

D01F

CHEMICAL FEATURES IN THE MANUFACTURE OF ARTIFICIAL FILAMENTS, THREADS, FIBRES, BRISTLES OR RIBBONS; APPARATUS SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF CARBON FILAMENTS

Definition statement

This subclass/group covers:

Chemistry-related aspects in the manufacture of artificial fibres, filaments and similar. It also covers - the chemical treatment of fibres and filaments during their production, e.g. before winding,

- the produced fibres as such.

Apparatus specially adapted for the manufacture of carbon filaments is also covered.

Relationship between large subject matter areas

Many documents in the field disclose features related to both the mechanical ([D01D](#)) and the chemical ([D01F](#)) aspect of fibre manufacture. Two cases can be envisaged:

a) When a document is concerned with mechanical aspects but mentions specific polymers, classification should always be given in [D01D](#) and classification may be added in [D01F](#) when the chemical aspects are relevant or non-usual polymers or additives are used. No [D01F](#) classification should be given when a long list of polymers is mentioned, even when in the claims.

b) When a document is concerned with chemical aspects but mentions specific techniques (e.g. melt-blowing, electrospinning) classification should always be given in [D01F](#) and classification may be added in [D01D](#) when the specific technique plays an important role. No [D01D](#) classification should be given when several unrelated techniques are mentioned, even when in the claims.

References relevant to classification in this subclass/group

This subclass/group does not cover:

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Production of metallic filaments	B22D 11/00 , B22F 1/0007
Production of glass fibres	C03B 37/00
Production of ceramic fibres	C04B 35/62227

Processes starting from pre-made fibres or filaments, such as the production of yarns from single filaments	D02G , D02J
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Informative references

Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:

Medical devices	A61L (chemical), A61F (mechanical)
Yarns and their applications	D02G 3/00
Tyre yarns	B60C 9/00
Synthetic grass, lawns for playground or sports grounds	A41G 1/009 , E01C 13/08
Artificial hair	A41G 3/0083
Additives in general	C08K
Carbon nanotubes	C01B 31/0206
Composite materials	C08J 5/00 (chemical aspects), B29C 70/00 (mechanical aspects)
Recycling or recovering of waste materials (in addition to D01F 13/00)	C08J 11/00
Chemical treatment of fibres after production (during production: D01F 11/00)	D06L , D06M
Dyeing of fibres	D06P
Filters	B01D 39/00
Cigarette filters	A24D 3/00
Strings for tennis rackets	A63B 51/02
Strings for musical instruments	G10D 3/10
Bristles	A46D 1/00

Special rules of classification within this subclass/group

Attention should be paid when blends or additives are used. These cases are classified in different subgroups and sometimes there is an overlap. As a general rule, additives are characterised by their function (e.g. stabilizer, pigment), whilst polymer blends have different properties compared to the single substances.

In the case where classification is given under [D01F 1/00](#) a corresponding group under [D01F 6/00](#) should be given when a specific polymer is used. However, no classification should be given under [D01F 6/00](#) when a long list of polymers is mentioned.

The table below is an example concerning polyethylene:

PE homopolymer	D01F 6/04
PE copolymer	D01F 6/30
PE homopolymer with additives	D01F 6/04 and D01F 1/xx
PE copolymer with additives	D01F 6/30 and D01F 1/xx
Polymer blend (homo- or copolymer)	D01F 6/46
Polymer blend with additives (homo- or copolymer)	D01F 6/46 and D01F 1/xx

When a document also relates to a neighbouring field it should always be circulated to the corresponding 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.

Glossary of terms

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

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

Fibre	relatively short, elongated member of natural or artificial material
Filament	endless or quasi-endless, elongated

	member of natural or artificial material
Thread	assembly of yarns or filaments, usually produced by twisting
Yarn	unitary assembly of fibres, usually produced by spinning

D01F 1/00

General methods for the manufacture of artificial filaments or the like

Definition statement

This subclass/group covers:

Addition of additives to the spinning solution or melt.

Further details of subgroups

[D01F 1/09](#)

Also covers addition of additives to make antistatic fibres/filaments.

Special rules of classification within this group

In the case where classification is given under [D01F 1/00](#) a corresponding group under [D01F 6/00](#) should be given when a specific polymer is used. However, no classification should be given under [D01F 6/00](#) when a long list of polymers is mentioned.

When an additive is used in the spinning solution or in the melt, and this additive has none of the specific properties mentioned in the subgroups of [D01F 1/00](#), then two cases are envisaged:

when the additive has an effect on the fibre production process (e.g. lubricant, viscosity modifier), the group [D01F 1/02](#) should be given;

when the additive has an effect on the final properties of the fibre (e.g. additives for improving the tensile strength), the group [D01F 1/10](#) should be given.

Please note that the composition of the spinning solution of viscose is dealt with in [D01F 2/08](#) and subgroups.

Under [D01F 1/09](#), when an intrinsically electrically conductive additive (e.g. carbon nanotubes) is added for a different purpose (e.g. tensile strength), only the classification related to the desired function should be allocated.

D01F 2/00

Monocomponent artificial filaments or the like of cellulose or cellulose derivatives; Manufacture thereof

Definition statement

This subclass/group covers:

Artificial monocomponent fibres or the like of cellulose or its derivatives .

Further details of subgroups

[D01F 2/02](#)

Fibres spun from solutions of ionic liquids.

[D01F 2/10](#)

Addition of substances to the spinning solution or bath, these substances having an effect on the solution, on the bath or on the final fibre.

[D01F 2/24](#)

Cellulose carbamate fibres.

