

(OFFICIAL CATCHWORD INDEX)

国际专利分类法

《关键词及类号对照索引》

镇江市科技情报研究所

一九八五年五月

OFFICIAL CATCHWORD INDEX

to the Third Edition (1979) of the
International Patent Classification



World Intellectual Property Organization

Carl Heymanns Verlag KG · München

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专利文献对于任何国家民族科学技术发展方面所起的重大作用是有目共睹的。世界各国目前每年新出版专利约为一百万件。在过去一两个世纪里所积累的专利说明书，据说有二千七百万件左右。至于专利文献的内容，几乎涉及到应用科学的所有领域。对于作用如此重要，数量十分庞大，内容繁杂异常的这部分科技文献，如果缺乏一套科学的管理体系，很难设想怎么很好的管理和使用。

专利分类法就是这个管理系统中的关键的一个环节。

专利说明书的产生、出版是以国家为单元而开展工作的，是有国籍的。多少年来，各执行专利制度的国家无不纷纷制订符合本国状况的本国家专用的专利分类法，如美国专利分类法、日本特许公报分类法，等等。这样的结果，形成各国专利分类法杂沓纷呈。纵然它们可以一时解决本国专利说明书的某些管理和使用上的问题，但是，从国际上看无形中形成语言、不同分类原则等等许多严重障碍，阻碍了国际间专利文献的交流。

如何解决这个难题？国际上有识之士早于一九〇四年便开始倡议、尝试结束国际间专利分类系统混乱的局面。直到1951年方始决定设立专门工作组，负责拟订可以通用于国际之间的国际专利分类系统。在这过程中，法国、西德、荷兰和英国等国肩负着进行这项工作的重要任务。到1968年，终于制订出第一部国际专利分类法。经过不断地补充修改，1974年公布了第二辑国际专利分类法。1980年已经公布了第三辑。在这一辑中，共分成八部（section）、一一八类（class）、六一七个小类（sub-class）、七千多个主组（main group）和四万七千多个分组（sub-group），所谓五级结构分类法。

对于这部国际性专利分类法，世界各国普遍给予很高评价，届目前止已有约四十个国家和地区将国际专利分类法（International Patent Classification——IPC）的类号用在本国出版的专利文献上去。虽然，出版专利说明书的国家有

约九十个，但上述四十个国家所创有的专利文献却占全世界的约百分之九十，而且，使用IPC类号的国家专利文献仍在继续扩展之中。这种现象，无疑说明IPC系统正发挥国际间沟通专利文献、推动这部份知识资源进一步为人类谋福利的重要作用。

在这种潮流之中，各国所出版的作为专利文献检索工具也纷纷群起运用IPC。其中最突出的莫过于享誉国际情报界的德文特(Derwent)专利检索体系。这一体系囊括了世界主要国家绝大部分的专利文献，它作为检索渠道的WPI系统之中，IPC检索途径已成为各国情报、图书界用以检索各国专利的重要手段。

IPC之出现确曾为国际间走向统一分编并使用专利文献创造了重要条件。但是无庸讳言，这一套分类系统仍然相当庞大，结构上有一定复杂性，使用者在事先对它缺少了解，仍然难以运用得当。这类问题，事实上是所有分类体系——人为检索语言之——的通病。为了解决这一问题，能够使使用者迅速得到准确的IPC类号，IPC出版的同时，也出版了它的索引(The official catchword index to IPC)，实际上是IPC分类表简化了主题词和类号对照表。换言之，提供了IPC自然检索语言和人为检索语言的对照。此索引一出，广泛受到欢迎，尤其在使用德文特专利检索体系时，几乎达到难以分离的程度。

但是，这部索引印刷数量不大，向隅者颇为众多，尤其是科技部门，图书馆更显得需要。再从1985年起，我国亦已施行专利法，无疑，争取使用这部索引工具的现象必然会有增无己。正当广大科技人员渴望得到此书之际，我们镇江市科技情报所，印刷了一定数量的分类法，作为内部发行。对于这项有意义的工作，曾得到扬世明、陆嘉德、王斐璋、乐飞等同志的大力协作，在此谨表感谢。

