

## Using the index

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1. The index is the principal means by which classifiers can locate appropriate classes in the schedule. It has the associated purpose of bringing together all occurrences of a particular term or concept in the schedule. Concepts like this are sometimes referred to as distributed relatives, that is, concepts which are related in meaning but scattered throughout the classification either because of their relevance in different contexts, or by the application of citation (or combination) order. For example, the following section shows that various kinds of nitride compounds occur in seven different places in Class C, as well as in a general class for nitrides in CLS JQ.

Nitride  
Beryllium CKW LSJ  
Boron CLF LSJ  
Gallium CLH LSJ HN  
Magnesium CKX LSJ  
Silicon CLN LSJ  
Titanium CNE LSJ  
Zirconium CNF LSJ  
Nitrides CLS JQ

Here the nitrides of different elements are scattered because in building these classmarks the nitride aspect is subordinated to the element with which it is combined. The only way to be certain of exactly where, and how often, a concept occurs is through consulting the index.

2. Despite the importance of using the index you should never classify directly from it. Always turn to the schedules, which show each term in its context; the general context often affects the meaning of a term, as does its place in the hierarchy; preceding classes may limit the understanding or qualify the meaning of any term. The schedules proper also contain various scope notes and definitions, which indicate how a term is to be interpreted or applied, and there may also be special instructions about building classmarks. However, within this volume the general context of chemistry is implicit in all index entries.
3. Most terms in the index are elementary ones; no attempt has been made to index the huge number of compound classes which the schedules are capable of forming. For instance, there is an entry for Heat of decomposition CDV L, and an entry for Hydrogen peroxide CKM JHL, but no entry for the compound class 'Heat of decomposition of hydrogen peroxide'. The rules for combining classmarks to form such compound classes are given in the introduction.

This general policy is partly modified in Class C in order to accommodate a large number of names of chemical compounds, the classmarks for which are pre-combined in the schedules. Therefore index entries can be found for compounds such as Ethylene chlorohydrine CVW K VX ET, Manganous oxide CNM MJH L, and Copper ammonium sulphate CNU MQM LTI F. These serve partly to assist the classifier by providing a model for the expansion of the schedule, and partly to accommodate some common names in the index. Again, they represent only a fraction of the potential range of compounds that can be expressed through the combination of classmarks.

4. As seen in Section 1 above, terms which appear in more than one place in the schedules give rise to multiple entries in the index. These entries are distinguished by two types of subheading, thus:

Solvents

: Analysis C9Q 8WF MF  
: Physical chemistry CFM F  
: Preparative techniques C8W FMF  
Amphiprotic CFM FP  
Aprotic CFM FQ  
Aqueous CFM G  
Non-aqueous CFM H  
Non-aqueous: Wet tests C9B SF  
Non-polar CFM FO  
Polar CFM FN

- 4.1. A subheading preceded by a colon shows the broader contexts in which the entry word occurs. The example above shows that the concept of Solvents occurs in the contexts of Analysis, Physical chemistry and Preparative techniques. These have generally been included only when it was necessary to distinguish more than one context in which a concept occurs, so the absence of such a context does not necessarily indicate that the classmark refers to completely general treatments of the concept.
- 4.2. A subheading that is not preceded by a colon generally shows a narrower concept than the entry term, usually created by inversion of a preceding adjective. In the above example, the subheadings of this type indicate the locations where Amphiprotic solvents, Aqueous solvents, Non-polar solvents, and so on, are shown in the schedules. When there is only one subheading it is shown on the same line as the entry word, preceded by a comma, as in Fatty acids, Essential CTK MM, or Lactogen, Placental CVX YF.
5. As the index has been compiled automatically, some entries have been generated which are unlikely to be useful sought terms. Because of limited resources, it has not been possible to edit or remove all these, but it was felt safer to err on the side of including them rather than trying to exclude them automatically and possibly removing some useful entries in the process.