

## 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 subclass/group 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.

#### Relationship between large subject matter areas

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 relevant to classification in this group

*This subclass/group does not cover:*

Mechanical treatment of natural filamentary or fibrous materials to obtain filaments or fibres for spinning	<a href="#">D01B</a>
Chemical treatment of natural fibrous material after it has been extracted from its natural matrix	<a href="#">D06M</a>

Extraction of paper (pulp) fibres from natural materials such as wood (mechanical aspects)	<a href="#">D21B</a>
Extraction of paper (pulp) fibres from natural materials such as wood: (chemical aspects)	<a href="#">D21C</a>

## Glossary of terms

*In this subclass/group, the following terms (or expressions) are used with the meaning indicated:*

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;
Thread	an assembly of yarns or filaments, usually produced by twisting

## D01C 1/00

### Treatment of vegetable material

#### Definition statement

*This subclass/group 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 subclass/group 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 C11B11/00 )**

### Definition statement

*This subclass/group covers:*

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

### References relevant to classification in this subclass/group

*This subclass/group does not cover:*

De-sizing and industrial washing	<a href="#">D06L</a>
Carbonisation of rags to obtain animals fibres	<a href="#">D01C5</a>

## D01C 5/00

**Carbonising rags, [N: threads or fabrics] to recover animal fibres, [N: 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 subclass/group covers:*

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

### Relationship between large subject matter areas

"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)