

CLASS 106, COMPOSITIONS: COATING OR PLASTIC

SECTION I - CLASS DEFINITION

This class is the broad generic class for:

(1) Coating, impregnating or plastic compositions, especially those which set or harden to retain a given shape. Most of the compositions herein found are those which are capable of undergoing a change from a fluent to a nonfluent condition, or from a solid noncoherent form to a solid coherent form, which changes may be effected in any or more of the following ways:

- (a) By setting, e.g., concrete;
- (b) By chemical reaction or conversion, e.g., viscose;
- (c) By removal of solvents or vehicles, e.g., lacquers;
- (d) By solidification from a molten state, e.g., asphalt or sulfur.

This class takes all such compositions unless more specifically provided for in other main classes, for which see the notes below under the heading "Coating or Plastic Compositions Elsewhere Classified".

The term "coating" is used throughout the definitions and notes of this class to include "impregnating".

(2) Materials or ingredients, not in themselves coating, impregnating or plastic compositions which are for use in such compositions and for which there is no provision elsewhere. Fillers or pigments for use in rubber, synthetic resins or paper are also included in this class.

(3) The line followed between sections 1 and 2 is that patents broadly claiming coating or plastic compositions, wherein the only ingredients named do not by themselves form coating or plastic compositions, are classified in the appropriate subclasses under the heading "Materials or Ingredients", unless the coating or plastic composition has a characteristic or property specifically provided for above. Thus "a paint comprising a specific pigment" is classified on the basis of the pigment because paints as such are not provided for; however, "an ink comprising a specific pigment" would be placed under "Inks" since inks are provided for as such.

(4) This class takes processes for preparing or making the compositions, materials, or ingredients classified herein, which processes are classified with the corre-

sponding composition, material or ingredient. It does not, however, include processes which are clearly distinct from the composition, material or ingredient, and which are more specifically provided for elsewhere. See the appropriate notes below for the lines with the pertinent process classes.

(5) This class does not include patents which are limited to apparatus only, for which see the appropriate apparatus classes. Patents containing a claim to a composition and/or process of preparing same within this class and a claim to apparatus employed in the preparation of the composition are classified on the basis of the composition or process and cross-referenced to the appropriate apparatus class.

NOTES

It is the present office policy to classify article patents wherein the claims mention the article by name only and define the same only in terms of the composition or material of which it is composed, in the appropriate composition or material class. The collection of these patents and reclassification thereof into the composition or material classes is under way, and as a corollary thereto, patents claiming a composition or material for an art use heretofore classified in the art classes are also being transferred to the appropriate composition or material class. The subsequent notes indicate the extent of this work as of June 1953 and as the remaining use classes are inspected, the article and use patents will be transferred into the appropriate composition or material class.

SECTION II - LINES WITH OTHER CLASSES AND WITHIN THIS CLASS

ARTICLES DEFINED BY COMPOSITION.

(A) The line in general between this class and the article classes is as follows: Where there are claims to the composition and claims to articles made therefrom, mentioned by name only with no inclusion of structure and defined only in terms of the composition, such patents are classified as originals in the appropriate composition subclasses of this class (106). Patents wherein all the claims are limited to a named article, mentioned by name only with no inclusion of structure and defined only in terms of the composition, are also classified as originals in this class except as noted in "B" below. Where there is claimed significant structure of the article, the patent is classified in the appropriate class pro-

viding for the same whether or not there is also present a claim to the composition (see Note C, below).

(B) See the References to Other Classes, below, for named articles defined only by compositions. Some of the article classes also provide for the composition, per se, when specialized for the article classified therein and these classes are indicated in the succeeding references to the article class and in the notes under the section "Coating or Plastic Compositions Elsewhere Classified".

(C) See References to Other Classes, below, for named articles wherein there is claimed significant structure of the article whether or not there are claims to the composition of which the article is composed:

COATING OR PLASTIC COMPOSITIONS ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED.

(A) The rules for determining class placement of the Original Reference (OR) for claimed chemical compositions are set forth in the class definition of Class 252 in the section Lines With Other Classes and Within This Class, subsection Composition Class Superiority, which includes a hierarchical Order of Superiority for Composition Classes.

