmolarity regulators like oncotic agents}
- 1/0226 {Physiologically active agents, i.e. substances affecting physiological processes of cells and tissue to be preserved, e.g. antioxidants or nutrients}

- 1/0231 . . . {Chemically defined matrices, e.g. alginate gels, for immobilising, holding or storing cells, tissue or organs for preservation purposes; Chemically altering or fixing cells, tissue or organs, e.g. by cross-linking, for preservation purposes}
- 1/0236 . . {Mechanical aspects}
- 1/0242 . . . {Apparatuses, i.e. devices used in the process of preservation of living parts, such as pumps, refrigeration devices or any other devices featuring moving parts and/or temperature controlling components}
- 1/0247 {for perfusion, i.e. for circulating fluid through organs, blood vessels or other living parts}
- 1/0252 {Temperature controlling refrigerating apparatus, i.e. devices used to actively control the temperature of a designated internal volume, e.g. refrigerators, freeze-drying apparatus or liquid nitrogen baths}
- 1/0257 {Stationary or portable vessels generating cryogenic temperatures}
- 1/0263 . . . {Non-refrigerated containers specially adapted for transporting or storing living parts whilst preserving, e.g. cool boxes, blood bags or "straws" for cryopreservation (containers for collecting, administering, analyzing and storing without specific measures for preservation, e.g. blood bags as such, [A61J 1/10](#))}
- 1/0268 {Carriers for immersion in cryogenic fluid, both for slow-freezing and vitrification, e.g. open or closed "straws" for embryos, oocytes or semen}
- 1/0273 {Transport containers ([A01N 1/0268](#) takes precedence)}
- 1/0278 . . {Physical preservation processes}
- 1/0284 . . . {Temperature processes, i.e. using a designated change in temperature over time}
- 1/0289 . . . {Pressure processes, i.e. using a designated change in pressure over time}
- 1/0294 . . . {Electromagnetic, i.e. using electromagnetic radiation or electromagnetic fields}
- 3/00 Preservation of plants or parts thereof, e.g. inhibiting evaporation, improvement of the appearance of leaves {or protection against physical influences such as UV radiation using chemical compositions; Grafting wax} (preservation of foodstuffs [A23](#); preservation or chemical ripening of fruit or vegetables [A23B 7/00](#)); {(protective coverings [A01G 13/02](#))} Grafting wax**
- 3/02 . Keeping cut flowers fresh chemically (apparatus therefor [A01G 5/06](#))
- 3/04 . Grafting-wax

Biocides; Pest repellants or attractants; Plant growth regulators**NOTES**

- Attention is drawn to the definitions of groups of chemical elements following the title of section [C](#).
- In groups [A01N 27/00](#) - [A01N 65/00](#), the last place priority rule is applied, i.e. at each hierarchical level, in the absence of an indication to the contrary, an active ingredient is classified in the last appropriate place.

- A composition, i.e. a mixture of two or more active ingredients is classified in the last of groups [A01N 27/00](#) - [A01N 65/00](#) that provides for at least one of these active ingredients.
- Any part of a composition which is not identified by the classification according to Note (3), and which itself is determined to be novel and non-obvious, must also be classified in the last appropriate place in groups [A01N 27/00](#) - [A01N 65/00](#). The part can be either a single ingredient or a composition in itself.
- Any part of a composition which is not identified by the classification according to Note (3) or (4), and which is considered to represent information of interest for search, may also be classified in the last appropriate place in groups [A01N 27/00](#) - [A01N 65/00](#). This can, for example, be the case when it is considered of interest to enable searching of compositions using a combination of classification symbols. Such non-obligatory classification should be given as "additional information".
- Where a compound is described as existing in tautomeric forms, it is classified as if existing in the form which is classified last in the system.
- Compounds covered by different main groups according to alternatively specified parts of their formulae are classified in every one of the relevant main groups.
- Salts formed between two or more organic compounds are classified as the compound providing the essential ion and it is also classified as the compound providing the other ion.
- Salts or metal chelates of an organic compound are classified as that compound.
- In this subclass, a foodstuff is not considered as an active ingredient.
- Different materials applied in sequence, at different times, are considered as a mixture of all materials employed.
- Synergistic or potentiated compositions are classified as if the synergist or potentiator were an active ingredient.
- In groups [A01N 25/00](#) - [A01N 65/00](#), the symbol X means nitrogen, oxygen, sulfur or a halogen; Y means nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur. A dotted line between atoms indicates an optional bond, e.g. $\text{---}\text{---}$ indicates one or two single bonds or a double bond.

