

SECTION D — TEXTILES; PAPER

D21 PAPER-MAKING; PRODUCTION OF CELLULOSE

D21H PULP COMPOSITIONS; PREPARATION THEREOF NOT COVERED BY SUBCLASSES D21C, D21D; IMPREGNATING OR COATING OF PAPER; TREATMENT OF FINISHED PAPER NOT COVERED BY CLASS B31 OR SUBCLASS D21G; PAPER NOT OTHERWISE PROVIDED FOR [5]

Note(s)

1. This subclass covers also pulp compositions for the preparation of fibreboard or other fibrous articles by wet processes.
2. In this subclass, the following terms are used with the meaning indicated:
 - "pulp" means a dispersion comprising paper-making fibres and optional additives, which is to be processed, and covers the term "stock"; it also means dry paper-making fibres which are to be made into paper by either wet or dry processes;
 - "paper" means paper, cardboard or wet-laid non-woven fabrics.
3. If a pulp composition or a paper, or a constituent thereof, is characterised by more than one feature provided for in this subclass, for example, by both the fibrous material and a coating or by both a colorant and a water-repelling agent, classification is made in all places providing for these features.
4. Processes using enzymes or micro-organisms in order to:
 - i. liberate, separate or purify a pre-existing compound or composition, or to
 - ii. treat textiles or clean solid surfaces of materials
 are further classified in subclass C12S.

Subclass index

PULP OR PAPER

comprising cellulose, lignocellulose or non-cellulose fibres or web-forming material.....	11/00, 13/00
comprising fibres or web-forming material not characterised by their chemical constitution.....	15/00
Processes or apparatus for adding material.....	23/00
NON-FIBROUS MATERIAL ADDED TO THE PULP, PAPER-IMPREGNATING MATERIAL.....	17/00, 21/00
COATED PAPER; COATING MATERIAL.....	19/00
OTHER AFTER-TREATMENTS OF PAPER.....	25/00
SPECIAL PAPER.....	27/00

Note(s)	
In groups D21H 11/00-D21H 15/00, in the absence of an indication to the contrary, classification is made in the last appropriate place.	
11/00 Pulp or paper, comprising cellulose or lignocellulose fibres of natural origin only [5]	13/02 • Synthetic cellulose fibres [5]
11/02 • Chemical or chemomechanical pulp [5]	13/04 • • Cellulose ethers [5]
11/04 • • Kraft or sulfate pulp [5]	13/06 • • Cellulose esters [5]
11/06 • • Sulfite or bisulfite pulp [5]	13/08 • • from regenerated cellulose [5]
11/08 • Mechanical or thermomechanical pulp [5]	13/10 • Organic non-cellulose fibres [5]
11/10 • Mixtures of chemical and mechanical pulp [5]	13/12 • • from macromolecular compounds obtained by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds [5]
11/12 • Pulp from non-woody plants or crops, e.g. cotton, flax, straw, bagasse [5]	13/14 • • • Polyalkenes, e.g. polystyrene [5]
11/14 • Secondary fibres (working-up waste paper D21C 5/02) [5]	13/16 • • • Polyalkenylalcohols; Polyalkenylethers; Polyalkenylesters [5]
11/16 • modified by a particular after-treatment [5]	13/18 • • • Polymers of unsaturated acids or derivatives thereof, e.g. polyacrylonitriles [5]
11/18 • • Highly hydrated, swollen or fibrillatable fibres [5]	13/20 • • from macromolecular compounds obtained otherwise than by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds [5]
11/20 • • Chemically or biochemically modified fibres [5]	13/22 • • • Condensation polymers of aldehydes or ketones [5]
11/22 • • • cationised [5]	13/24 • • • Polyesters [5]
	13/26 • • • Polyamides; Polyimides [5]
	13/28 • • from natural polymers [5]
13/00 Pulp or paper, comprising synthetic cellulose or non-cellulose fibres or web-forming material (chemical features in the manufacture of artificial fibres D01F) [5]	13/30 • • • Non-cellulose polysaccharides [5]
	13/32 • • • Alginate fibres [5]
	13/34 • • • Protein fibres [5]

