

# CPC COOPERATIVE PATENT CLASSIFICATION

## B PERFORMING OPERATIONS; TRANSPORTING

(NOTES omitted)

### SEPARATING; MIXING

**B03 SEPARATION OF SOLID MATERIALS USING LIQUIDS OR USING PNEUMATIC TABLES OR JIGS; MAGNETIC OR ELECTROSTATIC SEPARATION OF SOLID MATERIALS FROM SOLID MATERIALS OR FLUIDS; SEPARATION BY HIGH-VOLTAGE ELECTRIC FIELDS** (separating isotopes [B01D 59/00](#); crushing or disintegrating [B02C](#); centrifuges or vortex apparatus for carrying out physical processes [B04](#))

**B03C MAGNETIC OR ELECTROSTATIC SEPARATION OF SOLID MATERIALS FROM SOLID MATERIALS OR FLUIDS; SEPARATION BY HIGH-VOLTAGE ELECTRIC FIELDS** (filters making use of electricity or magnetism [B01D 35/06](#); separating isotopes [B01D 59/00](#); combinations of magnetic or electrostatic separation with separation of solids by other means [B03B](#), [B07B](#); separating sheets from piles [B65H 3/00](#); magnets or magnet coils [per se H01F](#))

#### WARNING

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.

<b>1/00</b>	<b>Magnetic separation</b>	<b>1/10</b>	. . with cylindrical material carriers ( <a href="#">B03C 1/247</a> takes precedence)
1/002	. {High gradient magnetic separation}	1/12	. . . with magnets moving during operation; with movable pole pieces
1/005	. Pretreatment specially adapted for magnetic separation	1/14	. . . with non-movable magnets
1/01	. . by addition of magnetic adjuvants	1/145	. . . . {with rotating annular or disc-shaped material carriers}
1/015	. . by chemical treatment imparting magnetic properties to the material to be separated, e.g. roasting, reduction, oxidation	1/16	. . with material carriers in the form of belts
1/02	. acting directly on the substance being separated	1/18	. . . with magnets moving during operation
1/021	. . Separation using Meissner effect, i.e. deflection of superconductive particles in a magnetic field	1/20	. . . . in the form of belts, e.g. cross-belt type
1/023	. . Separation using Lorentz force, i.e. deflection of electrically charged particles in a magnetic field	1/22	. . . with non-movable magnets
1/025	. . High gradient magnetic separators	1/23	. . with material carried by oscillating fields; with material carried by travelling fields, e.g. generated by stationary magnetic coils; Eddy-current separators, e.g. sliding ramp
1/027	. . . with reciprocating canisters	1/24	. . . with material carried by travelling fields
1/029	. . . with circulating matrix or matrix elements ( <a href="#">matrix elements B03C 1/034</a> )	1/247	. . . . obtained by a rotating magnetic drum
1/03	. . . . rotating, e.g. of the carousel type	1/253	. . . . obtained by a linear motor
1/031	. . . Component parts; Auxiliary operations	1/26	. . with free falling material ( <a href="#">B03C 1/035</a> takes precedence)
1/032	. . . . Matrix cleaning systems	1/28	. . Magnetic plugs and dipsticks
1/033	. . . . characterised by the magnetic circuit	1/282	. . . {with associated accumulation indicator, e.g. Hall sensor}
1/0332	. . . . . {using permanent magnets}	1/284	. . . {with associated cleaning means, e.g. retractable non-magnetic sleeve}
1/0335	. . . . . {using coils}	1/286	. . . {disposed at the inner circumference of a recipient, e.g. magnetic drain bolt}
1/0337	. . . . . {superconductive}	1/288	. . . {disposed at the outer circumference of a recipient}
1/034	. . . . . characterised by the matrix elements	1/30	. . Combinations with other devices, not otherwise provided for
1/035	. . Open gradient magnetic separators, i.e. separators in which the gap is unobstructed, characterised by the configuration of the gap		
1/0355	. . . using superconductive coils		
1/04	. . with the material carriers in the form of trays or with tables		
1/06	. . . with magnets moving during operation		
1/08	. . . with non-movable magnets		

