

COOPERATIVE PATENT CLASSIFICATION



Prepared by USPTO and EPO

CPC Definition Files Specification

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July 25, 2023	USPTO	1.0	Revised	Clarified descriptions
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1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this document is to describe the structure and content of the Cooperative Patent Classification (CPC) Definition files corresponding to the following W3C XML Schema:

- `cpc-definitions-v1_0.xsd` (effective from the 2016.11 CPC release).

2. BACKGROUND

In January 2013, the CPC was launched as a joint patent classification system based on the European classification system (ECLA), also including practices from the United States Patent Classification (USPC) system. The CPC is based on the International Patent Classification (IPC) system, and shares the same general structure of the IPC Scheme and Definitions.

The CPC Definition XML files serve as the authoritative data source of the CPC Definitions. The CPC Definitions provide additional information and guidance relating to the scope and classification practice of CPC subclasses and groups.

This specification describes the Definition information exchanged as well as notable differences from the IPC XML structure. This document also provides details on further constraints in the expected content.

3. CONTENT OF THE XML FILES

The CPC Definitions comprise of a set of files corresponding to definitions belonging to a single subclass (e.g. `cpc-definition-A61K.xml`, `cpc-definition-B01D.xml`, ...).

The XML files are encoded in Unicode UTF-8 character set. Special characters beyond the Basic Latin character set are encoded using numeric character references.

3.1 CPC Definitions Hierarchy Information

In the CPC Definitions, the root element name is `definitions`. The root element consists of non-hierarchical `definition-item` elements corresponding to definition entries.

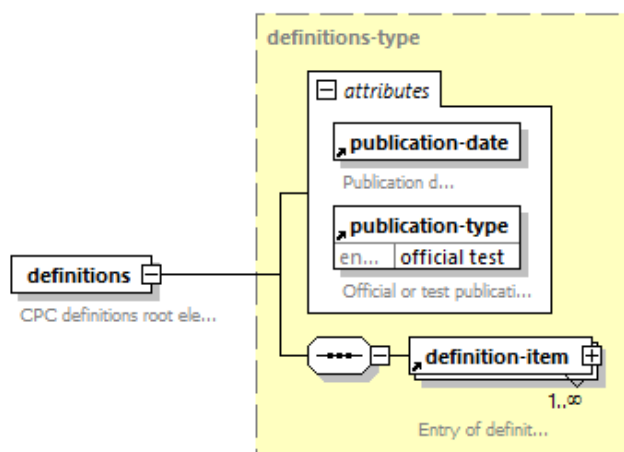
Definitions are provided for a subset of subclasses and groups. When definitions are provided, the definition entries are arranged in order according to Scheme order. Since all definition-items belong to the same subclass, sorting is obtained based on the group value, by:

1. Deriving the symbol's expected sort-key from the classification-symbol value
 - a. If the symbol is an indexing code (a 2000-series symbol), 2000 is subtracted from the main group value.
 - b. Otherwise, the expected sort-key would be the same as the classification-symbol
2. In numeric order according to the main group value of the sort-key (e.g. symbol `A47G 2019/2238` has main group value of '19')
3. In text order according to the subgroup value of the sort-key (e.g. symbol `A47G 2019/2238` has subgroup value of '2238').

Note: the sorting of steps 2 and 3 have the same effect as sorting the group value of the sort-key as a decimal value (e.g. the slash is treated as a decimal point; the group value of the sort-key for `A47G 2019/2238` is '19.2238', which is less than '19.23' and greater than '19.22').

For example, the definition for `A47G 2019/2238` will appear after the definition for `A47G 19/22` and before the definition for `A47G 19/23`.

The first `definition-item` always corresponds to the subclass entry.



- One CPC definition entry (`definition-item`) for the subclass entry
 - Properties of the CPC definition entry (`date-revised`)
 - Descriptive part of the CPC definition entry
- One or more CPC definition entries (`definition-item`) for the groups within the subclass
 - Properties of the CPC definition entry (`date-revised`)
 - Descriptive part of the CPC definition entry

3.1.1 CPC definitions element properties

Name: `publication-date`

Indicates the latest CPC version in which the Definitions within the subclass were updated.

Name: `publication-type`

Value: always set to "official". Indicates the type of publication.

3.2 CPC Definition entry properties

Within the `definition-item` element, the following property exists:

3.2.1 `date-revised`

Name: `date-revised`

Value: Indicates the CPC publication version where an update to the definition content or Scheme title may have been made. This is not an authoritative indication of revision.

Note: this attribute was not populated until November 2014.

3.3 Descriptive part of the CPC Definition entry

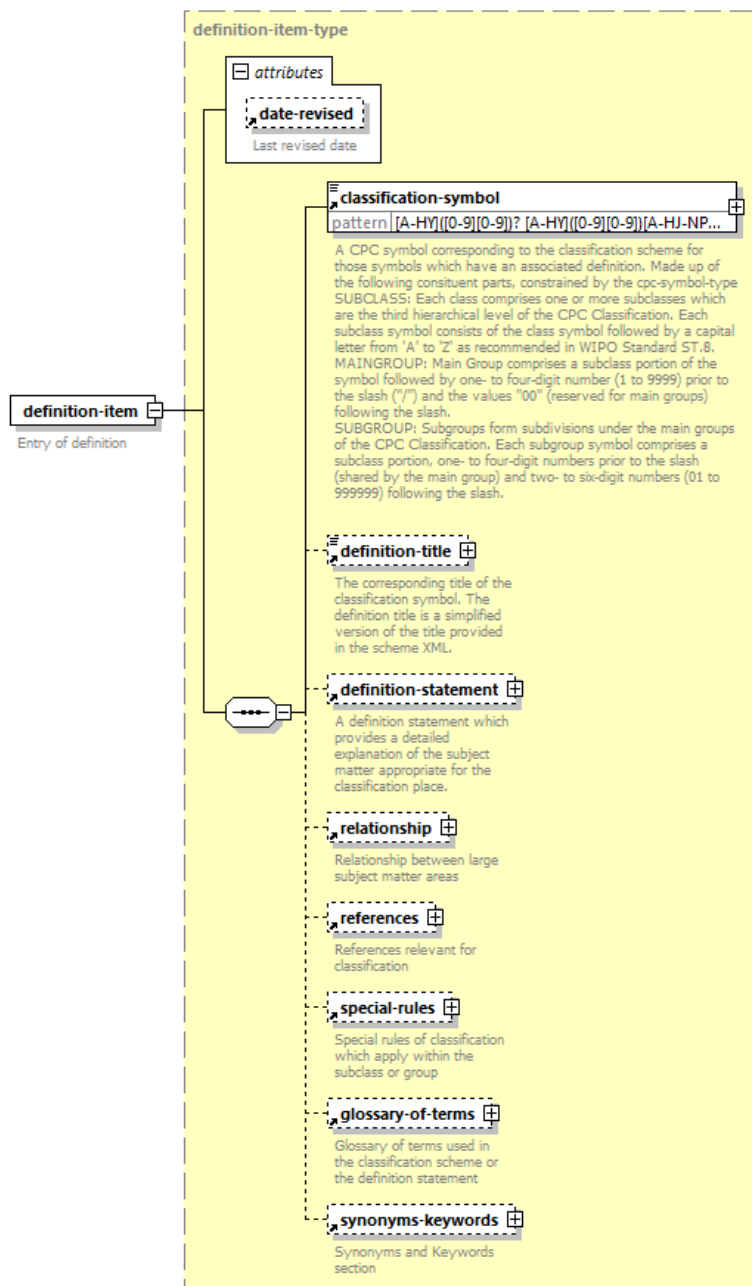
Each Definition entry begins with the classification symbol, followed by the `definition-title` element.