(1) Compositions are in general placed in the appropriate composition class whether or not they are claimed broadly or specifically as specialized for a use, property, or function provided for in some other main class, except as noted below under B.

(2) Compositions which are disclosed as having a plurality of uses, properties or functions provided for in different main classes and only a single use, property or function is claimed, are placed in the composition providing for such claimed use, property or function and cross-referenced to other classes for disclosed uses, properties or functions when desirable.

(3) A list of superiority of composition classes appears in the main class definition of Class 252, Compositions, Lines With Other Classes. This note in Class 252 explains classification of a generic composition with several disclosed uses.

The superiority list below is not intended as a complete list and will be expanded or added to as the relationship between other classes containing compositions and the above listed classes is determined.

504, Plant Protecting and Regulating Compositions.

424, Drug, Bio-Affecting and Body Treating Compositions.

71, Chemistry: Fertilizers.

149, Explosive and Thermic Compositions or Charges.

44, Fuel and Related Compositions.

148, Metal Treatment.

508, Solid Anti-Friction Devices, Materials Therefor, Lubricant or Separant Compositions for Moving Solid Surfaces, and Miscellaneous Mineral Oil Compositions.

252, Compositions (special uses or functions).

106, Compositions: Coating or Plastic.

51, Abrasive Tool Making Process, Material, or Composition.

520, Synthetic Resins or Natural Rubbers.

260, Chemistry of Carbon Compounds.

252, Compositions (nonspecial uses or functions).

426, Food or Edible Material: Processes, Compositions, and Products.

451, Abrading.

(B) For compositions elsewhere classified, see References to Other Classes, below.

MATERIAL OR INGREDIENTS.

See References to Other Classes, below, identified as material or ingredients classes.

PROCESSES OF PREPARING COMPOSITIONS.

(A) The character of compositions included within Class 106 is such that they are generally capable of being prepared in molds or on surfaces. Where the locus of the preparation is merely incidental to the making of the composition, and no significant molding or coating step is claimed, such processes are classified with the composition in this class (106).

(B) See References to Other Classes identified as for

processes which include the preparation of coating or plastic compositions.

DEFINITIONS OF ORGANIC CHEMICAL TERMS

For terms such as “heterocyclic”, “oxo”, “oxy”, etc., see the Glossary of Class 260, Chemistry of Carbon Compounds.

