

D01C

CHEMICAL TREATMENT OF NATURAL FILAMENTARY OR FIBROUS MATERIAL TO OBTAIN FILAMENTS OR FIBRES FOR SPINNING; CARBONISING RAGS TO RECOVER ANIMAL FIBRES

Definition statement

This place covers:

The chemistry-related aspects in the treatment of natural filamentary or fibrous materials to obtain filaments or fibres that are subsequently used for spinning, i.e. the recovery of the fibres and/or filaments from natural materials. It also covers the carbonisation of rags and other fibrous materials to recover animal fibres. Please note that in this context "carbonisation" does not mean that carbon fibres are produced, but only that vegetable impurities are removed from the fibres, usually by an aqueous acidic treatment.

Relationships with other classification places

This subclass does not cover the treatment of fibrous materials after said materials have already been recovered from the natural materials, nor the treatment of fibrous materials after the filaments or fibres have been spun

The chemical treatment of natural filamentary or fibrous materials after the filament/fibres have been recovered from their natural matrices is classified in [D06M](#), with the exception of the carbonisation of rags made of animal fibres. In case of doubt, both classes should be allocated.

When a document is also related to a neighbouring field it should always be circulated to the related classifiers. In the cases where many different applications of the invention are claimed, the document should only be circulated to the exemplified or the most relevant technical field.

The manufacture of artificial filaments or fibres is classified in [D01D](#) (mechanical aspects) and [D01F](#) (chemical aspects). Please note that man-made cellulosic fibres such as viscose or lyocell are considered to be artificial.

References

Limiting references

This place does not cover:

| | |
|---|----------------------|
| Mechanical treatment of natural filamentary or fibrous materials to obtain filaments or fibres for spinning | D01B |
| Chemical treatment of natural fibrous material after it has been extracted from its natural matrix | D06M |
| Extraction of paper (pulp) fibres from natural materials such as wood (mechanical aspects) | D21B |
| Extraction of paper (pulp) fibres from natural materials such as wood: (chemical aspects) | D21C |

Glossary of terms

In this place, the following terms or expressions are used with the meaning indicated:

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|----------|---|
| Fibre | a relatively-short, elongated member of natural or artificial material; |
| Filament | an endless or quasi-endless, elongated member of natural or artificial material |
| Yarn | a unitary assembly of fibres, usually produced by spinning; |

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|--------|---|
| Thread | an assembly of yarns or filaments, usually produced by twisting |
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D01C 1/00

Treatment of vegetable material

Definition statement

This place covers:

The treatment of vegetable materials to obtain fibres, e.g. enzymatic retting in the absence of living organisms

D01C 1/04

Bacteriological retting

Definition statement

This place covers:

Retting in the presence of bacteria or other organisms.

D01C 3/00

Treatment of animal material, e.g. chemical scouring of wool (recovery of lanolin or wool wax [C11B 11/00](#))

Definition statement

This place covers:

The treatment of animal materials to obtain fibres, e.g. wool scouring, silk degumming

References

Limiting references

This place does not cover:

| | |
|--|---------------------------|
| Carbonisation of rags to obtain animals fibres | D01C 5/00 |
| De-sizing and industrial washing | D06L |

D01C 5/00

Carbonising rags, {threads or fabrics} to recover animal fibres, {i.e. chemical removal of vegetable impurities (treatment of threads or fabrics of animal fibres for other purposes than removal of vegetable impurities [D06L](#) or [D06M](#))}

Definition statement

This place covers:

The carbonisation of rags or others fibrous materials to recover animal fibres.

Relationships with other classification places

"Carbonisation" does not mean that the fibres are carbonized, but only that vegetable impurities are removed from the fibres, usually by an aqueous acidic treatment.

The removal of other types of impurities, e.g. soil, is classified in [D06L 1/00](#) (processes) or [C11D](#) (detergent compositions)