

SECTION D — TEXTILES; PAPER

D21 PAPER-MAKING; PRODUCTION OF CELLULOSE

D21B FIBROUS RAW MATERIALS OR THEIR MECHANICAL TREATMENT

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| <p>1/00 Fibrous raw materials or their mechanical treatment
(beaters D21D 1/00)</p> <p>1/02 • Pretreatment of the raw materials by physical or chemical means (removal of bark B27L)</p> <p>1/04 • by dividing raw materials into small particles, e.g. fibres (breaking-up or cutting wood or the like by dry methods B27L; disintegrating peat C10F 7/02; obtaining fibres mechanically for spinning from rags, peat, or the like D01B)</p> <p>1/06 • • by dry methods</p> <p>1/08 • • • the raw material being waste paper (chemical part D21C 5/02); the raw material being rags</p> <p>1/10 • • • • by cutting actions</p> <p>1/12 • • by wet methods, by the use of steam</p> <p>1/14 • • • Disintegrating in mills (in general B02C)</p> | <p>1/16 • • • • in the presence of chemical agents</p> <p>1/18 • • • • in magazine-type machines</p> <p>1/20 • • • • • with chain feed</p> <p>1/22 • • • • • with screw feed</p> <p>1/24 • • • • • of the pocket type</p> <p>1/26 • • • • Driving or feeding arrangements</p> <p>1/28 • • • • Dressers for mill stones, combined with the mill</p> <p>1/30 • • • Defibrating by other means</p> <p>1/32 • • • • of waste paper</p> <p>1/34 • • • • Kneading or mixing; Pulpers</p> <p>1/36 • • • • Explosive disintegration by sudden pressure reduction</p> <p>1/38 • Conserving the finely-divided cellulosic material</p> |
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