SECTION III - REFERENCES TO OTHER CLASSES

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

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| <p>8, Bleaching and Dyeing; Fluid Treatment and Chemical Modification of Textiles and Fibers, appropriate subclasses for compositions specialized for use as dyestuffs, and for compositions which (a) react with hide skin, feathers or animal tissues or (b) are specialized for use in the treatment of hides, skins, feathers and animal tissues and do not form a coating thereon. (For coating or plastic compositions elsewhere classified.)</p> <p>30, Cutlery, subclasses 345 and 350 for cutting elements. (Class for named articles with claimed significant structure of the article whether or not there are claims to article's composition.)</p> <p>44, Fuel and Related Compositions, appropriate subclasses for fuel compositions not specifically provided for in Classes 48, Gas: Heating and Illuminating and 196, Mineral Oils, and binders specialized for use in briquetting comminuted fuel. (For coating or plastic compositions elsewhere classified.)</p> <p>47, Plant Husbandry, subclass 1 for seed containing compositions and compositions for preserving cut plants. (For coating or plastic compositions elsewhere classified.)</p> <p>51, Abrasive Tool Making Process, Material, or Composition, appropriate subclasses for a composition specialized for use as an abrasive. Patents containing claims to the abrasive function as well as claims to a function or use specifically provided for in Class 106 (e.g., refractory) are placed in this class (106) as originals and cross-referenced to Class 51. (For coating or plastic compositions elsewhere classified.)</p> <p>55, Gas Separation, appropriate subclasses for filtering media. (Class for named articles with claimed significant structure of the article</p> | <p>whether or not there are claims to article's composition.)</p> <p>65, Glass Manufacturing, appropriate subclasses for glass working or treating; for the line between these classes, see the line note under the class definition of Class 65. (Processes including preparation of coating or plastic compositions.)</p> <p>71, Chemistry: Fertilizers, appropriate subclasses for compositions of matter specialized for use as fertilizers. (For coating or plastic compositions elsewhere classified.)</p> <p>101, Printing, subclasses 127+ for stencils, subclasses 453+ for lithographic printing plates, and subclass 473 for copying elements, per se. (For named articles defined only by compositions.)</p> <p>101, Printing, subclasses 368 and 398 for printing members or type. (Class for named articles with claimed significant structure of the article whether or not there are claims to article's composition.)</p> <p>101, Printing, subclass 424 for antismut cleaners, utilizing detergent compositions. (For coating or plastic compositions elsewhere classified.)</p> <p>117, Single-Crystal, Oriented-Crystal, and Epitaxy Growth Processes; Non-Coating Apparatus Therefor, appropriate subclasses for processes and noncoating apparatus for growing therein-defined single-crystal of all types of materials, including inorganic or organic, and including those in the form of a coating. Coating apparatus is generally located in Class 118. (Processes including preparation of coating or plastic compositions.)</p> <p>127, Sugar, Starch, and Carbohydrates, subclasses 29 through 33 for mixtures of sugars, starches and carbohydrates resulting from operations encompassed by said class. (For coating or plastic compositions elsewhere classified.)</p> <p>131, Tobacco, subclasses 208, 219, 220, and 230 for compositions for smoking devices; subclasses 300+ for compositions employed in the treatment of tobacco; and subclasses 352+ for tobacco compositions. (For compositions elsewhere classified.)</p> <p>131, Tobacco, subclass 359 for tobacco products and compositions, subclasses 219, 220 and 230 for smoking devices and compositions therefor and subclasses 331+ for composition of smoke separators or treaters, per se, disclosed for use with a tobacco user's appliance or article. (Named articles defined only by compositions.)</p> |
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- 132, Toilet, subclass 93 for toothpicks. (Class for named articles with claimed significant structure of the article whether or not there are claims to article's composition.)
- 138, Pipes and Tubular Conduits, (Class for named articles with claimed significant structure of the article whether or not there are claims to article's composition.)
- 138, Pipes and Tubular Conduits, appropriate subclasses for tubular conduits when there is no claim to the composition, per se. (Named articles defined only by compositions.)
- 148, Metal Treatment, appropriate subclasses for compositions specialized for use in the treatment of metal, particularly subclasses 22+ and 240+. The line between Class 106 and subclasses 240+ of Class 148 in regard to coating compositions is as follows: If the coating composition reacts with the metal base whereupon the base supplies any ingredient of the coating formed thereon, such a composition is in Class 148, otherwise in this class (106). (For coating or plastic compositions elsewhere classified.)
- 149, Explosive and Thermic Compositions or Charges, appropriate subclasses for compositions of matter specialized for uses or functions embraced within the scope of this class (149). (For coating or plastic compositions elsewhere classified.)
- 162, Paper Making and Fiber Liberation, subclasses 100+ for fiber containing compositions which are formed or intended to be formed by deposition from a liquid suspension. (For coating or plastic compositions elsewhere classified.)
- 162, Paper Making and Fiber Liberation, subclasses 100+ for processes involving deposition of a fiber containing material from a liquid suspension. (Processes including preparation of coating or plastic compositions.)
- 181, Acoustics, subclass 294 for materials characterized by the particular sound absorbing material used to form the product. (Named articles defined only by compositions.)
- 188, Brakes, subclasses 250+ for brake elements. (Class for named articles with claimed significant structure of the article whether or not there are claims to article's composition.)
- 192, Clutches and Power-Stop Control, subclass 107 for clutches. (Class for named articles with claimed significant structure of the article whether or not there are claims to article's composition.)
- 196, Mineral Oils: Apparatus, appropriate subclasses for mineral oils, such as petroleum fractions, asphalt and all mixtures of any mineral oil with another mineral oil within the definition of Class 196, as well as processes of preparing, extracting, or purifying the same. (For materials or ingredients.)
- 200, Electricity: Circuit Makers and Breakers, subclass 166 for electrical contacts. (Class for named articles with claimed significant structure of the article whether or not there are claims to article's composition.)
- 204, Chemistry: Electrical and Wave Energy, subclasses 291+ for electrode compositions and subclasses 295+ for diaphragm compositions limited to use in electrolytic apparatus. (Named articles defined only by compositions.)
- 204, Chemistry: Electrical and Wave Energy, appropriate subclasses for compositions prepared by electrical or wave energy only, subclasses 291+ for electrode compositions limited to use in electrolytic apparatus, and subclasses 295+ for diaphragm compositions limited to use in electrolytic apparatus. (For coating or plastic compositions elsewhere classified.)
- 205, Electrolysis: Processes, Compositions Used Therein, and Methods of Preparing the Compositions, appropriate subclasses for compositions directed to use in electrolytic processes (e.g., electrolytic plating bath compositions are found in subclasses 80+, etc.). (Named articles defined only by compositions.)
- 205, Electrolysis: Processes, Compositions Used Therein, and Methods of Preparing the Compositions, appropriate subclasses for compositions directed to use in electrolytic processes (e.g., electrolytic plating bath compositions are found in subclasses 80+, etc.). (For coating or plastic compositions elsewhere classified.)
- 206, Special Receptacle or Package, subclass 524.1 for containers with specified material therein, particularly subclass 524.5 for a container with caustic material content. (Class for named articles with claimed significant structure of the article whether or not there are claims to article's composition.)
- 208, Mineral Oils: Processes and Products, subclasses 4+ and 14+ for coating or plastic compositions containing as ingredients only mineral oils. (For coating or plastic compositions elsewhere classified.)