江苏镇江市科技情报研究所

使 用 说 明

1. 索引中使用的符号：

“——”：在短语中，此符号代表本条目所使用的关键词。

“——”：总是放在括号中，介绍使用关键词时所指的某一特定意义。举例如下：

LIGHTERS

(1) (==barges) 驳船 B 63 B 35 / 28

(2) (==devices for igniting) 引燃器 F23Q

* 请参见该绪言的第 12 节

** 请参见位于下部，发动机和泵类细目前面的注释。

2. 本说明中所使用的术语

关键词——用大写字母印出的词，是本索引主要的组成部分。

符号——代码标志表示国际分类中的某特定部分，即次级类。

(有时是类)，(在很多情况下)为主组或主组群。

细目——国际分类中的细目。

著录——关键词或词短语和细目中有联系的相关符号。

位——即 I R C 结构中的小类和组

3. 国际专利分类(这里就是指国际分类法)，就是根据其中提出的发明，对专利目录进行分类的系统。这个关键词索引是用来简单地陈述国际分类中的某一部分或某些部分的。在这索引中可能会找到与任何指定的专题相关的内容。但必须强调，本索引决不能替代国际情报分类法的任何部分，本索引决不能替代国际情报分类法的任何部分，也决不可理解为对分类(法)中任何内容起限定作用。

4. 本索引是在挑选了那些能够概述专题的关键词的基础上编印的。而这些专题是对使用国际分类法的人感兴趣的专题，并在分类中或多或少是能排上一定明显地位的东西。因此，正如“国际

分类指南”一书第九卷中所阐述的那样，在对技术专题项目进行分类时已考虑到几个要素。但读者也不可企求与某一特定的待查的问题有关的所有内容，都能在一处查到，本书也不可能提供一张写明能查找到与该指定专题有关的资料的所有地方的完备的清单，尤其是在有实用可能性的领域方面，更不可能办到。尽管如此，在本索引指出的位置上找寻，还是可以揭示有关问题的大部分内容的，并且也可能会暗示在其它位置上可以继续进行搜索。

5. 对读者的建议

在选择恰当的关键词时，读者事先应作些准备并有一定的考虑，既不应指望能查到每个问题的现成答案，也不要满足于首先查到的有关的解答而沾沾自喜。

6. 向每位寻求某一特殊专题资料的读者进一言——

a) 要考虑到待查的专题范围、基本特点和界限。特别要牢记：任何事物都既有内在的实质性，也具有特殊的应用领域。（见“指南”一书第54节）因为从不同的观点出发，就有不同的关键词与之相关。

b) 如查到了一个与寻找中的专题有关的关键词，应考虑它下面的所有著录项，其目的在于找出标出的位置上的最贴切的部分，同时也要考虑到同义语和有关的关键词。（即从不同的观点角度接近该专题的关键词），尤其是包括的范围很广泛，以及表示应用方面的那些关键词，更应如此。如果一项专题需要两个词来表达，这两个被涉及到的词都要看一下，但偏重于名词。

c) 对本索引选择的著录项所交代的位置，都要仔细地研究审视一番，特别注意参考文献的出处和附注，务须查实这些位置是否正确切合于题目，预期的专题内容是否实际包括在内，是否在另外的某些位置上进行了分类。（请参见“指南”一书42—51节），如涉及到的位置是一个组，则在相同的小类（二级类）中，也要看看其它组，因为其它组也可能包含着与该专题相关的内容。

7 编排上的按语和索引的注释

在很多情况下，在关键词下面都有若干短语，这些短语表示了该关键词所涉及到的、或与专题范围有关的部分。短语本身在意义上总是完整的，只是不经变换就直截了当地用语言表达出来。

在可能的地方，如果在关键词下有很多著录项，把这些著录项组合起来，就可使其用法大为简化。在一个居于中间起媒介作用的短语下，印刷中缩进一二个字。在每组里，这些著录项就按字母顺序或明显的逻辑顺序来编排。

