

CPC COOPERATIVE PATENT CLASSIFICATION

C CHEMISTRY; METALLURGY

(NOTES omitted)

CHEMISTRY

C07 ORGANIC CHEMISTRY (such compounds as the oxides, sulfides, or oxysulfides of carbon, cyanogen, phosgene, hydrocyanic acid or salts thereof [C01](#); products obtained from layered base-exchange silicates by ion-exchange with organic compounds such as ammonium, phosphonium or sulfonium compounds or by intercalation of organic compounds [C01B 33/44](#); macromolecular compounds [C08](#); dyes [C09](#); fermentation products [C12](#); fermentation or enzyme-using processes to synthesise a desired chemical compound or composition or to separate optical isomers from a racemic mixture [C12P](#); production of organic compounds by electrolysis or electrophoresis [C25B 3/00](#), [C25B 7/00](#))
(NOTES omitted)

C07B GENERAL METHODS OF ORGANIC CHEMISTRY; APPARATUS THEREFOR
(preparation of carboxylic acid esters by telomerisation [C07C 67/47](#); telomerisation [C08F](#))

NOTES

1. In this subclass, the functional group which is present already in some residue being introduced and is not substantially involved in a chemical reaction, is not considered as the functional group which is formed or introduced as a result of the chemical reaction.
2. In this subclass, the following term is used with the meaning indicated:
 - "separation" means separation only for the purposes of recovering organic compounds.
3. When classifying in this subclass, classification is also made in group [B01D 15/08](#) insofar as subject matter of general interest relating to chromatography is concerned
4. In this subclass, the last place priority rule is applied, i.e. at each hierarchical level, in the absence of an indication to the contrary, classification is made in the last appropriate place according to the type of reaction employed, noting the bond or the functional group which is formed or introduced as a result of the chemical reaction.
5. {[C07B 59/00](#) and subgroups thereof are used for the classification of individual labelled compounds as well as for general methods.}
6. {[C07B 61/02](#) is used for the classification of individual free radicals as well as for general methods.}

WARNING

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

[C07B 60/00](#) covered by

31/00 Reduction in general

33/00 Oxidation in general

Reactions without formation or introduction of functional groups containing hetero atoms

35/00 Reactions without formation or introduction of functional groups containing hetero atoms, involving a change in the type of bonding between two carbon atoms already directly linked

35/02 . Reduction

35/04 . Dehydrogenation

35/06 . Decomposition, e.g. elimination of halogens, water or hydrogen halides

35/08 . Isomerisation

37/00 Reactions without formation or introduction of functional groups containing hetero atoms, involving either the formation of a carbon-to-carbon bond between two carbon atoms not directly linked already or the disconnection of two directly linked carbon atoms

37/02 . Addition

37/04 . Substitution

37/06 . Decomposition, e.g. elimination of carbon dioxide

37/08 . Isomerisation

37/10 . Cyclisation

37/12 . . Diels-Alder reactions

Reactions with formation or introduction of functional groups containing hetero atoms

39/00 Halogenation

41/00	Formation or introduction of functional groups containing oxygen	2200/00	Indexing scheme relating to specific properties of organic compounds
41/02	. of hydroxy or O-metal groups	2200/01	. Charge-transfer complexes
41/04	. of ether, acetal or ketal groups	2200/03	. Free radicals
41/06	. of carbonyl groups	2200/05	. Isotopically modified compounds, e.g. labelled
41/08	. of carboxyl groups or salts, halides or anhydrides thereof	2200/07	. Optical isomers
41/10	. . Salts, halides or anhydrides of carboxyl groups	2200/09	. Geometrical isomers
41/12	. of carboxylic acid ester groups	2200/11	. Compounds covalently bound to a solid support
41/14	. of peroxy of hydroperoxy groups	2200/13	. Crystalline forms, e.g. polymorphs
43/00	Formation or introduction of functional groups containing nitrogen		
43/02	. of nitro or nitroso groups		
43/04	. of amino groups		
43/06	. of amide groups		
43/08	. of cyano groups		
43/10	. of isocyanate groups		
45/00	Formation or introduction of functional groups containing sulfur		
45/02	. of sulfo or sulfonyldioxy groups		
45/04	. of sulfonyl or sulfinyl groups		
45/06	. of mercapto or sulfide groups		
47/00	Formation or introduction of functional groups not provided for in groups C07B 39/00 - C07B 45/00		
49/00	Grignard reactions		
51/00	Introduction of protecting groups or activating groups, not provided for in the preceding groups		
53/00	Asymmetric syntheses		
55/00	Racemisation; Complete or partial inversion		
57/00	Separation of optically-active compounds		
59/00	Introduction of isotopes of elements into organic compounds {; Labelled organic compounds per se}		
59/001	. {Acyclic or carbocyclic compounds}		
59/002	. {Heterocyclic compounds}		
59/004	. {Acyclic, carbocyclic or heterocyclic compounds containing elements other than carbon, hydrogen, halogen, oxygen, nitrogen, sulfur, selenium or tellurium}		
59/005	. {Sugars; Derivatives thereof; Nucleosides; Nucleotides; Nucleic acids}		
59/007	. {Steroids}		
59/008	. {Peptides; Proteins}		
61/00	Other general methods		
61/02	. {Generation of organic free radicals; Organic free radicals per se }		

Purification; Separation; Stabilisation

63/00	Purification; Separation (separation of optically-active compounds C07B 57/00); Stabilisation; Use of additives
63/02	. by treatment giving rise to a chemical modification
63/04	. Use of additives {(anti-oxidant compositions or compositions inhibiting chemical change in general C09K 15/00)}