- 209, Classifying, Separating, and Assorting Solids, appropriate subclasses for processes of classifying solid materials, even though for the purpose of making plastic compositions, which are distinct from the composition. (Processes including preparation of coating or plastic compositions.)
- 210, Liquid Purification or Separation, subclasses 500.1+ for filters for use in liquid purification. (Class for named articles with claimed significant structure of the article whether or not there are claims to article's composition.)
- 210, Liquid Purification of Separation, subclasses 500.1+ for filters for use in liquid purification and compositions therefor. (Named articles defined only by compositions.)
- 215, Bottles and Jars, subclasses 200+ for closures. (Class for named articles with claimed significant structure of the article whether or not there are claims to article's composition.)
- 217, Wooden Receptacles, subclass 3 for linings claimed in combination with wood receptacles. (Class for named articles with claimed significant structure of the article whether or not there are claims to article's composition.)
- 219, Electric Heating, subclasses 145.1+ and 146.1+ for welding electrodes for arc or for gas welding. (Class for named articles with claimed significant structure of the article whether or not there are claims to article's composition.)
- 238, Railways: Surface Track, subclasses 84+ for railway ties and subclass 150 for rails. (Class for named articles with claimed significant structure of the article whether or not there are claims to article's composition.)
- 241, Solid Material Comminution or Disintegration, subclasses 291+ for comminuting elements. (Class for named articles with claimed significant structure of the article whether or not there are claims to article's composition.)
- 241, Solid Material Comminution or Disintegration, subclasses 1 through 30 for comminuting processes and see section 2 of the class definition of that class for the line. (Processes including preparation of coating or plastic compositions.)
- 242, Winding, Tensioning, or Guiding, subclasses 157.1+ and 615+ for guides for directing indefinite length running material. (Class for named articles with claimed significant structure of the article whether or not there are claims to article's composition.)
- 249, Static Molds, subclasses 134+ for a static mold comprising significant structure and composition thereof. (Class for named articles with claimed significant structure of the article whether or not there are claims to article's composition.)
- 252, Compositions, subclasses 62.51+ of Class 252 provides for magnets defined only by their composition and for compositions specialized and designed for use as magnetic materials. Subclasses 181.1+ and the classes specified in the Notes thereto, provide for compositions and materials for use as getters (e.g., a material designed to eliminate unwanted gases from a sealed envelope) and for materials designed to generate a gas or vapor within the envelope of an electric lamp or electronic tube. Subclasses 625+ provides for radio active materials. Subclasses 301.16 - 301.6 provide for luminescent materials. Subclass 478 provides for materials specialized for use as shields against X-ray and other similar radiations. Subclass 500 provides for compositions specialized for use as electrical conductors and emitters and such devices defined solely by their composition. Such compositions and devices include electron emissive compositions, electrodes, filaments, and shields for electric lamp and electric space discharge devices, resistances, brushes, contacts, switches and welding electrodes. Subclasses 570+ provide for a normally fluent dielectric composition. Solid dielectric compositions, including a mass of fluent solids are classified herein, when appropriate, or in the 520 Classes, Synthetic Resins, except in the case of a web or sheet impregnated with a defined fluent dielectric, which is classified in Class 252, subclass 567. (Named articles defined only by compositions.)
- 252, Compositions, the generic class for compositions of matter. (a) Where a use, property or function provided for in Class 252 is claimed, the composition belongs in Class 252. See the notes to the main class definition of Class 252 for references to other classes having nonplastic or noncoating compositions. (b) See the reference to Class 252 in (1) Note, Part B, for the coating and plastic compositions included in Class 252. Patent discloses species, all of which belong in Class 523, subclasses 1+ and claims broadly a composition which is not limited to the subject matter of said classes, the patent is placed in Class 520 in the subclasses first appearing therein provided for the disclosed species. Patents containing composition claims differing in scope only, some of which

