SECTION C — CHEMISTRY; METALLURGY

C10 PETROLEUM, GAS OR COKE INDUSTRIES; TECHNICAL GASES CONTAINING CARBON MONOXIDE; FUELS; LUBRICANTS; PEAT

C10L FUELS NOT OTHERWISE PROVIDED FOR; NATURAL GAS; SYNTHETIC NATURAL GAS OBTAINED BY PROCESSES NOT COVERED BY SUBCLASSES C10G OR C10K; LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS; USE OF ADDITIVES TO FUELS OR FIRES; FIRE-LIGHTERS [5]

1/00 Liquid carbonaceous fuels [1, 2006.01]

1/02 • essentially based on components consisting of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen only **[1, 2006.01]**

1/04 • essentially based on blends of hydrocarbons **[1, 2006.01]**

1/06 • • for spark ignition **[1, 2006.01]**

1/08 • • for compression ignition **[1, 2006.01]**

1/10 • containing additives **[1, 2006.01]**

Note(s) [2006.01]

1. In groups C10L 1/12-C10L 1/14, the last place priority rule is applied, i.e. at each hierarchical level, in the absence of an indication to the contrary, a compound is classified in the last appropriate place.
2. If an additive is a mixture of compounds, classification is made for each compound of interest.
3. A metal salt or an ammonium salt of a compound is classified as that compound, e.g. a chromium sulfonate is classified as a sulfonate in group C10L 1/24 and not in group C10L 1/30.

1/12 • • Inorganic compounds **[1, 2006.01]**

1/14 • • Organic compounds **[1, 2006.01]**

1/16 • • • Hydrocarbons **[1, 2006.01]**

1/18 • • • containing oxygen **[1, 2006.01]**

1/182 • • • • containing hydroxy groups; Salts thereof **[2006.01]**

1/183 • • • • • at least one hydroxy group bound to an aromatic carbon atom **[2006.01]**

1/185 • • • • Ethers; Acetals; Ketals; Aldehydes; Ketones **[2006.01]**

1/188 • • • • Carboxylic acids; Salts thereof **[2006.01]**

1/189 • • • • • having at least one carboxyl group bound to an aromatic carbon atom **[2006.01]**

1/19 • • • • Esters **[2006.01]**

1/192 • • • • Macromolecular compounds **[2006.01]**

1/195 • • • • • obtained by reactions involving only carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds **[2006.01]**

1/196 • • • • • • derived from monomers containing a carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bond and a carboxyl group or salts, anhydrides or esters thereof **[2006.01]**

1/197 • • • • • • derived from monomers containing a carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bond and an acyloxy group of a saturated carboxylic or carbonic acid **[2006.01]**

1/198 • • • • • obtained otherwise than by reactions involving only carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds **[2006.01]**

1/20 • • • containing halogen **[1, 2006.01]**

1/22 • • • containing nitrogen **[1, 2006.01]**

1/222 • • • • containing at least one carbon-to-nitrogen single bond **[2006.01]**

1/223 • • • • • having at least one amino group bound to an aromatic carbon atom **[2006.01]**

1/224 • • • • • Amides; Imides **[2006.01]**

1/226 • • • • containing at least one nitrogen-to-nitrogen bond, e.g. azo compounds, azides, hydrazines **[2006.01]**

1/228 • • • • containing at least one carbon-to-nitrogen double bond, e.g. guanidines, hydrazones, semicarbazones, imines; containing at least one carbon-to-nitrogen triple bond, e.g. nitriles **[2006.01]**

1/23 • • • • containing at least one nitrogen-to-oxygen bond, e.g. nitro-compounds, nitrates, nitrites **[2006.01]**

1/232 • • • • containing nitrogen in a heterocyclic ring **[2006.01]**

1/233 • • • • • containing nitrogen and oxygen in the ring, e.g. oxazoles **[2006.01]**

1/234 • • • • Macromolecular compounds **[2006.01]**

1/236 • • • • • obtained by reactions involving only carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds **[2006.01]**

1/238 • • • • • obtained otherwise than by reactions involving only carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds **[2006.01]**

1/2383 • • • • • • Polyamines or polyimines, or derivatives thereof **[2006.01]**

1/2387 • • • • • • • Polyoxyalkyleneamines **[2006.01]**

1/24 • • • containing sulfur, selenium or tellurium **[1, 2006.01]**

1/26 • • • containing phosphorus **[1, 2006.01]**

1/28 • • • containing silicon **[1, 2006.01]**

1/30 • • • containing elements not mentioned in groups C10L 1/16-C10L 1/28 **[1, 2006.01]**