D21H

13/36	• Inorganic fibres or flakes [5]	17/13	• • • Silicon-containing compounds [5]
13/38	• • siliceous [5]	17/14	• • • Carboxylic acids; Derivatives thereof [5]
13/40	• • • vitreous, e.g. mineral wool, glass fibres [5]	17/15	• • • • Polycarboxylic acids, e.g. maleic acid [5]
13/42	• • • Asbestos [5]	17/16	• • • • • Addition products thereof with hydrocarbons [5]
13/44	• • • Flakes, e.g. mica, vermiculite [5]	17/17	• • • Ketenes, e.g. ketene dimers [5]
13/46	• • Non-siliceous fibres, e.g. from metal oxides [5]	17/18	• • • forming new compounds <i>in situ</i> , e.g. within the pulp or paper, by chemical reaction with itself, or other added substances [5]
13/48	• • • Metal or metallised fibres [5]	17/19	• • • • by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds [5]
13/50	• • • Carbon fibres [5]	17/20	• Macromolecular organic compounds [5]
15/00	Pulp or paper, comprising fibres or web-forming material characterised by features other than their chemical constitution [5]	17/21	• • of natural origin; Derivatives thereof [5]
15/02	• characterised by configuration [5]	17/22	• • • Proteins [5]
15/04	• • crimped, kinked, curled or twisted fibres [5]	17/23	• • • Lignins [5]
15/06	• • Long fibres, i.e. fibres exceeding the upper length limit of conventional paper-making fibres; Filaments [5]	17/24	• • • Polysaccharides [5]
15/08	• • Flakes (D21H 13/44 takes precedence) [5]	17/25	• • • • Cellulose [5]
15/10	• • Composite fibres [5]	17/26	• • • • • Ethers thereof [5]
15/12	• • • partly organic, partly inorganic [5]	17/27	• • • • • Esters thereof [5]
17/00	Non-fibrous material added to the pulp, characterised by its constitution; Paper-impregnating material characterised by its constitution [5]	17/28	• • • • • Starch [5]
	Note(s)	17/29	• • • • • cationic [5]
1.	In groups D21H 17/01-D21H 17/63, in the absence of an indication to the contrary, a material is classified in the last appropriate place.	17/30	• • • • • Alginic acid or alginates [5]
2.	A mixture of two or more materials is classified in the last appropriate place in groups D21H 17/01-D21H 17/63 that provides for at least one of these materials.	17/31	• • • • • Gums [5]
3.	Any part of a mixture which is not identified by the classification according to note (2), and which itself is determined to be novel and non-obvious, must also be classified in the last appropriate place in groups D21H 17/01-D21H 17/63. The part can be either a single material or a mixture in itself.	17/32	• • • • • Guar gum [5]
4.	A part of a mixture which is not identified by the classification according to note (2) or (3), and which is considered to represent information of interest for search, may also be classified in the last appropriate place in groups D21H 17/01-D21H 17/63. This can for example be the case when it is considered of interest to enable searching of mixtures using a combination of classification symbols. Such non-obligatory classification should be given as "additional information".	17/33	• • Synthetic macromolecular compounds [5]
17/01	• Waste products, e.g. sludge [5]	17/34	• • • obtained by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds [5]
17/02	• Material of vegetable origin (proteins D21H 17/22; lignins D21H 17/23; polysaccharides D21H 17/24; rosin D21H 17/62) [5]	17/35	• • • • Polyalkenes, e.g. polystyrene [5]
17/03	• Non-macromolecular organic compounds [5]	17/36	• • • • Polyalkenylalcohols; Polyalkenylethers; Polyalkenylesters [5]
17/04	• • Hydrocarbons [5]	17/37	• • • • • Polymers of unsaturated acids or derivatives thereof, e.g. polyacrylates [5]
17/05	• • containing elements other than carbon and hydrogen only [5]	17/38	• • • • • containing crosslinkable groups [5]
17/06	• • • Alcohols; Phenols; Ethers; Aldehydes; Ketones; Acetals; Ketals [5]	17/39	• • • • • forming ether crosslinkages, e.g. alkylol groups [5]
17/07	• • • Nitrogen-containing compounds [5]	17/40	• • • • • unsaturated [5]
17/08	• • • • Isocyanates [5]	17/41	• • • • • containing ionic groups [5]
17/09	• • • Sulfur-containing compounds [5]	17/42	• • • • • anionic [5]
17/10	• • • Phosphorus-containing compounds [5]	17/43	• • • • • • Carboxyl groups or derivatives thereof [5]
17/11	• • • Halides [5]	17/44	• • • • • • cationic [5]
17/12	• • • Organo-metallic compounds [5]	17/45	• • • • • • Nitrogen-containing groups [5]
		17/46	• • • obtained otherwise than by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds [5]
		17/47	• • • • Condensation polymers of aldehydes or ketones [5]
		17/48	• • • • • with phenols [5]
		17/49	• • • • • with compounds containing hydrogen bound to nitrogen [5]
		17/50	• • • • • • Acyclic compounds [5]
		17/51	• • • • • • Triazines, e.g. melamine [5]
		17/52	• • • • • Epoxy resins [5]
		17/53	• • • • • Polyethers; Polyesters [5]
		17/54	• • • • • obtained by reactions forming in the main chain of the macromolecule a linkage containing nitrogen [5]
		17/55	• • • • • Polyamides; Polyaminoamides; Polyester-amides [5]
		17/56	• • • • • Polyamines; Polyimines; Polyester-imides [5]
		17/57	• • • • • Polyureas; Polyurethanes [5]
		17/58	• • • • • obtained by reactions forming in the main chain of the macromolecule a linkage containing sulfur [5]