25/00 Biocides, pest repellants or attractants, or plant growth regulators, characterised by their forms, or by their non-active ingredients or by their methods of application, {e.g. seed treatment or sequential application;} (apparatus for the destruction of noxious animals or noxious plants [A01M](#); fungicidal, bactericidal, insecticidal, disinfecting or antiseptic paper [D21H](#)); Substances for reducing the noxious effect of the active ingredients to organisms other than pests

- 25/002 . {containing a foodstuff as carrier or diluent, i.e. baits}
- 25/004 . . {rodenticidal}
- 25/006 . . {insecticidal}
- 25/008 . . {molluscicidal}
- 25/02 . containing liquids as carriers, diluents or solvents
- 25/04 . . Dispersions, {emulsions, suspoemulsions, suspension concentrates} or gels (foams [A01N 25/16](#))
- 25/06 . . . Aerosols
- 25/08 . containing solids as carriers or diluents
- 25/10 . . Macromolecular compounds
- 25/12 . Powders or granules ([A01N 25/26](#) takes precedence)
- 25/14 . . wettable

25/16	• Foams	33/14	• containing nitrogen-to-halogen bonds
25/18	• Vapour or smoke emitting compositions with delayed or sustained release (fumigators A01M 13/00)	33/16	• containing nitrogen-to-oxygen bonds
25/20	• Combustible or heat-generating compositions	33/18	• • Nitro compounds
25/22	• containing ingredients stabilising the active ingredients	33/20	• • • containing oxygen or sulfur attached to the carbon skeleton containing the nitro group
25/24	• containing ingredients to enhance the sticking of the active ingredients	33/22	• • • • having at least one oxygen or sulfur atom and at least one nitro group directly attached to the same aromatic ring system
25/26	• in coated particulate form	33/24	• • only one oxygen atom attached to the nitrogen atom
25/28	• • Microcapsules {or nanocapsules}	33/26	• containing nitrogen-to-nitrogen bonds, e.g. azides, diazo-amino compounds, diazonium compounds, hydrazine derivatives
25/30	• characterised by the surfactants		
25/32	• Ingredients for reducing the noxious effect of the active substances to organisms other than pests, e.g. toxicity reducing compositions, self-destructing compositions	35/00	Biocides, pest repellants or attractants, or plant growth regulators containing organic compounds containing a carbon atom having two bonds to hetero atoms with at the most one bond to halogen, e.g. aldehyde radical
25/34	• Shaped forms, e.g. sheets, not provided for in any other sub-group of this main group	35/02	• containing aliphatically bound aldehyde or keto groups, or thio analogues thereof; Derivatives thereof, e.g. acetals
27/00	Biocides, pest repellants or attractants, or plant growth regulators containing hydrocarbons	35/04	• containing aldehyde or keto groups, or thio analogues thereof, directly attached to an aromatic ring system, e.g. acetophenone; Derivatives thereof, e.g. acetals
29/00	Biocides, pest repellants or attractants, or plant growth regulators containing halogenated hydrocarbons	35/06	• containing keto or thioketo groups as part of a ring, e.g. cyclohexanone, quinone; Derivatives thereof, e.g. ketals
29/02	• Acyclic compounds or compounds containing halogen attached to an aliphatic side-chain of a cycloaliphatic ring system	35/08	• at least one of the bonds to hetero atoms is to nitrogen