8 要使这些短语对专题的叙述做到全面综合、详尽周密无遗是不可能的，尤其是在有实际应用可能性方面。在最常用的关键词【如：REPAIRING <修理>、REFU—CING <压延>、DRIVING <传动>）下，著录项一般只限于有关的专项内容的通用或部分通用的位置。

9 如果对任何有关短语都适合的话，则名词关键词一般都以复数形式标出。如在短语中既使用单数又使用复数，则将关键词的复数词尾置于括号中。

10 关键词是使用了名词的单数形式按字母顺序排列的。因此单独的关键词就放在其派生词或复合词的前面。（例如：LABEL (S) <标号>就放在LABELLING <放射性同位素示踪>的前面。）。

11 在谈到事物的某些类别方面。因事物中都有大量按同样方式安排处理的部分，但仅用了类属性的词来表达。或这种类属性的词代表了某种需要特殊考虑的种类。例如：列出一个BUILDINGS <建筑物>还有一个THEATRE <剧院>的词，但决大多数的建筑物并没有出现。其它以这种方式处理的类别如：

* CLOTHES <衣服>（包括了HATS <帽>和SHOES <鞋>）

- FURNITURE <家具>
- FABRICS <纺织品>
- MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS <乐器>
- VEHICLE AND WEAPONS <机动车和武器>

• 涉及到的内科、外科的治疗和手术、病态、身体各部分以及医药等。

(请参见 MEDICINES <医药>、SURGERY <外科>、VETERINARY <兽医> 等样目)

- 还有许多事物，诸如：HARNES <装具>
- LOOM <织布机>
- VEHICLE <运载工具> 的零件和细节都属于这种情况。

/2 对很多化合物来说，详尽细节的符号都打上了星号*。星号表明要查找的该种化合物，可以根据在该大类或小类开始处提出的分类原则，在这一类其它的若干位置上找到。同时标明的符号就是可以找到该物质的第一位或最重要的位置上的符号。

/3 如某一著录项从属于另一个有分类符号或参考文献（或两者兼有）的著录项时，应当视为上面著录项题目的一种例外情况。

- 例如：
 - LAUNDERING <洗涤剂>
 - D 0 6 F <分类号>
 - 其化学性质 D 0 6 L <分类号>
 - D 0 6 M <分类号>

/4 对那些用专门场合下应用的术语来表达的著录项，（如：LINE for fishing、<用于捕鱼的绳索>），应对所说的专门场合下适用的内容加以限制。如果不加限制，则对此著录项，读者就会在包括这个题目的广义范围内来理解了，将会使读者陷入茫然。

15. 对用于特种工艺（或具有等义措词）范围的物质，凡表示这类物质的著录项，应该这样来理解：

即该物质本身一般是可以适当的常用类中找到的，而其用途类仅包括了该物质在特殊应用场合下使用时的选择和方式。

<请参见“指南”一书57节>

16. 位于一个短语或著录项下面的参考文献仅仅只与那个短语或著录项有关，并不和上面的任何部分发生关系。

例如在“L A T H E (S) : m a k i n g — t o o l s ”
<车床：工具制造>后面的参考说明是“S e e a l s o T O O L (S) ”<也可参见“工具”栏>，这一条是仅仅只与“m a k i n g — t o o l s ”有关的。（即与前面的“L A T H E (S) ”无关）。

17. 在大多数的情况下，一个词也可以理解为把它的类似物也包括在内。就好象在汉语中某个词的后面加上了“诸如此类”的意思。只要这种延伸的意义与原有的措词在著录项中所涉及的位置上，并不矛盾就行。

18. 在很多情况下，未交代任何组别就标出了有关的小类<甚至大类>，这时应该这样认识：在那小类中会用在详尽细节中所提供的索引，作充分的进一步的引导的。

<请参见“指南”一书的17(C)节>

19. 在对某些术语的意义有疑问的情况下，你会发现“指南”一书中术语名词汇编是非常有用的。此外，还应提到：“vehicle”这个词在广义范围内应用时，除了公路和铁路的机动车辆而外，还包括了船舰、飞船、滑车等意义。