Relationship between large subject matter areas

[D01F 2/00](#) only covers the production of cellulosic fibres. Fibres from other carbohydrates (e.g. starch, hemicellulose, chitosan, dextran, hyaluronan) are classified in [D01F 9/00](#).

Special rules of classification within this group

Fibres spun from amine oxide solutions (e.g. lyocell) are classified in [D01F 2/00](#).

D01F 4/00

Monocomponent artificial filaments or the like of proteins; Manufacture thereof

Definition statement

This subclass/group covers:

Monocomponent fibres or the like of proteins.

Special rules of classification within this group

When a polyaminoacid or a polypeptide is obtained synthetically, classification in [D01F 6/68](#) should be given. Fibres from natural proteins are classified in [D01F 4/00](#), even when the protein has been chemically modified.

D01F 6/00

Monocomponent artificial filaments or the like of synthetic polymers; Manufacture thereof

Definition statement

This subclass/group covers:

Monocomponent fibres or the like of synthetic polymers.

Further details of subgroups

[D01F 6/04](#)

Polyolefins in general.

[D01F 6/06](#)

Polypropene.

[D01F 6/20](#)

Polyvinylpyrrolidone fibres.

[D01F 6/24](#)

Polydienes.

[D01F 6/28](#)

Polyketone fibres.

[D01F 6/625](#)

Poly(lactic acid) fibres, including the polymers of racemic mixtures of D- and L-acid.

[D01F 6/74](#)

Polybenzazole/polybenzoxazole fibres.

[D01F 6/76](#)

Polyaniline fibres.

Special rules of classification within this group

This group is divided in two main sections based on the type of polymer used.

The first part relates to polyaddition polymers and the second part to polycondensation polymers. In turn, for each type of polymers a distinction is made between homopolymers, copolymers and blended polymers. When a document covers both homo- and copolymers the homopolymer group is always allocated, and the copolymer group is only allocated when specific information is given about the copolymer (e.g. type and amount of comonomers).

[D01F 6/38](#) vs. [D01F 6/40](#)

All fibres comprising 35-85% of acrylonitrile are classified in [D01F 6/40](#) even if the fibres are not defined as modacrylic. If an overlap exists on the amount of acrylonitrile both classifications should be allocated.

[D01F 6/70](#)

Although the polyurethanes used to make fibres are normally copolymers, elastic polyurethane fibres are always classified in this subgroup

D01F 8/00

Conjugated, i.e. bi- or multi-component, artificial filaments or the like; Manufacture thereof

Definition statement

This subclass/group covers:

Multicomponent, i.e. conjugated, fibres or the like.

Relationship between large subject matter areas

Documents concerning multicomponent fibres should be classified under [D01F 8/00](#) if the chemical aspects are important (e.g. the materials used) and in [D01D 5/30](#) to [D01D 5/36](#) when the mechanical aspects are important (e.g. the spinneret or the method used).

The coating of fibres or filaments is classified in [D01F 13/00](#) (if the coating happens during production, covering chemical aspects), [D01D 11/06](#) (if the coating happens during production, covering mechanical aspects), [D06M](#) (if the coating happens after production, covering chemical aspects), or [D02J](#) (if the coating happens after production, covering mechanical aspects).

D01F 9/00

Artificial filaments or the like of other substances; Manufacture thereof; Apparatus specially adapted for the manufacture of carbon filaments

Definition statement

This subclass/group covers:

Man-made filaments or the like of other substances that are not comprised in any of the above groups.

Also covers apparatus for manufacturing carbon fibres.

Further details of subgroups

[D01F 9/133](#)

Apparatus for manufacturing vapour-grown carbon fibres.

[D01F 9/32](#)

Apparatus for manufacturing carbon fibres obtained by carbonization of organic filaments.

Relationship between large subject matter areas

Carbon nanofibers vs nanotubes

Carbon nanotubes are classified in [C01B 31/0206](#). However, sometimes a document uses the term "nanofiber" as a broad term including nanotubes. In these cases, the description should be checked, and classification under [D01F](#) should not be given if the document appears to actually relate to nanotubes only. Yarns of carbon nanotubes/nanofibres are classified under [D01F 9/00](#) when the chemical aspects are important, and under [D02G 3/00](#) when the mechanical aspects are important. In case of doubt, classification under both groups should be given.

References relevant to classification in this subclass/group

This subclass/group does not cover:

This subclass/group does not cover:

ovens in general	F27B in particular F27B 9/28
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D01F 11/00

Chemical after-treatment of artificial filaments or the like during manufacture ([N: of artificial filaments from softened glass, minerals or slags C03C; from ceramics C04B]; finishing D06M)

Definition statement

This subclass/group covers:

Chemical treatment of filaments and the like during their manufacture, i.e. during a continuous production process before the filaments have been collected.

References relevant to classification in this subgroup

This subclass/group does not cover:

Chemical treatment after production	D06L , D06M , D06P , D06Q
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Informative references

Attention is drawn to the following places, which may be of interest for search:

Mechanical aspects in coating with a spinning solution or melt during the manufacture	D01D 11/06
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Special rules of classification within this group

Chemical treatment is not limited to reactive treatments, but is considered to encompass any treatment with a chemical substance, e.g. coating with a solution.

D01F 13/00

Recovery of starting material, waste material or solvents during the manufacture of artificial filaments or the like

Definition statement

This subclass/group covers:

Recovery of starting material, waste material or solvents during the manufacture of artificial filaments or the like.

References relevant to classification in this subgroup

This subclass/group does not cover:

Chemical aspects in the recycling of plastic	C08J 11/00
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