29/04	• Halogen directly attached to a carbocyclic ring system	35/10	• • containing a carbon-to-nitrogen double bond
29/06	• • Hexachlorocyclohexane		
29/08	• • Halogen directly attached to a polycyclic ring system	37/00	Biocides, pest repellants or attractants, or plant growth regulators containing organic compounds containing a carbon atom having three bonds to hetero atoms with at the most two bonds to halogen, e.g. carboxylic acids (containing cyclopropane carboxylic acids A01N 53/00)
29/10	• Halogen attached to an aliphatic side chain of an aromatic ring system	37/02	• Saturated carboxylic acids or thio analogues thereof; Derivatives thereof
29/12	• • 1,1-Di- or 1,1,1-trihalo-2-aryl-ethane or -ethene or derivatives thereof, e.g. DDT	37/04	• • polybasic
31/00	Biocides, pest repellants or attractants, or plant growth regulators containing organic oxygen or sulfur compounds	37/06	• Unsaturated carboxylic acids or thio analogues thereof; Derivatives thereof
31/02	• Acyclic compounds	37/08	• containing carboxylic groups or thio analogues thereof, directly attached by the carbon atom to a cycloaliphatic ring; Derivatives thereof
31/04	• Oxygen or sulfur attached to an aliphatic side-chain of a carbocyclic ring system	37/10	• Aromatic or araliphatic carboxylic acids, or thio analogues thereof; Derivatives thereof
31/06	• Oxygen or sulfur directly attached to a cycloaliphatic ring system	37/12	• containing the group $-\text{CO}-\text{O}-\overset{\cdot\cdot}{\underset{\cdot\cdot}{\text{C}}}\equiv\overset{\cdot\cdot}{\underset{\cdot\cdot}{\text{C}}}_n\overset{\cdot\cdot}{\underset{\cdot\cdot}{\text{Y}}}\cdot\cdot$, wherein
31/08	• Oxygen or sulfur directly attached to an aromatic ring system		C_n means a carbon skeleton not containing a ring; Thio analogues thereof
31/10	• • Pentachlorophenol	37/14	• containing the group $-\text{CO}-\text{O}-\overset{\cdot\cdot}{\underset{\cdot\cdot}{\text{C}}}\equiv\overset{\cdot\cdot}{\underset{\cdot\cdot}{\text{X}}}\cdot\cdot$; Thio analogues thereof
31/12	• • Bis-chlorophenols	37/16	• containing the group $-\text{CO}-\text{O}-\overset{\cdot\cdot}{\underset{\cdot\cdot}{\text{Y}}}\cdot\cdot$; Thio analogues thereof
31/14	• • Ethers	37/18	• containing the group $-\text{CO}-\text{N}<$, e.g. carboxylic acid amides or imides; Thio analogues thereof
31/16	• • with two or more oxygen or sulfur atoms directly attached to the same aromatic ring system	37/20	• • containing the group $-\text{CO}-\overset{\cdot\cdot}{\underset{\cdot\cdot}{\text{N}}}\equiv\overset{\cdot\cdot}{\underset{\cdot\cdot}{\text{C}}}_n\overset{\cdot\cdot}{\underset{\cdot\cdot}{\text{Y}}}\cdot\cdot$, wherein C_n means a carbon skeleton not containing a ring; Thio analogues thereof
33/00	Biocides, pest repellants or attractants, or plant growth regulators containing organic nitrogen compounds		
33/02	• Amines; Quaternary ammonium compounds		
33/04	• • Nitrogen directly attached to aliphatic or cycloaliphatic carbon atoms		
33/06	• • Nitrogen directly attached to an aromatic ring system		
33/08	• • containing oxygen or sulfur		
33/10	• • • having at least one oxygen or sulfur atom directly attached to an aromatic ring system		
33/12	• • Quaternary ammonium compounds		