20. 在编写本书的过程中，虽然采取了十分谨慎的态度，以避免使用商标作为关键词，但无意中偶然疏忽会把在一国或另一国用作

商标的某些词包罗进来的现象还是在所难免。凡是在本版中，发现出现商标的人，他有权保护商标的使用权，并欢迎将这情况通知“国际专利局”。

凡是出于使本索引臻于完善的目的，任何人都可以提出建议，欢迎通讯联系。

不过应写明地址或称呼，寄到——瑞士·日内瓦20
<信箱> 切米·哥伦布兹1211<号>

世界智力所有权协会 34<信箱>

Introduction

1. Symbols used in the Index

— in a phrase represents the catchword above it

= always between brackets introduces a word or phrase indicating the sense in which a catchword is used, as in the following example:

LIGHTERS

(1) (= barges) B 63 B 35/28

(2) (= devices for igniting) F 23 Q

* See paragraph 12 of this introduction.

** See the notes in the front of Section F, subsection "Engines and Pumps" .

2. Terms used in this Introduction

Catchwords	— the words printed in capital letters, which are the primary constituents of this Index.
Symbols	— the code marks denoting a particular part of the Int. Cl., i.e., a subclass (sometimes a class) and (in many cases) a group or groups.
Elaborations	— the subdivisions of the Int. Cl.
Place	— one, or a related series, of the subdivisions (at any level) of the Int. Cl. in which matter can be classified, e.g., subclass, group.
Entry	— a catchword or phrase, together with associated symbols of a place or places in the elaborations.

3. The International Patent Classification (herein referred to as the Int. Cl.) is a system for the classification of patent specifications according to the inventions set out therein. This Catchword Index is intended to indicate the part or parts of the Int. Cl. in which matter relating to any given subject is likely to be found. It must be stressed that this Index in no sense replaces any part of the Int. Cl., and must not be read as modifying the effect of anything in the latter.

4. The index is based on catchwords chosen as indicative of subjects which may be of interest to a user of the Int. Cl. and for which more or less definite places in the Int. Cl. can be assigned. Since, as explained in the Guide to the Int. Cl., contained in volume 9 of the Int. Cl., there are several factors to be considered in classifying technical subject matter, it is not to be expected that all such matter which is relevant to any given enquiry is to be found in one place, nor is it possible to provide a complete list of all places where information relevant to a given subject might be found, especially in respect of possible fields of use. Nevertheless, a search in the places indicated should disclose the greater part of the relevant matter, and may also suggest other places in which to pursue the search.

5. Advice to Readers

The reader should be prepared to give some thought to the choice of appropriate catchwords, he should not expect to find a ready answer to every question or be satisfied with the first relevant answer found.

6. A reader seeking information on a particular subject is advised —

(a) to consider the boundaries and essential features or limitations of the subject in question, bearing in mind particularly that things have both an intrinsic nature and a particular field of use

(See para. 54 of the Guide) and that different catchword may be relevant for different points of view.

(b) having found a catchword relevant to the subject in question, to consider all the entries thereunder to find the most relevant of the places quoted, and consider also synonyms and related catchwords (e. g., approaching the subject from a different viewpoint), in particular those of a wide scope and those indicating fields of use. If a subject requires two words for its expression, look at each of the words involved, giving preference to nouns.

(c) to study carefully the places to which the selected entries in this Index refer, paying particular attention to references and notes to make sure that the places are indeed relevant and that the desired subject matter is not in fact excluded and classified in some other places (See paras 42 to 51 of the Guide). When the place referred to is a group, look also at other groups in the same subclass, which may contain matter that is also relevant to the subject.

7. Notes on the Arrangement and Reading of the Index

In many cases a catchword has beneath it a number of phrases indicating parts of the field of subject matter covered by or associated with the catchword. Phrases are always complete in themselves and are worded in a straightforward way without any inversion. Where possible, if there are many entries under the catchword these entries are grouped to facilitate their use, indented under an intermediate phrase, and within each group they are arranged in alphabetical order or in an obvious logical order.

8. It is not possible to make these phrases comprehensive or exhaustive of the subject, especially in respect of possible fields of use. Under catchwords of very general usage (e. g., REPAIRING, REDUCING, DRIVING) entries are normally restricted to general or partly general places of the subject matter concerned.