A definition entry may contain one or more of the following elements in sequence:

Element name	Section name (as reflected in section-title)
definition-statement	Definition statement
Relationship	Relationships with other classification places
References	References
special-rules	Special rules of classification
glossary-of-terms	Glossary of terms
synonyms-keywords	Synonyms and Keywords

In rare instances where there is no definition available for the subclass symbol, the definition entry for the subclass serves as a placeholder and there is no content following the title.

Note: The information provided in the Definition entries should conform to the Guidelines for Drafting Classification Definitions ([Guidelines for Revision of the IPC](#), Appendix VI).



3.3.1 classification-symbol

The CPC symbol of the entry.

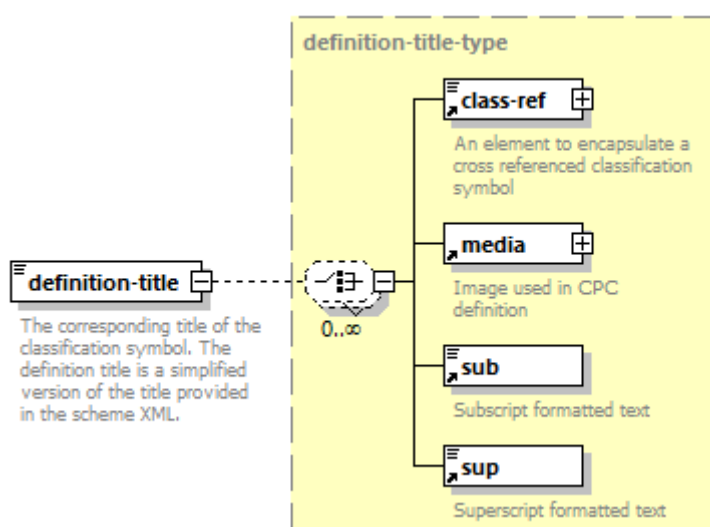
3.3.1.1 CPC symbol properties

a. Classification scheme of origin

Name: scheme

Value: cpc

3.3.2 definition-title



Text content for every CPC symbol title.

Mixed content model:

- UTF-8 encoded Unicode characters (including curly brackets in place of `CPC-specific-text` elements in the Scheme)
- reference symbol element `class-ref`
- rich text elements: (`sub`) subscript or (`sup`) superscript
- external image references: `media`

Unlike the CPC Scheme XML, the `definition-title` does not contain title part elements. Definition titles **do not include** underline formatting (used primarily for Latin phrases in the Scheme). `CPC-specific-text` elements in the Scheme have been converted to curly brackets in the corresponding title for the Definition entry.

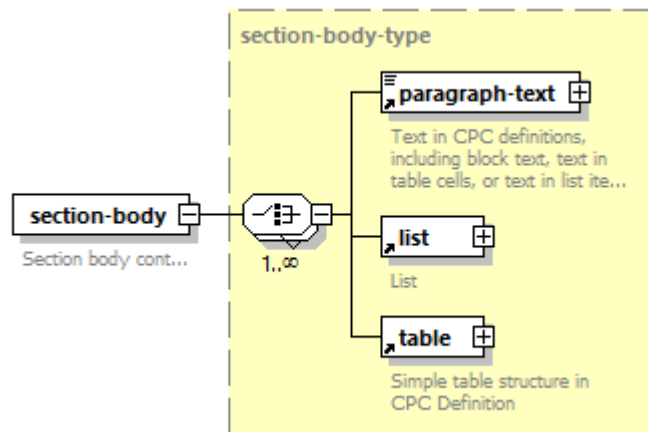
The element `definition-title` is required for all definitions, including any subclass placeholder entries.

3.3.3 definition-statement

Contains detailed explanation of subject matter for the subclass or group. The section begins with a `section-title` element followed by a `section-body` element.

The section body always begins with a single `paragraph-text` element corresponding to the preamble "This place covers:"

The section body may contain one or more paragraphs (which may include graphics where needed), unordered (bulleted) lists, or simple tables. Tables should have no more than 3 columns.

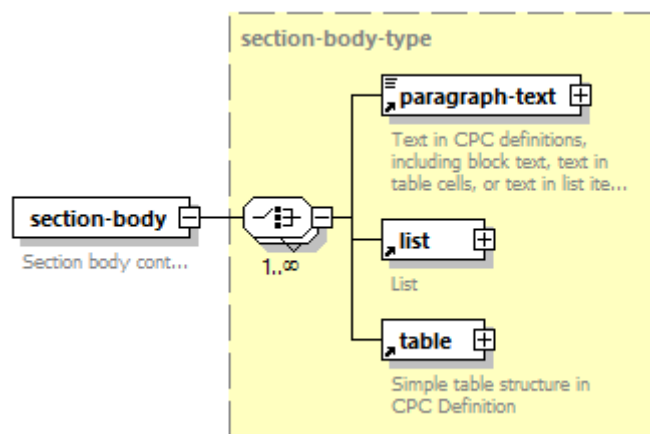


3.3.4 relationship

Contains information on the relationships of the current group or subclass with other places. The section begins with a `section-title` element followed by a `section-body` element.