- 37/22 . . the nitrogen atom being directly attached to an aromatic ring system, e.g. anilides
- 37/24 . . . containing at least one oxygen or sulfur atom being directly attached to the same aromatic ring system
- 37/26 . . containing the group $\text{-CO-N-}\overset{\text{O}}{\underset{\text{O}}{\text{C}}}\text{X}$; Thio analogues thereof
- 37/28 . . containing the group $\text{-CO-N-}\overset{\text{O}}{\underset{\text{O}}{\text{C}}}\text{X}$; Thio analogues thereof
- 37/30 . . containing the groups -CO-N< and -C(=O)-N< , both being directly attached by their carbon atoms to the same carbon skeleton, e.g. $\text{H}_2\text{N-NH-CO-C}_6\text{H}_4\text{-COOCH}_3$; Thio-analogues thereof
- 37/32 . . Cyclic imides of polybasic carboxylic acids or thio analogues thereof
- 37/34 . Nitriles
- 37/36 . containing at least one carboxylic group or a thio analogue, or a derivative thereof, and a singly bound oxygen or sulfur atom attached to the same carbon skeleton, this oxygen or sulfur atom not being a member of a carboxylic group or of a thio analogue, or of a derivative thereof, e.g. hydroxy-carboxylic acids
- 37/38 . . having at least one oxygen or sulfur atom attached to an aromatic ring system
- 37/40 . . . having at least one carboxylic group or a thio analogue, or a derivative thereof, and one oxygen or sulfur atom attached to the same aromatic ring system
- 37/42 . containing within the same carbon skeleton a carboxylic group or a thio analogue, or a derivative thereof, and a carbon atom having only two bonds to hetero atoms with at the most one bond to halogen, e.g. keto-carboxylic acids
- 37/44 . containing at least one carboxylic group or a thio analogue, or a derivative thereof, and a nitrogen atom attached to the same carbon skeleton by a single or double bond, this nitrogen atom not being a member of a derivative or of a thio analogue of a carboxylic group, e.g. amino-carboxylic acids
- 37/46 . . N-acyl derivatives
- 37/48 . . Nitro-carboxylic acids; Derivatives thereof
- 37/50 . . the nitrogen atom being doubly bound to the carbon skeleton
- 37/52 . containing :X-C=N- groups, e.g. carboxylic acid amidines

39/00 Biocides, pest repellants or attractants, or plant growth regulators containing aryloxy- or arylthio-aliphatic or cycloaliphatic compounds, containing the group $\text{Ar-O-C}_n\text{Y}$ or $\text{Ar-S-C}_n\text{Y}$, e.g. phenoxyethylamine, phenylthio-acetonitrile, phenoxyacetone

NOTE

In this group, the symbol C_n means a carbon skeleton, not containing an aromatic ring system wherein $n \geq 2$

- 39/02 . Aryloxy-carboxylic acids; Derivatives thereof

- 39/04 . . Aryloxy-acetic acids; Derivatives thereof

41/00 Biocides, pest repellants or attractants, or plant growth regulators containing organic compounds containing a sulfur atom bound to a hetero atom

- 41/02 . containing a sulfur-to-oxygen double bond
- 41/04 . . Sulfonic acids; Derivatives thereof
- 41/06 . . . Sulfonic acid amides
- 41/08 . . . Sulfonic acid halides; alpha-Hydroxy-sulfonic acids; Amino-sulfonic acids; Thiosulfonic acids; Derivatives thereof
- 41/10 . . Sulfones; Sulfoxides
- 41/12 . not containing sulfur-to-oxygen bonds, e.g. polysulfides

43/00 Biocides, pest repellants or attractants, or plant growth regulators containing heterocyclic compounds (containing cyclic anhydrides, cyclic imides A01N 37/00; containing compounds of the formula $\text{X}_m\text{C}_n\text{N}<\text{C}>$ containing only

one heterocyclic ring, wherein $m \geq 1$ and $n \geq 0$ and $\text{-N}<\text{C}>$ is unsubstituted or alkylsubstituted

pyrrolidine, piperidine, morpholine, thiomorpholine, piperazine or a polymethyleneimine with four or more CH_2 groups, A01N 33/00 - A01N 41/12)

NOTES

- In group A01N 43/00, the following terms or expressions are used with the meanings indicated:
 - "Hetero ring" is a ring having at least one halogen nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur atom as a ring member.
 - "Bridged" means the presence of at least one fusion other than ortho, peri and spiro.
 - Two rings are "condensed" if they share at least one ring member, i.e. "spiro" and "bridged" are considered as condensed.
 - "Condensed ring system" is a ring system in which all rings are condensed among themselves.
- In group A01N 43/00, the number of rings in a condensed system equals the number of scissions necessary to convert the ring system into one acyclic chain. The relevant rings in a condensed system are chosen according to the following criteria consecutively:
 - lowest number of ring members,
 - highest number of hetero atoms as ring members.