- 17/59 • • • • obtained by reactions forming in the main chain of the macromolecule a linkage containing silicon [5]
- 17/60 • Waxes [5]
- 17/61 • Bitumen [5]
- 17/62 • Rosin; Derivatives thereof [5]
- 17/63 • Inorganic compounds [5]
- 17/64 • • Alkaline compounds [5]
- 17/65 • • Acid compounds [5]
- 17/66 • • Salts, e.g. alums [5]
- 17/67 • • Water-insoluble compounds, e.g. fillers, pigments [5]
- 17/68 • • • siliceous, e.g. clays [5]
- 17/69 • • • modified, e.g. by association with other compositions prior to incorporation in the pulp or paper [5]
- 17/70 • • forming new compounds *in situ*, e.g. within the pulp or paper, by chemical reaction with other substances added separately [5]
- 19/00 Coated paper** (coated fibreboard D21J 1/08); **Coating material** (recording sheets characterised by the coating used to improve ink, dye or pigment receptivity B41M 5/50) [5]
 - 19/02 • Metal coatings (D21H 19/66 takes precedence) [5]
 - 19/04 • • applied as foil [5]
 - 19/06 • • applied as liquid or powder [5]
 - 19/08 • • applied as vapour, e.g. in vacuum [5]
 - 19/10 • Coatings without pigments (D21H 19/66 takes precedence) [5]
 - 19/12 • • applied as a solution using water as the only solvent, e.g. in the presence of acid or alkaline compounds [5]
 - 19/14 • • applied in a form other than the aqueous solution defined in group D21H 19/12 [5]
 - 19/16 • • • comprising curable or polymerisable compounds (D21H 19/24 takes precedence) [5]
 - 19/18 • • • comprising waxes [5]
 - 19/20 • • • comprising macromolecular compounds obtained by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds [5]
 - 19/22 • • • • Polyalkenes, e.g. polystyrene [5]
 - 19/24 • • • comprising macromolecular compounds obtained otherwise than by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds [5]
 - 19/26 • • • • Aminoplasts [5]
 - 19/28 • • • • Polyesters [5]
 - 19/30 • • • • Polyamides; Polyimides [5]
 - 19/32 • • • • obtained by reactions forming a linkage containing silicon in the main chain of the macromolecule [5]
 - 19/34 • • • comprising cellulose or derivatives thereof [5]
 - 19/36 • Coatings with pigments (D21H 19/66 takes precedence; metal powder D21H 19/06) [5]
 - 19/38 • • characterised by the pigments [5]
 - 19/40 • • • siliceous, e.g. clays [5]
 - 19/42 • • • at least partly organic [5]
 - 19/44 • • characterised by the other ingredients, e.g. the binder or dispersing agent [5]
 - 19/46 • • • Non-macromolecular organic compounds [5]
 - 19/48 • • • • Diolefins, e.g. butadiene; Aromatic vinyl monomers, e.g. styrene; Polymerisable unsaturated acids or derivatives thereof, e.g. acrylic acid [5]