The section body has no preamble.

The section body may contain one or more paragraphs (which may include graphics where needed), unordered (bulleted) lists, or simple tables. Tables should have no more than 3 columns.

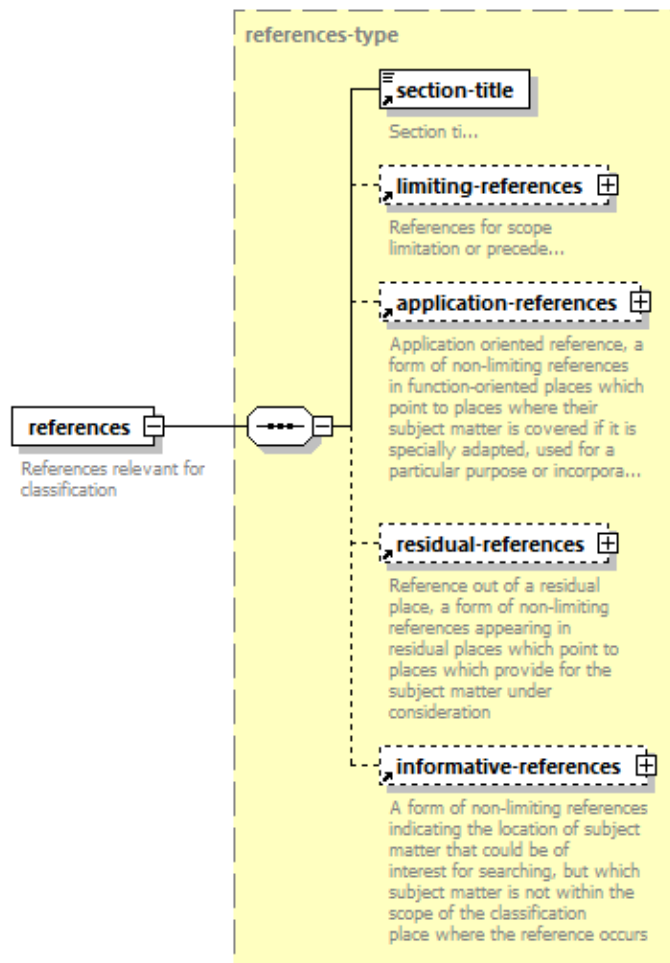


3.3.5 references

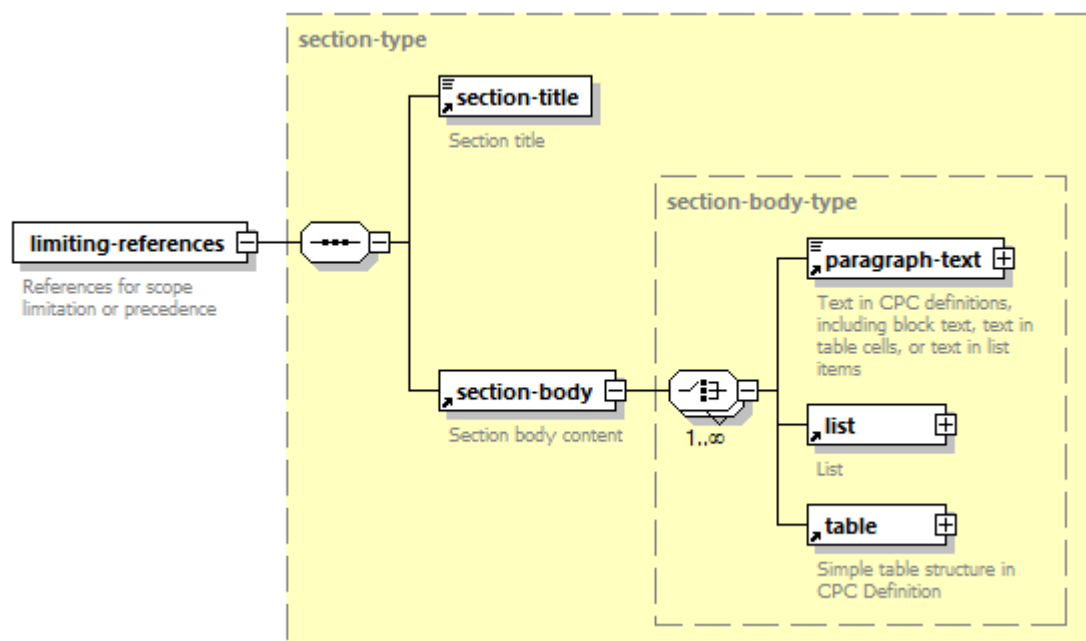
Contains a `section-title` element followed by one or more of the following subsections in sequence:

Element name	Section name (as reflected in <code>section-title</code>)
<code>limiting-references</code>	Limiting references
<code>application-references</code>	Application-oriented references
<code>residual-references</code>	References out of a residual place
<code>informative-references</code>	Informative references

Note: All table rows in this section are automatically sorted by the first reference symbol in the right-hand column, in accordance with the "Guidelines for Revision of the IPC" (Section II—Features of the IPC, References), unless the table is missing data.



3.3.5.1 limiting-references



Contains information on the symbols which limit the scope of this place. The section begins with a **section-title** element followed by a **section-body** element.

The section body always begins with a single `paragraph-text` element corresponding to the preamble "This place does not cover:"

The section body contains a two-column `table`, with the reference description in the left column, and the reference symbols in the right column.

Optionally, there may be multiple tables, separated by subheadings which describe each group of limiting references.

The information presented in this section should correspond directly to the limiting references provided in parentheses in the Scheme title (reproduced in the `definition-title` element).

3.3.5.2 application-references

Contains information on references from this general (function-oriented) place to application-oriented places, which subdivide technology according to its specific uses and applications. The section begins with a `section-title` element followed by a `section-body` element.

The section body always begins with a single `paragraph-text` element corresponding to the preamble "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:"

The section body contains a two-column `table`, with the reference description in the left column, and the reference symbols in the right column.

Optionally, there may be multiple tables, separated by subheadings which describe each group of limiting references.

The information presented in this section should be mutually exclusive with the limiting references provided in parentheses in the Scheme title (reproduced in the `definition-title` element).