Ring members shared by two or more rings are regarded as being a member of each of these rings.

- 43/02 . having rings with one or more oxygen or sulfur atoms as the only ring hetero atoms
- 43/04 . . with one hetero atom
- 43/06 . . . five-membered rings
- 43/08 with oxygen as the ring hetero atom
- 43/10 with sulfur as the ring hetero atom
- 43/12 condensed with a carbocyclic ring
- 43/14 . . . six-membered rings
- 43/16 with oxygen as the ring hetero atom
- 43/18 with sulfur as the ring hetero atom
- 43/20 . . . three- or four-membered rings

43/22	. . . rings with more than six members	43/90	. having two or more relevant hetero rings, condensed among themselves or with a common carbocyclic ring system
43/24	. . with two or more hetero atoms		
43/26	. . . five-membered rings	43/92	. having rings with one or more halogen atoms as ring hetero atoms
43/28 with two hetero atoms in positions 1,3		
43/30 with two oxygen atoms in positions 1,3, condensed with a carbocyclic ring	45/00	Biocides, pest repellants or attractants, or plant growth regulators, containing compounds having three or more carbocyclic rings condensed among themselves, at least one ring not being a six-membered ring (halogenated hydrocarbons A01N 29/08; condensed with heterocyclic rings A01N 43/00)
43/32	. . . six-membered rings		
43/34	. having rings with one nitrogen atom as the only ring hetero atom	45/02	. having three carbocyclic rings
43/36	. . five-membered rings		
43/38	. . . condensed with carbocyclic rings	47/00	Biocides, pest repellants or attractants, or plant growth regulators containing organic compounds containing a carbon atom not being member of a ring and having no bond to a carbon or hydrogen atom, e.g. derivatives of carbonic acid (carbon tetrahalides A01N 29/02)
43/40	. . six-membered rings		
43/42	. . . condensed with carbocyclic rings	47/02	. the carbon atom having no bond to a nitrogen atom
43/44	. . three- or four-membered rings	47/04	. . containing $>\text{N}-\text{S}-\text{C}\equiv(\text{Hal})_3$ groups
43/46	. . rings with more than six members	47/06	. . containing $-\text{O}-\text{CO}-\text{O}-$ groups; Thio analogues thereof
43/48	. having rings with two nitrogen atoms as the only ring hetero atoms	47/08	. the carbon atom having one or more single bonds to nitrogen atoms
43/50	. . 1,3-Diazoles; Hydrogenated 1,3-diazoles	47/10	. . Carbamic acid derivatives, i.e. containing the group $-\text{O}-\text{CO}-\text{N}<$; Thio analogues thereof
43/52	. . . condensed with carbocyclic rings, e.g. benzimidazoles	47/12	. . . containing a $-\text{O}-\text{CO}-\text{N}<$ group, or a thio analogue thereof, neither directly attached to a ring nor the nitrogen atom being a member of a heterocyclic ring
43/54	. . 1,3-Diazines; Hydrogenated 1,3-diazines		
43/56	. . 1,2-Diazoles; Hydrogenated 1,2-diazoles	47/14 Di-thio analogues thereof
43/58	. . 1,2-Diazines; Hydrogenated 1,2-diazines	47/16	. . . the nitrogen atom being part of a heterocyclic ring
43/60	. . 1,4-Diazines; Hydrogenated 1,4-diazines		
43/62	. . three- or four-membered rings or rings with more than six members	47/18	. . . containing a $-\text{O}-\text{CO}-\text{N}<$ group, or a thio analogue thereof, directly attached to a heterocyclic or cycloaliphatic ring