- standing alone, belong in Class 106, and some in Class 520 are placed as originals and cross-referenced to Class 106 when desirable. (For coating or plastic compositions elsewhere classified.)
- 260, Chemistry of Carbon Compounds, its daughter Classes 530-570 and Class 585, Chemistry, Hydrocarbons for single carbon compounds, including mixtures of carbon compounds resulting from a reaction or synthesis provided for in said class, which are new, even though they have a claimed utility, property or function provided for in this class (106), and processes of preparing carbon compounds. Class 260, etc., includes compositions which contain definite chemical compounds of dyestuff or pigment compounds with metals. Carbons coloring compounds which are produced in the presence of a preformed substratum, wherein novelty is alleged to reside in the combination or in the amount, form or nature of the substratum, are in this class (106); however, where the substratum is synthesized simultaneously with the carbon compound, the product belongs in Class 260, Classes 530-570 or Class 585. (For materials or ingredients.)
- 264, Plastic and Nonmetallic Article Shaping or Treating: Processes, subclasses 219+ for processes within the class definition, including the step of making the mold (including mold making, per se); and subclasses 337+ pertaining to the use of particular mold materials. (Class for named articles with claimed significant structure of the article whether or not there are claims to article's composition.)
- 264, Plastic and Nonmetallic Article Shaping or Treating: Processes, appropriate subclasses for processes of molding or shaping compositions of matter which include significant molding or shaping operation. The line between this class (106) and Class 264 is as follows: Class 106 takes processes of making compositions within the class definition even though including the step of molding, when such step is claimed broadly. Broad references to extruding, spinning into a setting medium (without naming the medium) or sheeting in a claim to the preparation of a composition of matter are considered broad molding steps. Also, the statement that heat and pressure are used during the molding, whether or not specific temperatures or specific pressures are recited, is not considered sufficient of itself to take a patent claiming a process of preparing a composition out of this class (106). For a more detailed discussion of the line between Class 264 and the composition classes, see the definition of Class 264. (Processes including preparation of coating or plastic compositions.)
- 266, Metallurgical Apparatus, subclass 280 for linings especially designed for use in metallurgical furnaces. (Class for named articles with claimed significant structure of the article whether or not there are claims to article's composition.)
- 266, Metallurgical Apparatus, subclasses 280+ for linings specially designed for use in metallurgical furnaces. (Named articles defined only by compositions.)
- 307, Electrical Transmission or Interconnection Systems, subclass 400 for a composition of this class having a permanent electric charge, that is, an electret. (Named articles defined only by compositions.)
- 310, Electrical Generator or Motor Structure, subclasses 252+ for electrical brushes. (Class for named articles with claimed significant structure of the article whether or not there are claims to article's composition.)
- 337, Electricity: Electrothermally or Thermally Actuated Switches, subclasses 109, 137, 180, 329, 373, 399, and 413 for electrical contacts for use in electrothermal and thermal switches. (Class for named articles with claimed significant structure of the article whether or not there are claims to article's composition.)
- 338, Electrical Resistors, subclasses 244, 245, 248, 250, 257, 262+, 269, and 275 for electrical resistors with a coated casing or a casing formed on and hardened on the resistors; and subclasses 308+ for resistors whose element is coated on a base. (Class for named articles with claimed significant structure of the article whether or not there are claims to article's composition.)
- 349, Liquid Crystal Cells, Elements and Systems, subclasses 182+ for a liquid crystal optical element with a specified composition. (For coating or plastic compositions elsewhere classified.)
- 359, Optical: Systems and Elements, subclasses 321+ for an optical modulator with significant composition, subclasses 487.01-487.06 for polarizing by dichroic medium, and subclasses 489.01-489.19 for polarization by birefringent element of particular material. (For coating or plastic compositions elsewhere classified.)