3.3.5.3 residual-references

When this subclass or group is a residual place (i.e. containing subject matter not provided for in other subclasses/groups), this section contains information on references to non-residual places. The section begins with a `section-title` element followed by a `section-body` element.

The section body always begins with a single `paragraph-text` element corresponding to the preamble "Examples of places in relation to which this place is residual:"

The section body contains a two-column `table`, with the reference description in the left column, and the reference symbols in the right column.

Optionally, there may be multiple tables, separated by subheadings which describe each group of limiting references.

3.3.5.4 informative-references

Contains information on the location of subject matter that could be of interest for searching, but is not covered by the current place. The section begins with a `section-title` element followed by a `section-body` element.

The section body always begins with a single `paragraph-text` element corresponding to the preamble "Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:"

The section body contains a two-column `table`, with the reference description in the left column, and the reference symbols in the right column.

Optionally, there may be multiple tables, separated by subheadings which describe each group of limiting references.

The information presented in this section should be mutually exclusive with the limiting references provided in parentheses in the Scheme title (reproduced in the `definition-title` element).

3.3.6 special-rules

Contains information on special classification rules, which apply only within this subclass/group. The section begins with a `section-title` element followed by a `section-body` element.

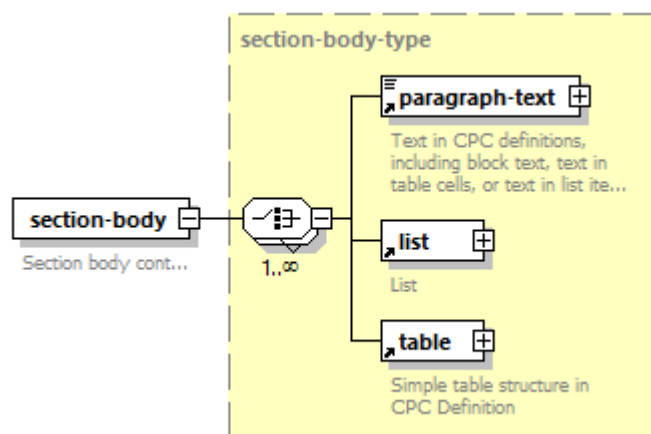
The section body has no preamble.

The section body may contain one or more paragraphs (which may include graphics where needed), unordered (bulleted) lists, or simple tables. Tables should have no more than 3 columns (with the single exception of the C-Sets table).

For compatibility with IPC, CPC-only information relating to C-Sets should be provided at the end of the section.

C-Sets information generally begins with a standard subheading (e.g. “C-Sets statement”, “C-Sets syntax rules”, or “C-Sets examples”), followed by paragraph or unordered list text, or alternatively a standard four-column table.

The C-Sets information should correspond to the "C-Sets Standardized Wording" guidance document.



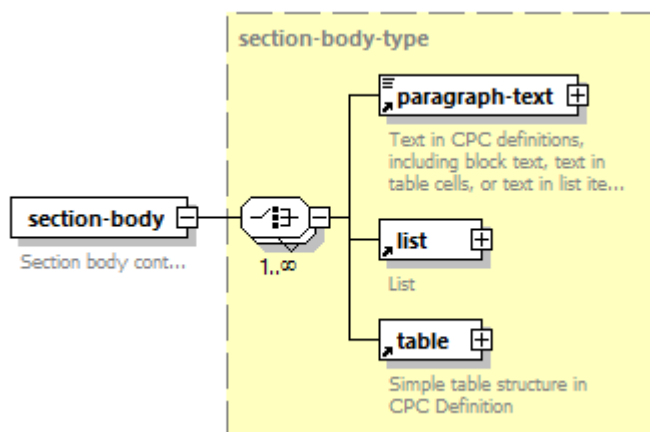
3.3.7 glossary-of-terms

Contains information on definitions for significant words or phrases found in the Scheme titles or definition statements. The section begins with a `section-title` element followed by a `section-body` element.

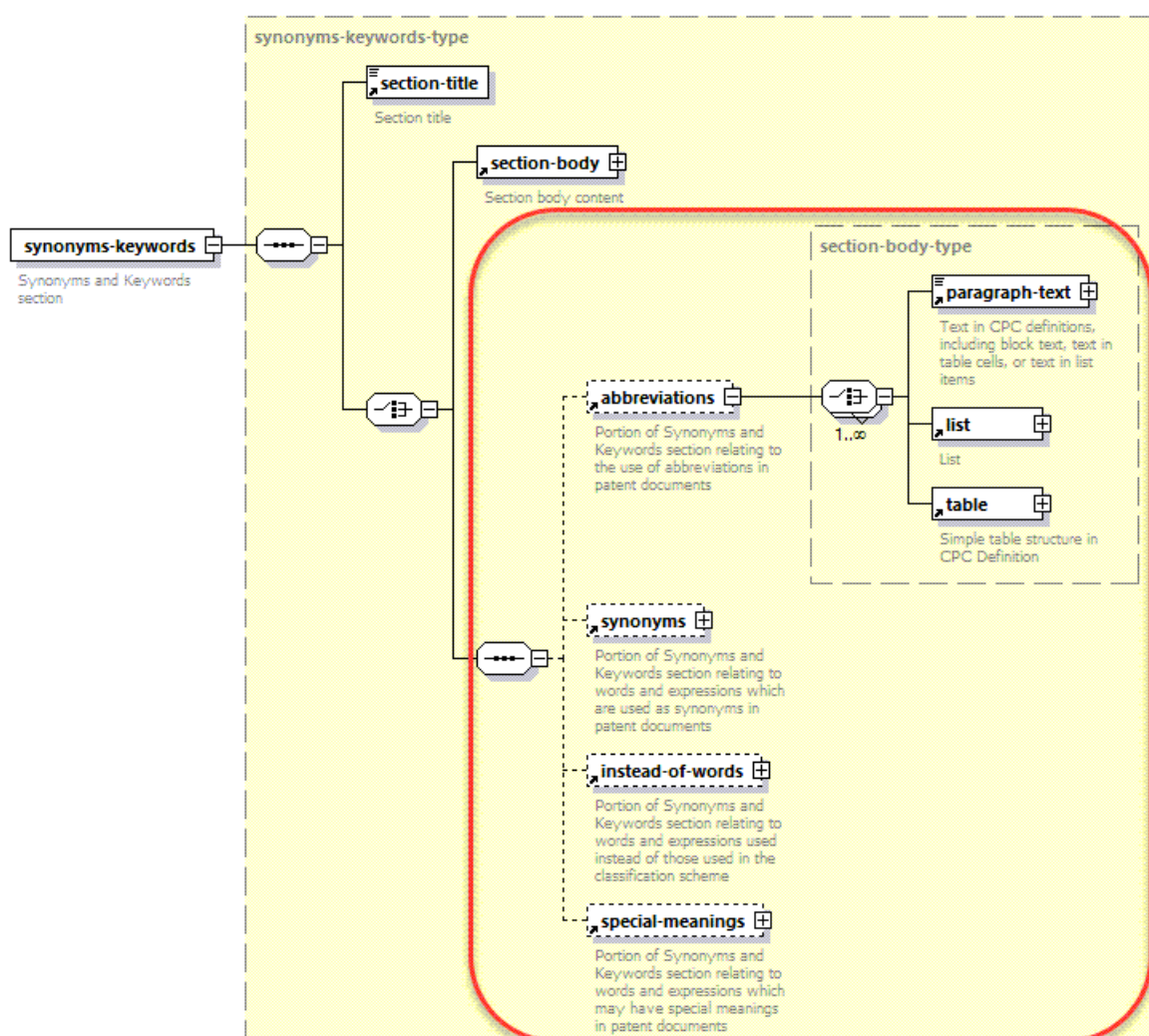
The section body always begins with a single `paragraph-text` element corresponding to the preamble "In this place, the following terms or expressions are used with the meaning indicated:"