43/64	. having rings with three nitrogen atoms as the only ring hetero atoms	47/20	. . . N-Aryl derivatives thereof
43/647	. . Triazoles; Hydrogenated triazoles	47/22	. . . O-Aryl or S-Aryl esters thereof
43/653	. . . 1,2,4-Triazoles; Hydrogenated 1,2,4-triazoles	47/24	. . . containing the groups $\begin{array}{c} \text{X} \\ \vdots \\ \text{X}-\text{O}-\text{CO}-\text{N} < \end{array}$, $\begin{array}{c} \text{X} \\ \vdots \\ \text{O}-\text{CO}-\text{N}-\text{X} \end{array}$ or $\begin{array}{c} \text{X} \\ \vdots \\ \text{X}-\text{S}-\text{CO}-\text{N} < \end{array}$; Thio analogues thereof
43/66	. . 1,3,5-Triazines, not hydrogenated and not substituted at the ring nitrogen atoms		
43/68	. . . with two or three nitrogen atoms directly attached to ring carbon atoms	47/26	. . . Oxidation products of dithiocarbamic acid derivatives, e.g. thiuram sulfides
43/70 Diamino-1,3,5-triazines with only one oxygen, sulfur or halogen atom or only one cyano, thiocyano ($-\text{SCN}$), cyanato ($-\text{OCN}$) or azido ($-\text{N}_3$) group directly attached to a ring carbon atom	47/28	. . Ureas or thioureas containing the groups $>\text{N}-\text{CO}-\text{N}<$ or $>\text{N}-\text{CS}-\text{N}<$ (isoureas , isothioureas A01N 47/42)
43/707	. . 1,2,3- or 1,2,4-triazines; Hydrogenated 1,2,3- or 1,2,4-triazines	47/30	. . . Derivatives containing the group $>\text{N}-\text{CO}-\text{N}$ aryl or $>\text{N}-\text{CS}-\text{N}$ -aryl
43/713	. having rings with four or more nitrogen atoms as the only ring hetero atoms	47/32	. . . containing $>\text{N}-\text{CO}-\text{N}<$ or $>\text{N}-\text{CS}-\text{N}<$ groups directly attached to a cycloaliphatic ring
43/72	. having rings with nitrogen atoms and oxygen or sulfur atoms as ring hetero atoms	47/34	. . . containing the groups $\begin{array}{c} \text{N} \\ \vdots \\ \text{N}-\text{CO}-\text{N}-\text{CO}- \end{array}$, e.g. $\begin{array}{c} \text{N} \\ \vdots \\ \text{N}-\text{CO}-\text{N}-\text{C}-\text{O}- \end{array}$, $\begin{array}{c} \text{N} \\ \vdots \\ \text{N}-\text{CO}-\text{N}=\text{S} \end{array}$, $\begin{array}{c} \text{N} \\ \vdots \\ \text{N}-\text{CO}-\text{N}=\text{N}- \end{array}$ or $\begin{array}{c} \text{N} \\ \vdots \\ \text{N}-\text{CO}-\text{N}-\text{C}-\text{N} < \end{array}$ biuret; Thio analogues thereof; Urea-aldehyde condensation products
43/74	. . five-membered rings with one nitrogen atom and either one oxygen atom or one sulfur atom in positions 1,3		
43/76	. . . 1,3-Oxazoles; Hydrogenated 1,3-oxazoles		
43/78	. . . 1,3-Thiazoles; Hydrogenated 1,3-thiazoles		
43/80	. . five-membered rings with one nitrogen atom and either one oxygen atom or one sulfur atom in positions 1,2		
43/82	. . five-membered rings with three ring hetero atoms		
43/84	. . six-membered rings with one nitrogen atom and either one oxygen atom or one sulfur atom in positions 1,4		
43/86	. . six-membered rings with one nitrogen atom and either one oxygen atom or one sulfur atom in positions 1,3		
43/88	. . six-membered rings with three ring hetero atoms		