9. Noun catchwords are normally quoted in the plural form, if this is appropriate to any of the associated phrases; if both singular and plural forms are used in the phrases, the plural ending of the catchword is put in brackets.

10. The catchwords are arranged in alphabetical order using the singular form of nouns and a single catchword thus precedes any of its derivatives or compound terms (e. g., LABEL(S) precedes LABELLING).

11. In the case of some categories of things of which there are numerous members all dealt with in the same way, only the generic word is used, or this word and words for certain species which require special consideration; for example, BUILDINGS is given, and also THEATRES, but most kinds of buildings do not appear. Other categories treated in this way are:—

CLOTHES (including HATS and SHOES)

FURNITURE, FABRICS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

VEHICLES AND WEAPONS

Medical and surgical treatments and operations, conditions and parts of the body dealt with, and medicines (see MEDICINES, SURGERY, VETERINARY)

Parts or details of many things, e. g. of HARNESS, LOOMS, VEHICLES

12. In the case of many chemical compounds, symbols of the elaborations are marked with an asterisk (*) This indicates that compounds of the kind in question may be found in a number of other places in the same class, in accordance with classification rules set out at the beginning of the class or subclass; the symbols given are those of the first place, or the most important places, where the substance may be found.

13. An entry subordinate to another entry which has classification symbols or a reference (or both) is to be regarded as an exception from the subject of the higher entry. For example:

LAUNDERING	D 06 F
chemical features of —	D 06 L
	D 06 M

14. Entries which are worded in terms of particular applications (e. g., LINES for fishing) are to be read as restricted to matter specially adapted to the stated applications. If no restriction is stated, the entry is to be read as covering the subject broadly.

In the case of entries for substances "used in" particular fields of art (or with equivalent wording) it is to be understood that the substance per se is normally to be found in the appropriate general class, and the application class covers only the selection or manner of use of the substance for the particular application (See para 57 of the Guide).

15. A reference placed beneath a phrase or entry relates only to that phrase or entry and not to any higher one, eg under "LATHE(S): making — tools" the reference "See also TOOL(S)" is relevant only to the entry "making — tools".

16. In the majority of cases a word may be read as covering analogous matter, i. e., as though the words "or the like" were added, provided that the extended meaning is not contrary to the wording at the place referred to in the entry.

17. In many cases the relevant subclass (or even class) is quoted without indicating any group when it is considered that sufficient further guidance is given in that subclass, e. g., by the Subclass Index which may be provided in the elaborations (See para. 17 (c) of the Guide).

18. In case of doubt as to the meaning of certain terms, the Glossary in the Guide may be found helpful. In addition, it should be mentioned that the term "vehicle" is used in a very wide sense, covering ships, aircraft, sledges, etc., in addition to road and rail vehicles.

19. In compiling this book care has been taken to avoid the use of trademarks as catchwords, but inadvertently some words which are used in one country or another as a trademark may have been included. Anyone finding that there appears in this edition a trademark, for the use of which he has a right to protection, is invited to notify the International Bureau.

Communications are invited from anyone who may have suggestions to offer for the improvement of this Index. These should be addressed to:—

World Intellectual Property Organization,
34, chemin des Colombettes
1211 — Geneva 20 (Switzerland).

ABACUSES

ACCUMULATOR(S)

A

ABACUSES G06C 1/00

ABATTOIRS

building aspects of — E04H 5/00
E04B
E04C
E04D
E04F
E04G
A22B

equipment for —

ABERRATION

correcting — of particle beams H01J
in discharge tubes

ABIETIC ACID C07C 61/29
51/00

ABRADING

— by grinding, polishing or B24
blasting
— of printing-surfaces B41N 3/02
disintegrating material in gen- B02C 19/00
eral by —
disintegrating wood by — B27L 11/00

ABRASION

investigating — G01N 3/56

ABRASIVE

producing — plastic articles C08J 5/14
— bodies; — sheets B24D
— compositions C09K 3/14
— fillers for macromolecular C08K
compositions
— particles C09C 1/68
selection of — particles for B24C 11/00
blasting
other — fillers C04B 31/16