The section body contains a two-column `table`, with the term or expression in the left column, and the definition in the right column.

Note: Refer to “Guidelines for Revision of the IPC” for details on the distinction between the “Glossary of terms” section and the “Synonyms and Keywords” section.



3.3.8 synonyms-keywords



Contains information relating to synonyms, keywords, abbreviations or special meanings of terms used in patent documents or technical literature. For this reason, information on terms listed here should not overlap with the "Glossary of terms" section described above (Refer to the "Guidelines for Revision of the IPC" for additional details). The section begins with a `section-title` element followed by one or more of the following subsections in sequence:

- legacy Synonyms and Keywords content (`section-body`)

- Abbreviations (`abbreviation`)
- Synonyms (`synonyms`)
- Instead-of words (`instead-of-words`)
- Special meanings (`special-meanings`)

3.3.8.1 section-body (legacy data)

Contains information which could not be automatically converted to one of the four subsections indicated above.

After the introduction of the four subsections in the November 2016 CPC release, this section became obsolete and **must** be progressively replaced with one of the four subsections.

3.3.8.2 abbreviations

Contains information relating to abbreviations which are often used in patent documents or technical literature.

The subsection always begins with a single `paragraph-text` element corresponding to the preamble "In patent documents, the following abbreviations are often used:"

This subsection contains a two-column `table`, with the abbreviation in the left column, and the full wording in the right column.

3.3.8.3 synonyms

Contains information on words or expressions which are often used as synonyms in patent documents or technical literature.

The subsection always begins with a single `paragraph-text` element corresponding to the preamble "In patent documents, the following words/expressions are often used as synonyms:"

This subsection contains an unordered (bulleted) `list`, where each set of synonyms is presented on a single list item.

3.3.8.4 instead-of-words

Contains information on words or expressions in patent documents or technical literature which are often used in place of terms used in the classification scheme of this place.

The subsection always begins with a single `paragraph-text` element corresponding to the preamble "In patent documents, the following word/expression in the first column is often used instead of the word/expression in the second column, which is used in the classification scheme of this place:"

This subsection contains a single two-column `table`, with the patent/technical literature term in the left column and the scheme term in the right column.

3.3.8.5 special-meanings

Contains information in patent documents or technical literature which have special meanings in the art.

The subsection always begins with a single `paragraph-text` element corresponding to the preamble "In patent documents, the following words/expressions are often used with the meaning indicated:"

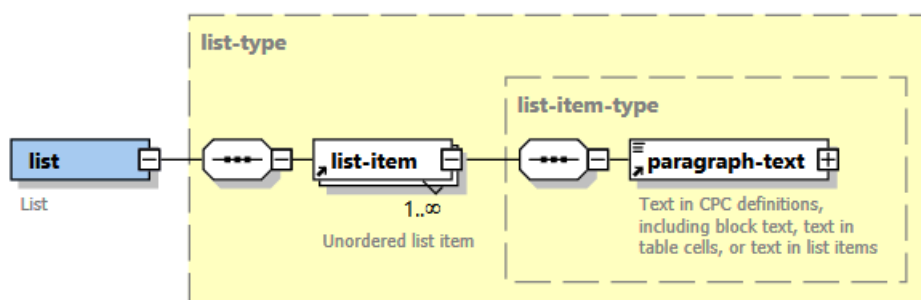
This subsection contains a single two-column `table`, with the patent/technical literature term in the left column and the definition in the right column.

This section should not be confused with the Glossary of terms, which contains definitions for terms found in the Scheme or "Definition statement".

3.4 Common section elements

Definition sections may contain a preamble, one or more paragraphs, optional subheadings, unordered lists, or basic tables.