47/36	. . . containing the group >N—CO—N< directly attached to at least one heterocyclic ring; Thio analogues thereof	57/02	. having alternatively specified atoms bound to the phosphorus atom and not covered by a single one of groups A01N 57/10 , A01N 57/18 , A01N 57/26 , A01N 57/34
47/38	. . . containing the group >N—CO—N< where at least one nitrogen atom is part of a heterocyclic ring; Thio analogues thereof	57/04	. . containing acyclic or cycloaliphatic radicals
47/40	. the carbon atom having a double or triple bond to nitrogen, e.g. cyanates, cyanamides (inorganic cyanamides A01N 59/24)	57/06	. . containing aromatic radicals
47/42	. . containing —N=CX ₂ groups, e.g. isothiurea	57/08	. . containing heterocyclic radicals
47/44	. . . Guanidine; Derivatives thereof	57/10	. having phosphorus-to-oxygen bonds or phosphorus-to-sulfur bonds (A01N 57/02 takes precedence)
47/46	. . containing —N=C=S groups	57/12	. . containing acyclic or cycloaliphatic radicals
47/48	. . containing —S—C≡N groups (A01N 43/00 - A01N 47/38 take precedence)	57/14	. . containing aromatic radicals
57/00	Biocides, pest repellants or attractants, or plant growth regulators, containing compounds containing the group $\begin{array}{c} \text{C} \\ \\ \text{[C}_n\text{]}\equiv\text{C}^*-\text{C}^*-\text{C}^*\equiv\text{C}^*\text{[C}_m\text{]} \\ \quad \\ \text{X} \quad \text{X} \end{array}$ <p>wherein m+n>=1, both X together may also mean —Y— or a direct carbon-to-carbon bond, and the carbon atoms marked with an asterisk are not part of any ring system other than that which may be formed by the atoms X, the carbon atoms in square brackets being part of any acyclic or cyclic structure, or the group</p> $\begin{array}{c} \text{A} \quad \quad \text{C} \\ \quad \quad \\ \text{C}\equiv\text{C}-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-\text{[C}_n\text{]}-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-\text{C}\equiv\text{C} \end{array}$ <p>wherein A means a carbon atom or Y, n>=0, and not more than one of these carbon atoms being a member of the same ring system, e.g. juvenile insect hormones or mimics thereof (containing hydrocarbons A01N 27/00)</p> <p>NOTE</p> <p>Group A01N 49/00 is intended to cover insect hormones</p>	57/16	. . containing heterocyclic radicals
		57/18	. having phosphorus-to-carbon bonds (A01N 57/02 takes precedence)
		57/20	. . containing acyclic or cycloaliphatic radicals
		57/22	. . containing aromatic radicals
		57/24	. . containing heterocyclic radicals
		57/26	. having phosphorus-to-nitrogen bonds (A01N 57/02 takes precedence)
		57/28	. . containing acyclic or cycloaliphatic radicals
		57/30	. . containing aromatic radicals
		57/32	. . containing heterocyclic radicals
		57/34	. having phosphorus-to-halogen bonds; Phosphonium salts
		57/36	. having phosphorus as a ring member
59/00	Biocides, pest repellants or attractants, or plant growth regulators containing elements or inorganic compounds	59/02	. Sulfur; Selenium; Tellurium; Compounds thereof
		59/04	. Carbon disulfide; Carbon monoxide; Carbon dioxide (treatment of plants with carbon dioxide A01G 7/02)
		59/06	. Aluminium; Calcium; Magnesium; Compounds thereof
		59/08	. Alkali metal chlorides; Alkaline earth metal chlorides
		59/10	. Fluorides
		59/12	. Iodine, e.g. iodophors; Compounds thereof
		59/14	. Boron; Compounds thereof
		59/16	. Heavy metals; Compounds thereof
		59/18	. . Mercury
		59/20	. . Copper
		59/22	. . Arsenic
		59/24	. Cyanogen or compounds thereof, e.g. hydrogen cyanide, cyanic acid, cyanamide, thiocyanic acid
		59/26	. Phosphorus; Compounds thereof
61/00	Biocides, pest repellants or attractants, or plant growth regulators containing substances of unknown or undetermined composition, e.g. substances characterised only by the mode of action	61/02	. Mineral oils; Tar oils; Tar; Distillates, extracts or conversion products thereof (containing single chemical compounds isolated from these materials A01N 27/00 - A01N 59/00)
63/00	Biocides, pest repellants or attractants, or plant growth regulators containing microorganisms, viruses, microbial fungi, enzymes, fermentates or substances produced by, or extracted from, microorganisms or animal material (containing compounds of determined constitution A01N 27/00 - A01N 59/00)		