ABSORBENTS

— for body fluids A61F 13/00

ABSORPTION

— in general B01J 1/22
— of electromagnetic waves H01Q 17/00
radiated from aeriels
— of gases in discharge tubes H01J
— of sound waves G10K 11/00
refrigeration machines operat- F25B
ing by —
separating gases or vapours by B01D 53/14
—

ABUTMENTS

— for bridges E01D 19/02

ACCELERATION

control of — G05D 13/00
electric switches responsive to H01H 35/00

influencing — of lifts B66B 1/24
measuring — G01P

ACCELERATORS

— for electrically-charged H05H
particles

ACCESS

doors and gates controlling — B66B 13/00
to lift cages or lift wells 17/36
means for registering how G07C 9/00
often — is afforded, e. g.,
through turnstiles
mountings for facilitating — H05K
to electric apparatus

ACCIDENTS

preventing —
preventing — in machinery F16P
preventing — in road traffic B60
G08G
B61L
preventing — on railways B61D 15/06
rail vehicle features concerned B61F 19/00
with preventing — B62D 41/00
road vehicle features con-
cerned with preventing —
vehicle features concerned B60J 9/02
with preventing — B60Q 7/00
B60R 19/00
21/00

ACCOUNT(S)

— books, forms or files B42D
B42F
electric digital computers for G06F 15/00
accounting
keeping — B42D 11/00

ACCUMULATING

temporarily — web or fila- B65H
mentary material in general
temporarily — strip or wire in B21C 49/00
connection with metal-
working
temporarily — strip or wire in B21B 41/00
connection with rolling
mills

ACCUMULATOR(S)

— for preheated water in F22D
steam boilers
— lamps F21L 9/00
F21M 11/00
F21S 5/02
9/02

ACETALS

ADDRESSING

electric — (= secondary batteries)	H01M	10/00	ACRYLIC		
making electric — (= secondary batteries) cases of rubber	B29H	7/12	— acid	C07C	57/04 27/00 51/00
fluid-pressure —	F15B	1/02	— resins	C08F	120/06*
steam —	F01K	1/00	ACRYLONITRILE	C07C	121/32
ACETALS	C07C	43/30 27/00 41/00	polymers of —	C08F	20/44 120/44 220/44
ACETAL RESINS	C08G	2/00	ACTINIDES	C22B	60/02
ACETATE			see also NON-FERROUS inorganic compounds of transuranic elements	C01G C01B C01C	56/00
— esters	C07C	69/12	producing — by conversion of chemical elements	G21G	
— salts	C07C	53/10	ACTINIUM see		
ACETIC ACID	C07C	53/08* 27/00 51/00	ACTINIDES		
ACETOIN			ACTINOMETERS	G01J	1/50
preparing — by microbiological processes	C12D	3/04	ACTUATORS		
synthetic —	C07C	49/17	dynamo-electric —	H02K	
ACETONE	C07C	49/08 45/00 27/00	Fluid-pressure —	F15B	
— carboxylic acid	C07C	53/08	ACUPUNCTURE	A61H	39/00
preparing — by microbiological processes	C12D	3/00	ACYL		
ACETYLENE			— halides see		
generating — by wet methods	C10H		CARBOXYLIC		
purifying —	C10H	23/00	ADAPTERS		
ACETYLIDES	C07F		electric —	H01R	31/06
ACIDIMETERS	G01N	21/08 27/56	ADAPTIVE		
ACOUSTICS			— control systems	G05B	13/00
see also SOUND(S)			ADCOCK		
room —	E04B	1/99	— aerials	H01Q	21/14
ACRIDINE			ADDING see		
— dyes	C09B	15/00* 62/00	COMPUTING		
— or hydrogenated —	C07D	219/00*	ADDITIVES		
or derivatives thereof			— for macromolecular compositions	C08K	
ACROBATIC			see also COMPOUNDING INGREDIENTS, MACROMOLECULAR		
— apparatus adapted for artists	A63J	7/00	— for petrol (gasolene)	C10L	1/10
			ADDRESSING		
			machines for —	B41L	45/00 to 49/00