3.4.1 list



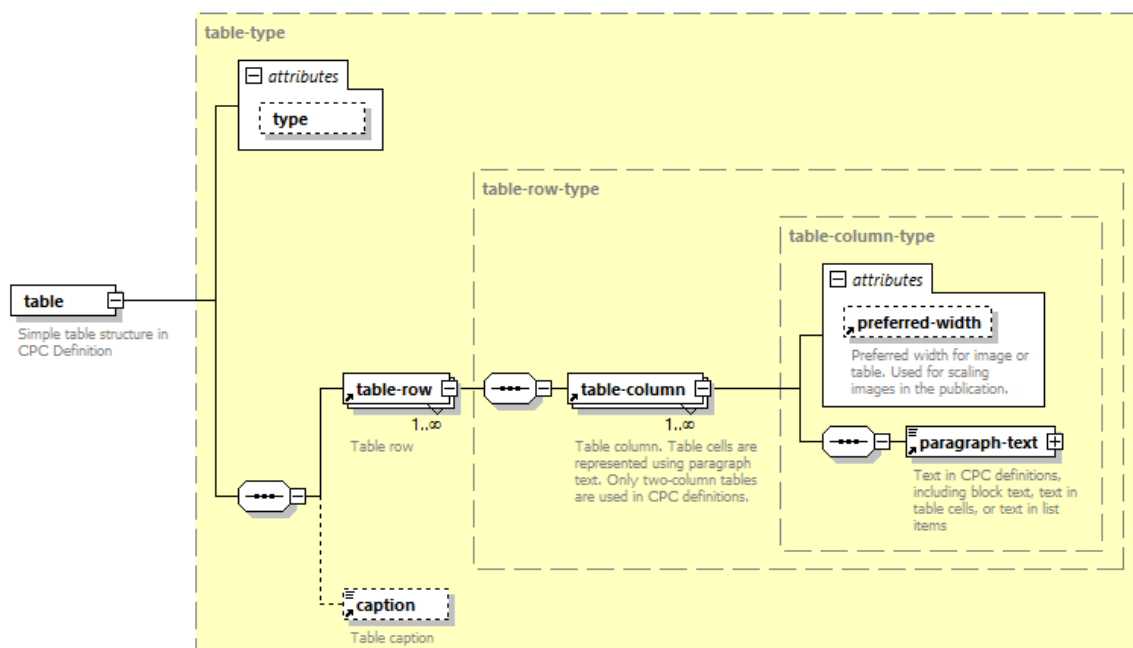
The `list` element is used for unordered bulleted lists. Only single level (flat) lists are allowed.

This element contains one or more `list-item` elements. In very rare instances, a list may contain inline graphics (e.g. chemical formulae).

3.4.1.1 list-item

Each `list-item` element contains exactly one `paragraph-text` element.

3.4.2 table



The `table` element contains one or more `table-row` elements. Each table must have the same number of columns in all rows. Table cells cannot span across columns or rows.

3.4.2.1 table properties

Name: `type`

Attribute type is not used.

3.4.2.2 table-row

The `table-row` element contains two or more `table-column` elements. Tables with more than 3 columns are discouraged due to diminished readability in the CPC publication.

3.4.2.3 table-column

Defines a table cell. Contains only one `paragraph-text`. In rare instances, a table cell may contain inline graphics (e.g. chemical formulae).

3.4.2.3.1 table-column properties

Name: `preferred-width`

Value: Typically measured in cm units.

The `preferred-width` attribute of table columns is ignored in CPC publications. Tables in the References sections and the Glossary of terms/Special meanings are published according to a predefined ratio.

3.4.3 paragraph-text

The `paragraph-text` may be used for preambles, regular text, or subheadings.

Curly brackets are not used.

3.4.3.1 paragraph-text properties

Name: type

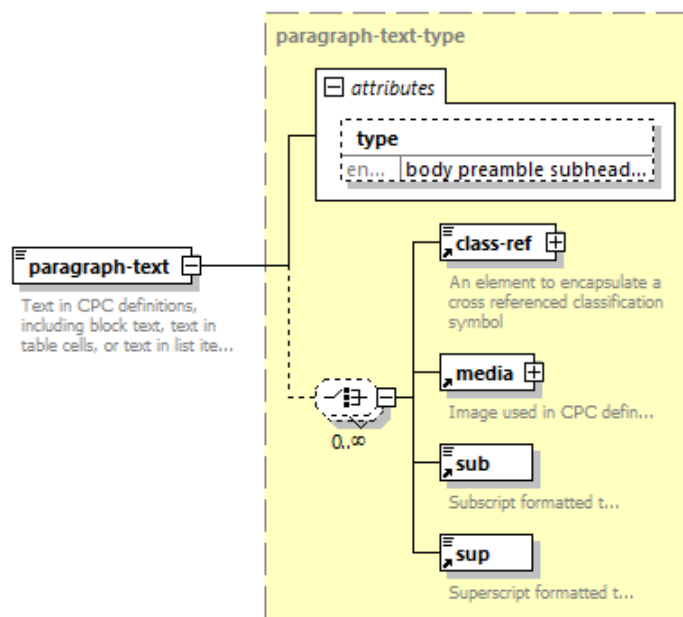
Value: body, preamble, subheading. Default is “body”

Purpose: Indicates the type of paragraph. Preambles are only used at the beginning of certain definition sections or subsections. Preamble text is italicized in the CPC Definitions publication. Subheadings are formatted using bold and underline. The default paragraph (body) has no special formatting.

3.4.4 caption

Not used.

3.5 Common text elements



Text content.

Mixed content model:

- reference symbol element: `class-ref`
- rich text elements: (`sub`)script or (`sup`)erscript
- external image references: `media`

Note: Contrary to the Scheme title and Notes/Warning text, **no distinction** is made between CPC-only text and Definition text originating from IPC.

3.5.1 class-ref

A reference to a CPC Scheme entry by its classification symbol.

3.5.1.1 CPC reference symbol properties

Name: `scheme`

Value: `cpc`, not-mapped.

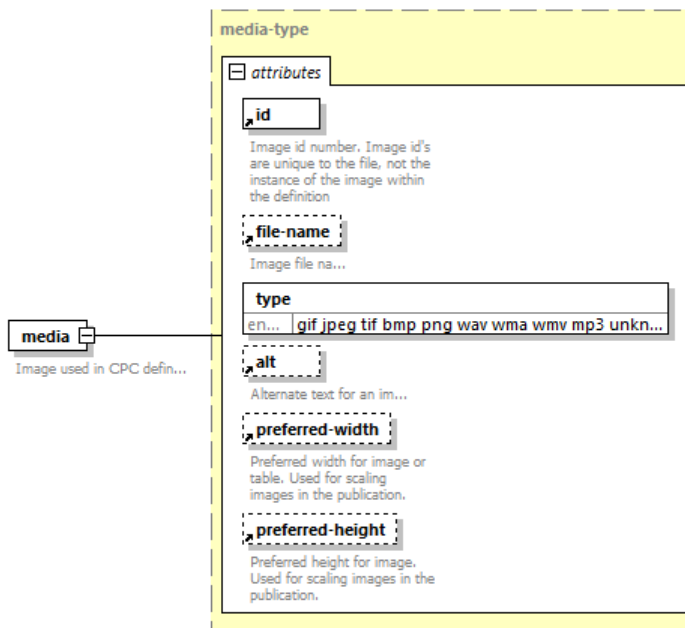
Purpose: Indicates the classification system to which the referenced symbol belongs. All reference symbols in the Definitions correspond to the CPC system.