1/32 • consisting of coal-oil suspensions or aqueous emulsions **[1, 2006.01]**

3/00 Gaseous fuels; Natural gas; Synthetic natural gas obtained by processes not covered by subclasses C10G, C10K; Liquefied petroleum gas [1, 5, 2006.01]

3/02 • Compositions containing acetylene **[1, 2006.01]**

3/04 • • Absorbing compositions, e.g. solvents **[1, 2006.01]**

3/06 • Natural gas; Synthetic natural gas obtained by processes not covered by C10G, C10K 3/02 or C10K 3/04 **[5, 2006.01]**
3/08 • • Production of synthetic natural gas **[5, 2006.01]**
3/10 • • Working-up natural gas or synthetic natural gas **[5, 2006.01]**
3/12 • Liquefied petroleum gas **[5, 2006.01]**

5/00 **Solid fuels** (produced by solidifying fluid fuels C10L 7/00; peat briquettes C10F 7/06) **[1, 2006.01]**
5/02 • Briquettes consisting mainly of carbonaceous materials of mineral origin (peat briquettes C10F) **[1, 2006.01]**
5/04 • • Raw material to be used; Pretreatment thereof **[1, 2006.01]**
5/06 • • Briquetting processes **[1, 2006.01]**
5/08 • • • without the aid of extraneous binders **[1, 2006.01]**
5/10 • • • with the aid of binders, e.g. pretreated binders **[1, 2006.01]**
5/12 • • • • with inorganic binders **[1, 2006.01]**
5/14 • • • • with organic binders **[1, 2006.01]**
5/16 • • • • • with bituminous binders, e.g. tar, pitch **[1, 2006.01]**
5/18 • • • • • with naphthalene **[1, 2006.01]**
5/20 • • • • • with sulfite lye **[1, 2006.01]**
5/22 • • • • Methods of applying the binder to the other compounding ingredients; Apparatus therefor **[1, 2006.01]**
5/24 • • Combating dust during briquetting; Safety devices against explosion **[1, 2006.01]**
5/26 • • After-treatment of the briquettes **[1, 2006.01]**
5/28 • • • Heating the briquettes; Coking the binders **[1, 2006.01]**
5/30 • • • Cooling the briquettes **[1, 2006.01]**
5/32 • • • Coating **[1, 2006.01]**
5/34 • • Other details of the briquettes **[1, 2006.01]**
5/36 • • • Shape **[1, 2006.01]**
5/38 • • • • Briquettes consisting of different layers **[1, 2006.01]**
5/40 • essentially based on materials of non-mineral origin **[1, 2006.01]**
5/42 • • on animal substances or products obtained therefrom **[1, 2006.01]**
5/44 • • on vegetable substances **[1, 2006.01]**
5/46 • • on sewage, house, or town refuse **[1, 2006.01]**
5/48 • • on industrial residues or waste materials (C10L 5/42, C10L 5/44 take precedence) **[1, 4, 2006.01]**

7/00 **Fuels produced by solidifying fluid fuels [1, 2006.01]**
7/02 • liquid fuels **[1, 2006.01]**
7/04 • • alcohol **[1, 2006.01]**

8/00 **Fuels not provided for in other groups of this subclass [2006.01]**

9/00 **Treating solid fuels to improve their combustion [1, 2006.01]**
9/02 • by chemical means **[1, 2006.01]**
9/04 • • by hydrogenating **[1, 2006.01]**
9/06 • • by oxidation **[1, 2006.01]**
9/08 • by heat treatment, e.g. calcining **[1, 2006.01]**
9/10 • by using additives **[1, 2006.01]**
9/12 • • Oxidation means, e.g. oxygen-generating compounds **[1, 2006.01]**

10/00 **Use of additives to fuels or fires for particular purposes** (using binders for briquetting solid fuels C10L 5/10; using additives to improve the combustion of solid fuels C10L 9/10) **[1, 2006.01]**
10/02 • for reducing smoke development **[1, 2006.01]**
10/04 • for minimising corrosion or incrustation **[1, 2006.01]**
10/06 • for facilitating soot removal **[1, 2006.01]**
10/08 • for improving lubricity; for reducing wear **[2006.01]**
10/10 • for improving the octane number **[2006.01]**
10/12 • for improving the cetane number **[2006.01]**
10/14 • for improving low temperature properties **[2006.01]**
10/16 • • Pour-point depressants **[2006.01]**
10/18 • use of detergents or dispersants for purposes not provided for in groups C10L 10/02-C10L 10/16 **[2006.01]**

11/00 **Fire-lighters [1, 2006.01]**
11/02 • based on refractory porous bodies **[1, 2006.01]**
11/04 • consisting of combustible material (matches C06F) **[1, 2006.01]**
11/06 • of a special shape **[1, 2006.01]**
11/08 • Apparatus for the manufacture thereof **[1, 2006.01]**