- 1/32 . . . acting on the medium containing the substance being separated, e.g. magnetogravimetric-, magnetohydrostatic-, or magnetohydrodynamic separation {(sink-float separation using heavy liquids or suspensions [B03B 5/30](#))}
- 3/00 Separating dispersed particles from gases or vapour, e.g. air, by electrostatic effect {(use of electrostatic separators in combination with exhausts of machines or internal combustion machines [F01N 3/01](#))}**
- 3/01 . . Pretreatment of the gases prior to electrostatic precipitation
  - 3/011 . . Prefiltering; Flow controlling
  - 3/013 . . Conditioning by chemical additives, e.g. with SO<sub>3</sub>
  - 3/014 . . Addition of water; Heat exchange, e.g. by condensation
  - 3/016 . . by acoustic or electromagnetic energy, e.g. ultra-violet light
  - 3/017 . . Combinations of electrostatic separation with other processes, not otherwise provided for
  - 3/0175 . . {Amassing particles by electric fields, e.g. agglomeration}
  - 3/019 . . Post-treatment of gases
  - 3/02 . . Plant or installations having external electricity supply (electrode constructions [B03C 3/40](#))
  - 3/025 . . {Combinations of electrostatic separators, e.g. in parallel or in series, stacked separators, dry-wet separator combinations}
  - 3/04 . . dry type
  - 3/06 . . . characterised by presence of stationary tube electrodes
  - 3/08 . . . characterised by presence of stationary flat electrodes arranged with their flat surfaces parallel to the gas stream
  - 3/09 . . . characterised by presence of stationary flat electrodes arranged with their flat surfaces at right angles to the gas stream
  - 3/10 . . . characterised by presence of electrodes moving during separating action
  - 3/12 . . . characterised by separation of ionising and collecting stations
  - 3/14 . . . characterised by the additional use of mechanical effects, e.g. gravity ([B03C 3/32](#) takes precedence)
  - 3/145 . . . . Inertia
  - 3/15 . . . . Centrifugal forces
  - 3/155 . . . . Filtration
  - 3/16 . . wet type
  - 3/28 . . Plant or installations without electricity supply, e.g. using electrets
  - 3/30 . . in which electrostatic charge is generated by passage of the gases, i.e. tribo-electricity
  - 3/32 . . Transportable units, e.g. for cleaning room air (room air-conditioners having an electrostatic separating stage [F24F](#))
  - 3/34 . . Constructional details or accessories or operation thereof
  - 3/36 . . Controlling flow of gases or vapour
  - 3/361 . . . {by static mechanical means, e.g. deflector}
  - 3/363 . . . . {located before the filter}
  - 3/365 . . . . {located after the filter}
  - 3/366 . . . . {located in the filter, e.g. special shape of the electrodes}
- 3/368 . . . {by other than static mechanical means, e.g. internal ventilator or recycler}
- 3/38 . . Particle charging or ionising stations, e.g. using electric discharge, radioactive radiation, flames (electrode constructions [B03C 3/40](#); ionising gases [H05H](#))
  - 3/383 . . . {using radiation}
  - 3/386 . . . {using flames}
  - 3/40 . . Electrode constructions
  - 3/41 . . . Ionising-electrodes
  - 3/43 . . . . radioactive
  - 3/45 . . . Collecting-electrodes
  - 3/455 . . . . {specially adapted for heat exchange with the gas stream ([B03C 3/53](#) takes precedence)}
  - 3/47 . . . . flat, e.g. plates, discs, gratings
  - 3/49 . . . . tubular {(B03C 3/455 takes precedence)}
  - 3/51 . . . . Catch- space electrodes, e.g. slotted-box form
  - 3/53 . . . . Liquid, or liquid-film, electrodes
  - 3/60 . . . Use of special materials other than liquids
  - 3/62 . . . . ceramics
  - 3/64 . . . . synthetic resins
  - 3/66 . . Applications of electricity supply techniques
  - 3/68 . . . Control systems therefor
  - 3/70 . . . insulating in electric separators ([B03C 3/53](#) takes precedence)
  - 3/72 . . Emergency control systems
  - 3/74 . . Cleaning the electrodes
  - 3/743 . . . {by using friction, e.g. by brushes or sliding elements}
  - 3/746 . . . . {Electricity supply or control systems therefor}
  - 3/76 . . . by using a mechanical vibrator, e.g. rapping gear {; by using impact}
  - 3/761 . . . . {Drive-transmitting devices therefor, e.g. insulated shafts}
  - 3/763 . . . . {Electricity supply or control systems therefor}
  - 3/765 . . . . {with electromagnetic rappers}
  - 3/766 . . . . {with pneumatic rappers}
  - 3/768 . . . . {with free falling masses, e.g. dropped metal balls}
  - 3/78 . . . by washing
  - 3/80 . . . by gas or solid particle blasting
  - 3/82 . . Housings
  - 3/84 . . Protective coatings
  - 3/86 . . Electrode-carrying means ([B03C 3/40](#) takes precedence)
  - 3/88 . . Cleaning-out collected particles
  - 3/885 . . . {by travelling or oscillating electric fields, e.g. electric field curtains (electrostatic non-mechanical conveyors in general [B65G 54/02](#))}