 - 19/50 • • • Proteins [5]
- 19/52 • • • Cellulose; Derivatives thereof [5]
- 19/54 • • • Starch [5]
- 19/56 • • • Macromolecular organic compounds or oligomers thereof obtained by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds [5]
- 19/58 • • • • Polymers or oligomers of diolefins, aromatic vinyl monomers or unsaturated acids or derivatives thereof [5]
- 19/60 • • • • Polyalkenylalcohols; Polyalkenylethers; Polyalkenylesters [5]
- 19/62 • • • Macromolecular organic compounds or oligomers thereof obtained otherwise than by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds [5]
- 19/64 • • • Inorganic compounds [5]
- 19/66 • Coatings characterised by a special visual effect, e.g. patterned, textured (marbled paper D21H 27/04) [5]
- 19/68 • • uneven, broken, discontinuous [5]
- 19/70 • • with internal voids, e.g. bubble coatings [5]
- 19/72 • Coated paper characterised by the paper substrate [5]
- 19/74 • • the substrate having an uneven surface, e.g. crêped or corrugated paper [5]
- 19/76 • • the substrate having specific absorbent properties [5]
- 19/78 • • • being substantially impervious to the coating [5]
- 19/80 • Paper comprising more than one coating (D21H 19/02 takes precedence) [5]
- 19/82 • • superposed [5]
- 19/84 • • on both sides of the substrate [5]
- 21/00 Non-fibrous material added to the pulp, characterised by its function, form or properties; Paper impregnating or coating material, characterised by its function, form or properties** [5]
 - 21/02 • Agents for preventing deposition on the paper mill equipment, e.g. pitch or slime control (removal of fats, resins, pitch, or waxes D21C 9/08) [5]
 - 21/04 • • Slime-control agents [5]
 - 21/06 • Paper forming aids [5]
 - 21/08 • • Dispersing agents for fibres [5]
 - 21/10 • • Retention agents or drainage improvers [5]
 - 21/12 • • Defoamers [5]
 - 21/14 • characterised by function or properties in or on the paper (D21H 19/66, D21H 27/02 take precedence) [5]
 - 21/16 • • Sizing or water-repelling agents [5]
 - 21/18 • • Reinforcing agents [5]
 - 21/20 • • • Wet strength agents [5]
 - 21/22 • • Agents rendering paper porous, absorbent or bulky [5]
 - 21/24 • • • Surfactants [5]
 - 21/26 • • Agents rendering paper transparent or translucent [5]
 - 21/28 • • Colorants [5]
 - 21/30 • • Luminescent or fluorescent substances, e.g. for optical bleaching (D21H 21/40 takes precedence) [5]
 - 21/32 • • Bleaching agents (bleaching cellulose pulp D21C 9/10) [5]
 - 21/34 • • Ignifugeants [5]
 - 21/36 • • Biocidal agents, e.g. fungicidal, bactericidal, insecticidal agents [5]
 - 21/38 • • Corrosion-inhibiting agents or anti-oxidants [5]