- 359, Optical: Systems and Elements, subclasses 885+ for optical absorption filters. (Class for named articles with claimed significant structure of the article whether or not there are claims to article's composition.)
- 360, Dynamic Magnetic Information Storage or Retrieval, subclasses 131+ for magnetic records. (Class for named articles with claimed significant structure of the article whether or not there are claims to article's composition.)
- 361, Electricity: Electrical Systems and Devices, subclasses 271+ for condensers. (Class for named articles with claimed significant structure of the article whether or not there are claims to article's composition.)
- 361, Electricity: Electrical Systems and Devices, subclasses 271+ for condensers including a dielectric composition, even though the dielectric composition is claimed, per se. (Named articles defined only by compositions.)
- 366, Agitating, subclasses 2+ for physical processes of mixing mortars and asphaltic and hydraulic cement concrete which are clearly distinct from the composition. (Processes including preparation of coating or plastic compositions.)
- 369, Dynamic Information Storage or Retrieval, subclasses 272.1 through 291.1 for sound records with detail of information bearing structure. (Class for named articles with claimed significant structure of the article whether or not there are claims to article's composition.)
- 373, Industrial Electric Heating Furnaces, subclasses 18+ and 74 for arc furnace electrodes; and subclasses 137, 155, and 164 for electrode furnace linings. (Class for named articles with claimed significant structure of the article whether or not there are claims to article's composition.)
- 384, Bearings, subclasses 276+ for sleeves or liners. (Class for named articles with claimed significant structure of the article whether or not there are claims to article's composition.)
- 404, Road Structure, Process, or Apparatus, appropriate subclasses for the combination of a Class 106 composition (or process) with structure (or steps) peculiar to road building. See note to Class 106, under the class definition of Class 404. (Class for named articles with claimed significant structure of the article whether or not there are claims to article's composition.)
- 404, Road Structure, Process, or Apparatus, appropriate subclasses for the combination of a Class 106 composition (or process) with structure (or steps) peculiar to road building. See note to Class 106, under the class definition of Class 404. (Processes including preparation of coating or plastic compositions.)
- 420, Alloys or Metallic Compositions, appropriate subclasses for molds claimed solely in terms of the metal or alloy of which they are composed. (Named articles defined only by compositions.)
- 420, Alloys or Metallic Compositions, appropriate subclasses for compositions which contain a continuous phase of metal. (For coating or plastic compositions elsewhere classified.)
- 423, Chemistry of Inorganic Compounds, appropriate subclasses for materials or ingredients which are a single inorganic compound and processes for their manufacture involving a chemical reaction. For the general line between Class 423 and the composition classes, see the notes under subclass 265 of that class (423). (For materials or ingredients.)
- 424, Drug, Bio-Affecting and Body Treating Compositions, appropriate subclasses for a composition specialized as a medicine or poison and especially subclasses 59 through 74 for a composition to be applied to a living body (e.g., sun tanning cream, lipstick, hair waving lotion, etc.). (For coating or plastic compositions elsewhere classified.)
- 426, Food or Edible Material: Processes, Compositions, and Products, appropriate subclasses, especially subclasses 70+ for edible compositions including those intended for use in coating, impregnating or treating foods. (For coating or plastic compositions elsewhere classified.)
- 427, Coating Processes, the line between Classes 106 and 427 is as follows: If a patent claims a coating composition and also claims a process of coating, the patent is classified in Class 427 if the process is "significant" and in Class 106 if the process is not "significant". For a definition of "significant" process, see the class definition of Class 427. (Processes including preparation of coating or plastic compositions.)
- 428, Stock Material or Miscellaneous Articles, except for subject matter classifiable in Class 428, subclasses 544+, the line between this class (106) and Class 428 is as follows: A patent containing a claim to a product classifiable in Class 428, but with no significant structural limitation recited, and a claim to a coating material of the Class 106 type, which material is included as at least part of the claimed prod-