References to symbols which do not correspond to valid CPC Scheme entries are set to 'not-mapped', and are being progressively removed or replaced with valid reference symbols.

3.5.2 media

A reference to an image.

Note: Images should not contain references to symbols, as there would be no way to link to (or identify) these symbols, which may become obsolete through scheme revision.



b. Image properties

3.5.2.1 alternative text

Name: alt

Value: Contains alternative text describing the image.

3.5.2.2 image file name

Required.

Name: file-name

Value: Contains the image file name (following the convention: "cpc-def-<subclass>-<####>.ext", where ext refers to the extension corresponding to the image type).

Where the image is part of the Scheme title (as reproduced in `definition-title`), the filename should correspond to the Scheme image file name.

3.5.2.3 image id

Name: id

Value: identifier associated with the image.

3.5.2.4 image file type

Name: type

Value: Indicates the image type: 'gif', 'jpeg', 'tif', 'bmp', 'png', or 'unknown'. Typical Definition images correspond to png or jpeg type.

3.5.2.5 preferred width

Name: preferred-width

Value: Indicates the image width for scaling. Typically measured in cm units. Beginning in May 2021, all new or updated images include this attribute, with the default value set to the maximum of the page dimensions or the original image size.

3.5.2.6 preferred height

Name: preferred-height

Value: Indicates the image height for scaling. Typically measured in cm units. Beginning in May 2021, all new or updated images include this attribute, with the default value set to the maximum of the page dimensions or the original image size.

3.6 Image reference

Images for a single definition XML file are included in Image folder within a subfolder for the specific subclass. Only those images which are currently referenced by the XML file are included in the package.

Example:

```
Image
  /cpc-definition-A01K
    /cpc-def-A01K-0000.png
    /cpc-def-A01K-0003.png
```

3.7 Use of special characters for the representation of chemical bonds

The following characters/images are derived from IPC convention, and describe the intended representation of chemical bonds when they appear inline in the CPC.

Representation	Description
— (em dash), represented as “—”	simple bond in inline chemical formulae
= (equal sign)	double bond in inline chemical formulae
≡ (identical to sign), represented as “≡”	triple bond in inline chemical formulae
↯ (image only, corresponding to llinkthree.gif used in IPC)	left triple hydrogen bond in inline chemical formulae
↰ (image only, corresponding to rlinkthree.gif used in IPC)	right triple hydrogen bond in inline chemical formulae
⟩ (image, corresponding to llinkt.gif used in IPC) or special character such as right-pointing angle bracket, represented as “〉”, or > (greater than), represented with reserved entity “>”	left double hydrogen bond in inline chemical formulae
⟨ (image, corresponding to rlinkt.gif used in IPC) or special character such as left-pointing angle bracket, represented as “〈”, or < (less than), represented with reserved entity “<”	right double hydrogen bond in inline chemical formulae

4. NOTABLE DIFFERENCES FROM IPC DEFINITION XML

The IPC Definitions includes a global glossary (Definition entry not associated with a symbol). In the CPC, every Definition is associated with a subclass or group. The CPC Definitions do not include the global IPC glossary.

In the IPC Definitions, a table cell may have one or more paragraphs. CPC only permits one paragraph in a table cell.

The IPC and CPC diverge in the representation of data corresponding to the Glossary of terms and Synonyms and Keywords sections. The IPC uses XHTML definition lists for the Glossary of terms, Abbreviations, Instead-of-Words and Special meanings where the CPC uses two-column tables. In addition, the IPC Definitions uses nested unordered lists for the Synonyms subsection, whereas the CPC represents each set of synonyms in a single unordered list item.

The IPC Definitions permit additional rich-text formatting in the Definition statement, Relationships, and Special rules section, such as bold, italic, and underlined text. These rich-text formatting elements are not present in the CPC Definitions.

Reference is made to the [IPC Definitions specification](#). Any limitations indicated in the specification which are not explicitly indicated in this document may result in compatibility issues if CPC definitions are imported into the IPC.

5. DATA EXCHANGE AND RELATIONSHIP TO CPC SCHEME XML

Generally, CPC Definition XML files are updated and packaged alongside CPC Scheme XML files.

For each CPC release, incremental Definitions packaged by Section are provided when an update was implemented for any Definition within the subclass. In addition, the full set of Definitions is also provided in a single package.

Every definition entry containing section content (i.e. not a subclass placeholder entry) is linked to the Scheme XML through the `definition-exists` attribute of the Scheme element `classification-item`.

6. SAMPLES

6.1 Simple definition entry with Definition statement (including image) and References

```
<definition-item date-revised="2020-08-01">
  <classification-symbol scheme="cpc">A01F3/00</classification-symbol>
  <definition-title>Hand-operated implements for cutting-up straw, hay or the like (mechanically-
  driven straw cutters <class-ref scheme="cpc">A01F29/00</class-ref></definition-title>
  <definition-statement>
    <section-title>Definition statement</section-title>
    <section-body>
      <paragraph-text type="preamble">This place covers:</paragraph-text>
      <paragraph-text type="body">As the title describes, documents concerning devices which
      are hand-operated (i.e. by hand) to cut straw, hay or the like should be classified here.</paragraph-
      text>
      <paragraph-text type="body">Illustrated example of subject matter classified in <class-ref
      scheme="cpc">A01F3/00</class-ref></paragraph-text>
      <paragraph-text type="body">Hay Cutter</paragraph-text>
      <paragraph-text type="body"><media id="media0.png" file-name="cpc-def-A01F-
      0000.png" type="png" preferred-width="7.18cm" preferred-height="9.97cm"/></paragraph-text>
    </section-body>
  </definition-statement>
</definition-item>
```

```

<references>
  <section-title>References</section-title>
  <limiting-references>
    <section-title>Limiting references</section-title>
    <section-body>
      <paragraph-text type="preamble">This place does not cover:</paragraph-text>
      <table>
        <table-row>
          <table-column><paragraph-text type="body">Mechanically-driven straw cutter
</paragraph-text></table-column>
          <table-column><paragraph-text type="body"><class-ref
scheme="cpc">A01F29/00</class-ref></paragraph-text></table-column>
        </table-row>
      </table>
    </section-body>
  </limiting-references>
  <informative-references>
    <section-title>Informative references</section-title>
    <section-body>
      <paragraph-text type="preamble">Attention is drawn to the following places, which
may be of interest for search:</paragraph-text>
      <table>
        <table-row>
          <table-column><paragraph-text type="body">Cutting in general</paragraph-
text></table-column>
          <table-column><paragraph-text type="body"><class-ref
scheme="cpc">B26</class-ref></paragraph-text></table-column>
        </table-row>
      </table>
    </section-body>
  </informative-references>
</references>
</definition-item>