D21H

- 21/40 • • Agents facilitating proof of genuineness or preventing fraudulent alteration, e.g. for security paper (watermarking B41M 3/10, D21F 1/44; security printing B41M 3/14; securities or banknotes characterised by colour effects B44F 1/12; testing paper currency or valuable papers for genuineness G07D 7/00) [5]
- 21/42 • • • Ribbons or strips (filaments D21H 15/06) [5]
- 21/44 • • • Latent security elements, i.e. detectable or becoming apparent only by use of special verification or tampering devices or methods [5]
- 21/46 • • • • Elements suited for chemical verification or impeding chemical tampering, e.g. by use of eradicators [5]
- 21/48 • • • • Elements suited for physical verification, e.g. by irradiation [5]
- 21/50 • characterised by form (D21H 19/66, D21H 21/42, D21H 27/02 take precedence) [5]
- 21/52 • • Additives of definite length or shape [5]
- 21/54 • • • being spherical, e.g. microcapsules, beads [5]
- 21/56 • • Foam [5]
- 23/00 Processes or apparatus for adding material to the pulp or to the paper** (applying liquids or other fluent material to surfaces, in general B05; processes for making continuous lengths of paper D21F 11/00) [5]
- 23/02 • characterised by the manner in which substances are added [5]
- 23/04 • • Addition to the pulp; After-treatment of added substances in the pulp [5]
- 23/06 • • • Controlling the addition [5]
- 23/08 • • • • by measuring pulp properties, e.g. zeta potential, pH [5]
- 23/10 • • • • • at least two kinds of compounds being added [5]
- 23/12 • • • • • by measuring properties of the formed web [5]
- 23/14 • • • • • by selecting point of addition or time of contact between components [5]
- 23/16 • • • • • Addition before or during pulp beating or refining (disintegrating fibrous raw materials in mills in the presence of chemical agents D21B 1/16; methods of beating D21D 1/02; methods of refining D21D 1/20) [5]
- 23/18 • • • • • Addition at a location where shear forces are avoided before sheet-forming, e.g. after pulp beating or refining [5]
- 23/20 • • • Apparatus therefor [5]
- 23/22 • • Addition to the formed paper [5]
- 23/24 • • • during paper manufacture [5]
- Note(s)**
Processes or apparatus used for addition to the paper during its manufacture, i.e. on-machine, are classified in group D21H 23/24 if they are specially influenced by, or specially adapted to, the paper-making process.
- 23/26 • • • • • by selecting point of addition or moisture content of the paper [5]
- 23/28 • • • • • Addition before the dryer section, e.g. at the wet end or press section [5]
- 23/30 • • • Pretreatment of the paper (D21H 23/70, D21H 23/76 take precedence) [5]
- 23/32 • • • by contacting paper with an excess of material, e.g. from a reservoir or in a manner necessitating removal of applied excess material from the paper (D21H 23/66 takes precedence; removing excess material D21H 25/08) [5]
- 23/34 • • • • Knife or blade type coaters [5]
- 23/36 • • • • • Knife or blade forming part of the fluid reservoir, e.g. puddle-type trailing blade [5]
- 23/38 • • • • • the fluid material being applied with a special device, e.g. with a roll in a flooded-nip inverted blade coater [5]
- 23/40 • • • • • only one side of the paper being in contact with the material (D21H 23/34 takes precedence) [5]
- 23/42 • • • • • Paper being at least partly surrounded by the material on both sides (D21H 23/34 takes precedence) [5]
- 23/44 • • • • • Treatment with a gas or vapour [5]
- 23/46 • • • Pouring or allowing the fluid to flow in a continuous stream on to the surface, the entire stream being carried away by the paper (D21H 23/66 takes precedence) [5]
- 23/48 • • • • Curtain coaters [5]
- 23/50 • • • Spraying or projecting (D21H 23/44, D21H 23/66 take precedence) [5]
- 23/52 • • • by contacting paper with a device carrying the material (D21H 23/32, D21H 23/46, D21H 23/66 take precedence) [5]
- 23/54 • • • • Rubbing devices, e.g. brush, pad, felt [5]
- 23/56 • • • • Rolls (D21H 23/38 takes precedence) [5]
- 23/58 • • • • • Details thereof, e.g. surface characteristics, peripheral speed [5]
- 23/60 • • • • • the material on the applicator roll being subjected to a particular treatment before applying to the paper (D21H 23/64 takes precedence) [5]
- 23/62 • • • • • Reverse roll coating, i.e. applicator roll surface moving in direction opposite to that of the paper [5]
- 23/64 • • • • the material being non-fluent at the moment of transfer, e.g. in form of preformed, at least partially hardened coating [5]
- 23/66 • • • Treating discontinuous paper, e.g. sheets, blanks, rolls [5]
- 23/68 • • • • whereby the paper moves continuously [5]
- 23/70 • • • Multistep processes; Apparatus for adding one or several substances in portions or in various ways to the paper, not covered by another single group of this main group [5]
- 23/72 • • • • Plural serial stages only [5]
- 23/74 • • • • Apparatus permitting switching from one technique to another [5]
- 23/76 • characterised by choice of auxiliary compounds which are added separately from at least one other compound, e.g. to improve the incorporation of the latter or to obtain an enhanced combined effect (D21H 17/18, D21H 17/70, D21H 23/10 take precedence) [5]
- 23/78 • Controlling or regulating not limited to any particular process or apparatus [5]
- 25/00 After-treatment of paper not provided for in groups D21H 17/00-D21H 23/00** [5]
- 25/02 • Chemical or biochemical treatment (D21H 25/18 takes precedence) [5]