- 63/02 . Fermentates or substances produced by, or extracted from, microorganisms or animal material
- 63/04 . Microbial fungi or extracts thereof

65/00 Biocides, pest repellants or attractants, or plant growth regulators containing material from algae, lichens, bryophyta, multi-cellular fungi or plants, or extracts thereof (containing compounds of determined constitution A01N 27/00 - A01N 59/00)

WARNING

Groups [A01N 65/03](#) - [A01N 65/48](#), with the exception of [A01N 65/385](#), are incomplete. See also group [A01N 65/00](#).

- 65/03 . Algae
- 65/04 . Pteridophyta [fern allies]; Filicophyta [ferns]
- 65/06 . Coniferophyta [gymnosperms], e.g. cypress
- 65/08 . Magnoliopsida [dicotyledons]
- 65/10 . . Apiaceae or Umbelliferae [Carrot family], e.g. parsley, caraway, dill, lovage, fennel or snakebed
- 65/12 . . Asteraceae or Compositae [Aster or Sunflower family], e.g. daisy, pyrethrum, artichoke, lettuce, sunflower, wormwood or tarragon
- 65/14 . . Celastraceae [Staff-tree or Bittersweet family], e.g. spindle tree, bittersweet or thunder god vine
- 65/16 . . Ericaceae [Heath or Blueberry family], e.g. rhododendron, arbutus, pieris, cranberry or bilberry
- 65/18 . . Euphorbiaceae [Spurge family], e.g. ricinus [castorbean]
- 65/20 . . Fabaceae or Leguminosae [Pea or Legume family], e.g. pea, lentil, soybean, clover, acacia, honey locust, derris or millettia
- 65/22 . . Lamiaceae or Labiatae [Mint family], e.g. thyme, rosemary, skullcap, selfheal, lavender, perilla, pennyroyal, peppermint or spearmint
- 65/24 . . Lauraceae [Laurel family], e.g. laurel, avocado, sassafras, cinnamon or camphor
- 65/26 . . Meliaceae [Chinaberry or Mahogany family], e.g. mahogany, langsat or neem
- 65/28 . . Myrtaceae [Myrtle family], e.g. teatree or clove
- 65/30 . . Polygonaceae [Buckwheat family], e.g. red-knees or rhubarb
- 65/32 . . Ranunculaceae [Buttercup family], e.g. hepatica, hydrastis or goldenseal
- 65/34 . . Rosaceae [Rose family], e.g. strawberry, hawthorn, plum, cherry, peach, apricot or almond
- 65/36 . . Rutaceae [Rue family], e.g. lime, orange, lemon, corktree or pricklyash
- 65/38 . . Solanaceae [Potato family], e.g. nightshade, tomato, tobacco or chilli pepper
- 65/385 . . . {Tobacco}
- 65/40 . Liliopsida [monocotyledons]
- 65/42 . . Aloeaceae [Aloe family] or Liliaceae [Lily family], e.g. aloe, veratrum, onion, garlic or chives
- 65/44 . . Poaceae or Gramineae [Grass family], e.g. bamboo, lemon grass or citronella grass
- 65/46 . . Stemonaceae [Stemona family], e.g. croomia
- 65/48 . . Zingiberaceae [Ginger family], e.g. ginger or galangal

2300/00

Combinations or mixtures of active ingredients covered by classes [A01N 27/00](#) - [A01N 65/48](#) with other active or formulation relevant ingredients, e.g. specific carrier materials or surfactants, covered by classes [A01N 25/00](#) - [A01N 65/48](#)