- uct, it is classified in Class 106 on the basis of the coating material. If the patent also has a claim to a process of coating including a significant method step, the patent is classified in Class 428. Lines With Other Classes and Within This Class for the general relationship between Class 428 and the composition classes. (Processes including preparation of coating or plastic compositions.)
- 428, Stock Material or Miscellaneous Articles, appropriate subclasses for a stock material product in the form of a single or plural layer web or sheet and particularly subclasses 98+ for a structurally defined web or sheet; subclass 221 for a web or sheet having a structurally defined element or component; subclasses 357+ for a coated or structurally defined element (e.g., strand, fiber, flake, or filament), or a mass thereof; and subclasses 411+ for a composite web or sheet in which the composition of at least one layer is specified. (Class for named articles with claimed significant structure of the article whether or not there are claims to article's composition.)
- 429, Chemistry: Electrical Current Producing Apparatus, Product, and Process, appropriate subclasses for compositions of matter limited to use in electrochemical batteries, especially subclasses 188+ for electrolytic compositions and subclasses 247+ for separator compositions. (For coating or plastic compositions elsewhere classified.)
- 429, Chemistry: Electrical Current Producing Apparatus, Product, and Process, subclasses 247+ for battery separator which may be mentioned by name only. (Named articles defined only by compositions.)
- 430, Radiation Imagery Chemistry: Process, Composition, or Product Thereof, appropriate subclasses for radiation sensitive and post imagery compositions. (Named articles defined only by compositions.)
- 430, Radiation Imagery Chemistry: Process, Composition, or Product Thereof, appropriate subclass for articles provided for by the class. (Class for named articles with claimed significant structure of the article whether or not there are claims to article's composition.)
- 430, Radiation Imagery Chemistry: Process, Composition, or Product Thereof, appropriate subclass for compositions of matter which are specialized for use as a radiation image sensitizing agent and post imaging treating agent. (For coating or plastic compositions elsewhere classified.)
- 432, Heating, subclasses 1+ for a residual process of heating or calcining an object or material which is clearly distinct from the composition. (Processes including preparation of coating or plastic compositions.)
- 433, Dentistry, subclasses 167+ for an artificial tooth or denture and subclasses 215+ for a method of restoring a natural tooth by using a specific coating or plastic composition. (Class for named articles with claimed significant structure of the article whether or not there are claims to article's composition.)
- 452, Butchering, subclass 72 for composition for use in removing feathers and hair from fowls and animals in the preparation of the carcasses for food. (For coating or plastic compositions elsewhere classified.)
- 492, Roll or Roller, subclasses 53+ and 57+ for the disclosure of specific compositions of a roll, per se, not elsewhere provided for. (Class for named articles with claimed significant structure of the article whether or not there are claims to article's composition.)
- 492, Roll or Roller, subclasses 53+ and 57+ for the disclosure of specific compositions of a roll, per se, not elsewhere provided for. (Named articles defined only by composition.)
- 501, Compositions: Ceramic, appropriate subclasses for articles defined solely by composition, which composition is a ceramic material. (For named articles defined only by compositions.)
- 504, Plant Protecting and Regulating Compositions, appropriate subclasses for compositions of matter specialized for use as plant catalysts or stimulants. (For coating or plastic compositions elsewhere classified.)
- 508, Solid Anti-Friction Devices, Materials Therefor, Lubricant or Separant Compositions for Moving Solid Surfaces, and Miscellaneous Mineral Oil Compositions, the generic class for lubricants. As between Class 106 and Class 508, the following line is followed: Where the composition is disclosed as a lubricant, whether or not other uses are disclosed, the composition belongs in Class 508 if claimed only broadly or if claimed as a lubricant. (For coating or plastic compositions elsewhere classified.)
- 508, Solid Anti-Friction Devices, Materials Therefor, Lubricant or Separant Compositions for