- 25/04 • Physical treatment, e.g. heating, irradiating (D21H 25/18 takes precedence; dryer section of machines for making continuous webs of paper D21F 5/00) [5]
- 25/06 • • of impregnated or coated paper (D21H 25/08 takes precedence) [5]
- 25/08 • Rearranging applied substances, e.g. metering, smoothing; Removing excess material [5]
- 25/10 • • with blades [5]
- 25/12 • • with an essentially cylindrical body, e.g. roll or rod [5]
- 25/14 • • • the body being a casting drum [5]
- 25/16 • • with a blast of vapour or gas, e.g. air knife [5]
- 25/18 • of old paper as in books, documents, e.g. restoring [5]

27/00 Special paper not otherwise provided for, e.g. made by multi-step processes [5]

Note(s)

This group provides for the classification of paper with special properties or applications which are only partially or not at all provided for elsewhere in the classification. Whenever possible, however, these papers are classified according to the criteria used in the other groups of this subclass.

- 27/02 • Patterned paper (patterned coatings D21H 19/66; embossing B31F 1/07; prepared on the paper-making machines D21F 11/00) [5]
- 27/04 • • marbled [5]
- 27/06 • Vegetable or imitation parchment; Glassine paper [5]
- 27/08 • Filter paper (self-supporting filtering material B01D 39/14; making on paper-making machines D21F 11/14) [5]
- 27/10 • Packing paper (packaging materials of special type or form B65D 65/38) [5]
- 27/12 • Electrically-insulating paper [5]
- 27/14 • Paper having stable form or dimension; Curl-resistant paper (anticoil photographic support G03C 1/81) [5]

- 27/16 • Pure paper, i.e. paper lacking or having low content of contaminants (after-treatment of cellulose pulp D21C 9/00) [5]
- 27/18 • Paper- or board-based structures for surface covering [5]
- 27/20 • • Flexible structures being applied by the user, e.g. wallpaper (printed wallpapers B41M 3/18; paperhanging B44C 7/00; pregummed wallpaper C09J 7/04) [5]
- 27/22 • • Structures being applied on the surface by special manufacturing processes, e.g. in presses [5]
- 27/24 • • • characterised by the surface to be covered being phenolic-resin paper laminates, vulcan fibre or similar cellulosic fibreboards [5]
- 27/26 • • • characterised by the overlay sheet or the top layers of the structures (decorative panels B44C 5/04; wood grain effects B44F 9/02) [5]
- 27/28 • • • • treated to obtain specific resistance properties, e.g. against wear or weather (water-repelling agents D21H 21/16) [5]
- 27/30 • Multi-ply (for surface covering D21H 27/18; making on paper-making machines D21F 9/00, D21F 11/00) [5]

Note(s)

Layered products classified in this group are also classified in subclass B32B.

- 27/32 • • with materials applied between the sheets (attaching together paper or cardboard sheets B31F 5/00; adhesives C09J) [5]
- 27/34 • • • Continuous materials, e.g. filaments, sheets, nets [5]
- 27/36 • • • • Films made from synthetic macromolecular compounds [5]
- 27/38 • • at least one of the sheets having a fibrous composition differing from that of other sheets [5]
- 27/40 • • at least one of the sheets being non-planar, e.g. crêped (creping or corrugating paper B31F) [5]
- 27/42 • • comprising dry-laid paper [5]