```

6.2 Glossary of terms and Synonyms and Keywords

```

<definition-item date-revised="2020-01-01">
  <classification-symbol scheme="cpc">B63B</classification-symbol>
  <definition-title>SHIPS OR OTHER WATERBORNE VESSELS; EQUIPMENT FOR
SHIPPING&#160; (arrangements of vessel ventilation, heating, cooling, or air-conditioning
<class-ref scheme="cpc">B63J2/00</class-ref>; floating substructures as supports of dredgers or
soil-shifting machines <class-ref scheme="cpc">E02F9/06</class-ref></definition-title>
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    <section-body>
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used with the meaning indicated:</paragraph-text>
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        <table-row>
          <table-column><paragraph-text type="body">Accident </paragraph-text></table-
column>
          <table-column><paragraph-text type="body">An event which is sudden, involuntary,
and harmful.</paragraph-text></table-column>
        </table-row>
        ...
        <table-row>
          <table-column><paragraph-text type="body">Winch</paragraph-text></table-
column>
          <table-column><paragraph-text type="body">A hoisting or hauling device

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comprising a driven rotating drum around which a rope passes</paragraph-text></table-column>
</table-row>
</table-row>
<table-column><paragraph-text type="body">Yaw</paragraph-text></table-column>
<table-column><paragraph-text type="body">A movement of deviation from the
direct course, as from bad steering; The angular motion or displacement about a yawing
axis.</paragraph-text></table-column>
</table-row>
</table>
</section-body>
</glossary-of-terms>
<synonyms-keywords>
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<abbreviations>
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often used:</paragraph-text>
<table>
<table-row>
<table-column><paragraph-text type="body">AOV</paragraph-text></table-
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<table-column><paragraph-text type="body">Autonomously Operated
Vehicle</paragraph-text></table-column>
</table-row>
...
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<table-column><paragraph-text type="body">SONAR</paragraph-text></table-
column>
<table-column><paragraph-text type="body">SOund Navigation And
Ranging</paragraph-text></table-column>
</table-row>
<table-row>
<table-column><paragraph-text type="body">ULCC</paragraph-text></table-
column>
<table-column><paragraph-text type="body">Ultra Large Crude Carrier</paragraph-
text></table-column>
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are often used as synonyms:</paragraph-text>
<list>
<list-item><paragraph-text type="body">"berth" and "mooring
place"</paragraph-text></list-item>
<list-item><paragraph-text type="body">"canoe", "Canadian or
Indian canoe", and "Canadian"</paragraph-text></list-item>
<list-item><paragraph-text type="body">"centreboard" and
"daggerboard"</paragraph-text></list-item>
<list-item><paragraph-text type="body">"dragging" and
"trawling"</paragraph-text></list-item>
<list-item><paragraph-text type="body">"paravane", "otter board or
door" and "trawl board or door"</paragraph-text></list-item>
<list-item><paragraph-text type="body">"side board" and "lee-
board"</paragraph-text></list-item>

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    <list-item><paragraph-text type="body">&quot;sailboard&quot;, &quot;windsurfing
board&quot; and &quot;windsurfer&quot;</paragraph-text></list-item>
    <list-item><paragraph-text type="body">&quot;twin hull&quot; and
&quot;catamaran&quot;</paragraph-text></list-item>
  </list>
</synonyms>
<instead-of-words>
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column is often used instead of the word/expression in the second column, which is used in the
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  <table>
    <table-row>
      <table-column><paragraph-text type="body">&quot;air-scoop&quot; </paragraph-
text></table-column>
      <table-column><paragraph-text type="body">&quot;air-catching
device&quot;</paragraph-text></table-column>
    </table-row>
    <table-row>
      <table-column><paragraph-text type="body">&quot;docking&quot; and
&quot;mooring&quot; </paragraph-text></table-column>
      <table-column><paragraph-text type="body">&quot;tying-up&quot;</paragraph-
text></table-column>
    </table-row>
    <table-row>
      <table-column><paragraph-text type="body">&quot;trim-tab&quot;</paragraph-
text></table-column>
      <table-column><paragraph-text type="body"> &quot;trimflap&quot;</paragraph-
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are often used with the meaning indicated:</paragraph-text>
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      <table-column><paragraph-text type="body">&quot;to cause something, e.g. an
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    </table-row>
    <table-row>
      <table-column><paragraph-text type="body">&quot;turret&quot;</paragraph-
text></table-column>
      <table-column><paragraph-text type="body">&quot;traversable or swivel-mounted
gun&quot;</paragraph-text></table-column>
    </table-row>
  </table>
</special-meanings>
</synonyms-keywords>
</definition-item>

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6.3 Use of subheadings in References

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<limiting-references>
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  <section-body>
    <paragraph-text type="preamble">This place does not cover:</paragraph-text>
    <paragraph-text type="subheading">Threshing</paragraph-text>
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      <table-row>
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the place where they grow</paragraph-text></table-column>
        <table-column><paragraph-text type="body"><class-ref scheme="cpc">A01D</class-
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        <table-column><paragraph-text type="body"><class-ref scheme="cpc">A01D41/00</class-
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ref>, <class-ref scheme="cpc">A01D61/00</class-ref>- <class-ref scheme="cpc">A01D75/00</class-
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        <table-column><paragraph-text type="body"><class-ref scheme="cpc">A01D85/00</class-
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      </table-row>
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        <table-column><paragraph-text type="body"><class-ref scheme="cpc">A01D85/00</class-
ref></paragraph-text></table-column>
      </table-row>
    </table>
    ...
  </section-body>
</limiting-references>

```

7. APPENDIX: REFERENCES

- [Guide to the IPC](#) (wipo.int)
- [Guidelines for Revision of the IPC](#) (wipo.int)
- [IPC data files specifications](#) (wipo.int)
- [Guide to the CPC](#) (cpcinfo.org)
- CPC Scheme Files Specification (cpcinfo.org)

- [CPC Compilation File Specification](http://cpcinfo.org) (cpcinfo.org)

End of document