**5/00 Separating dispersed particles from liquids by electrostatic effect** ([{flocculation or agglomeration of electric particles induced by electric field B01D 21/0009; microreactors B01J 19/0093}](#); combined with centrifuges [B04B 5/10](#) {; treatment of microorganisms and apparatus therefor [C12M 1/42](#), [C12N 13/00](#), [C12Q 1/24](#); analysis of biomaterial by electrical means [G01N 33/48707](#)})

**NOTE**

In this group, the following term is used with the meaning indicated:

- "separating" means dimensional modifications of particle-liquid distributions, e.g. particle immobilisation, caging, translational or rotational motion

5/005 . {Dielectrophoresis, i.e. dielectric particles migrating towards the region of highest field strength ([B03C 5/02](#) takes precedence; electrophoresis [B01D 57/02](#))}

5/02 . Separators

5/022 . . {Non-uniform field separators}

5/024 . . . {using high-gradient differential dielectric separation, i.e. using a dielectric matrix polarised by an external field}

5/026 . . . {using open-gradient differential dielectric separation, i.e. using electrodes of special shapes for non-uniform field creation, e.g. Fluid Integrated Circuit [FIC]}

5/028 . . . {using travelling electric fields, i.e. travelling wave dielectrophoresis [TWD]}

**7/00 Separating solids from solids by electrostatic effect**

7/003 . {Pretreatment of the solids prior to electrostatic separation}

7/006 . {Charging without electricity supply, e.g. by triboelectricity, pyroelectricity}

7/02 . Separators

7/023 . . {Non-uniform field separators}

7/026 . . . {using travelling or oscillating electric fields}

7/04 . . with material carriers in the form of trays, troughs, or tables

7/06 . . with cylindrical material carriers

7/08 . . with material carriers in the form of belts

7/10 . . with material falling in cascades

7/12 . . with material falling free

**9/00 Electrostatic separation not provided for in a single preceding main group**

**11/00 Separation by high-voltage electrical fields, not provided for in other groups of this subclass**

**2201/00 Details of magnetic or electrostatic separation**

2201/02 . Electro-statically separating liquids from liquids

2201/04 . Ionising electrode being a wire

2201/06 . Ionising electrode being a needle

2201/08 . Ionising electrode being a rod

2201/10 . Ionising electrode has multiple serrated ends or parts

2201/12 . Cleaning the device by burning the trapped particles

2201/14 . the gas being moved electro-kinetically

2201/16 . Magnetic separating gases from gases, e.g. oxygen from air

2201/18 . Magnetic separation whereby the particles are suspended in a liquid

2201/20 . Magnetic separation whereby the particles to be separated are in solid form

2201/22 . characterised by the magnetical field, special shape or generation

2201/24 . for measuring or calculating parameters, efficiency, etc.

2201/26 . for use in medical applications

2201/28 . Parts being easily removable for cleaning purposes

2201/30 . for use in or with vehicles

2201/32 . Checking the quality of the result or the well-functioning of the device