

D06M

TREATMENT, NOT PROVIDED FOR ELSEWHERE IN CLASS D06, OF FIBRES, THREADS, YARNS, FABRICS, FEATHERS, OR FIBROUS GOODS MADE FROM SUCH MATERIALS (surface treatment of fibres or filaments from glass, minerals or slags {also in the form of fabrics if the chemical aspects of the treatment are important} [C03C 25/00](#); treatment of textiles by mechanical means, see [D06B](#) - [D06J](#))

Definition statement

This place covers:

The chemical and physical treatment of fibrous materials in any form like fibres, nanofibers, microfibers, threads, yarns, knits, fabrics, non-wovens, feathers made from organic natural, synthetic macromolecular compounds or carbon to modify their properties or impart specific functions.

Relationships with other classification places

The mechanical aspects and apparatuses for the treatment of textiles is covered by [D06B-D06C](#). When mechanical and chemical aspects are mentioned, then it should be classified in all subclasses.

The manufacture of non-wovens where the fibres are bonded with binder compositions is covered by [D04H](#).

The coating of two-dimensional textile surfaces by macromolecular substances is covered by [D06N](#): coating means deposition onto the surface, contrary to impregnation; i.e. deposition by doctor blading, pasting, casting etc...contrary to dipping in bath, padding etc... When it is not clear whether it is a deposition or impregnation, or in case both processes are possible, then it is classified in all subclasses.

Coating of fibres or filaments is classified in [D06M](#).

Indexing Codes [D06M](#) are associated to this subclass:

- [D06M 2101/00-D06M 2101/40](#): Chemical constitution of the fibres;
- [D06M 2200/00-D06M 2200/50](#): Functionality of the treatment composition and / or properties imparted to the textile material;
- [D06M 2400/00-D06M 2400/02](#): Specific information on the treatment or the process itself, not provided in [D06M 23/00-D06M 23/18](#).

References

Limiting references

This place does not cover:

Chemical aspects of bandages or absorbent pads	A61L
Pre-treatment of tyre cords or reinforcing fibres	B29B 15/08
Treatment of fibrous materials made from glass	C03C 25/00
Treatment of fibrous materials made from ceramic, natural or artificial stone fibres	C04B 41/00
Composite materials (chemical aspect)	C08J 5/00
Domestic cleaning and detergent compositions	C11D
Chemical treatment of skins hides or leathers	C14C
The chemical treatment of raw natural fibres before dyeing or any finishing treatment to remove impurities as well as scouring	D01C

Chemical treatment of fibres during production or extrusion	D01F 11/00
Mechanical aspects of the treatment of textiles and apparatuses used thereof	D06B - D06C
Industrial cleaning and /or bleaching of textile materials	D06L
The coating of textile surfaces with a layer of macromolecular material, artificial leather, oilcloth...	D06N
Dyeing of textiles	D06P
Manufacture of fibres for paper or chemical treatment thereof, pulp fibres	D21C
Treatment of paper	D21H

Application-oriented references

Examples of places where the subject matter of this place is covered when specially adapted, used for a particular purpose, or incorporated in a larger system:

Cigarette filters	A24D 3/00
Wearing apparels	A41
Headwear	A42B
Footwear	A43B
Chairs, sofas, beds	A47C
Curtains	A47H
Cosmetic compositions, cosmetic pads	A61K
Strings for tennis rackets	A63B 51/02
Filters	B01D 39/00
Airbags	B60R 21/235
Fibres/fillers for concrete reinforcement	C04B 14/46
Macromolecular compounds obtained only by reactions involving unsaturated carbon-to-carbon bonds	C08F
Macromolecular compounds obtained otherwise than by reactions only involving unsaturated carbon-to-carbon bonds	C08G
Treating of macromolecular substances	C08J
Additives for macromolecular compositions	C08K
Macromolecular compositions	C08L
Coating compositions	C09D
Flame proofing compositions, water/oil repellent compositions	C09K
Yarns or threads	D02G
Woven materials	D03D
Knitted materials	D04B
Non-wovens	D04H
Tufted materials	D05C 17/00
Synthetic grass or lawns	E01C 13/08
Geotextiles	E02D - E02B
Insulating materials for buildings	E04B 1/62

Strings for musical instruments	G10D 3/10
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Informative references

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

Apparatus for applying liquids or other fluent materials to surfaces	B05C
Processes for applying liquids or other fluent materials to surfaces	B05D

Special rules of classification

When a textile material is manufactured for special purposes or uses, then it is also classified in the corresponding subclasses.

When a composition or a compound appears to be essential, then it is also classified in the corresponding composition/ compound subclass.

When the textile structure appears to be essential, then it is classified in the corresponding subclass.

In case of composition comprising several compounds, a class is allocated for each compound.

In case of macromolecular compounds comprising several monomers or copolymers, a class is given for each monomer.

For example a copolyether-ester should be classified in [D06M 15/53](#) and [D06M 15/507](#).

A copolymer acrylic acid/styrene should be classified in [D06M 15/233](#) and [D06M 15/263](#).

In case of compounds bearing several functional groups, a class is given for each essential functional group.

Normally, the subject-matter disclosed in both the claims and the examples is to be classified. Other components mentioned or disclosed in the description can be optionally classified provided that their function is not essential.

In these cases class allocation is at the discretion of the classifier.

But in case the subject matter of the claim is too broadly defined or unclear, or too many possibilities are disclosed, for example, Markush formulas, then only the subject matter of the examples is classified.

And in case no examples are provided, it is recommended to allocate a class for the most probable compounds or combination of compounds or compositions.

In case of doubt between two groups/subgroups, it is recommended to allocate both.

To conclude, it is recommended that classification is complete as much as possible: it is always preferable to allocate too many classes than too few.

When possible and when relevant, it is strongly recommended to allocate Indexing Codes corresponding to the chemical nature of the fibre or the functionality of the treatment:

- for example for an anti-shrinking treatment of wool, [D06M 2101/12](#) and [D06M 2200/45](#) should be allocated, because an anti-shrinking treatment of wool should be different from an anti-shrinking treatment of cotton;
- on the contrary, for a treatment imparting flame resistance to textile materials made of cotton, [D06M 2200/30](#) should be allocated, but [D06M 2101/06](#) might be considered as optional.

D06M 7/00

{Treating fibres, threads, yarns, fabrics, or fibrous goods made of other substances with subsequent freeing of the treated goods from the treating medium, e.g. swelling, e.g. polyolefins ([D06M 10/00](#) takes precedence; treating fibres or filaments made of glass, mineral -, or slag wool [C03C](#); carbon fibres [D01F 11/10](#))}

Definition statement

This place covers:

The treatment of fibrous materials with subsequent freeing of the treated good from treating medium: these group and subgroup are not used.

Relationships with other classification places

The treatment of asbestos fibres is covered by [C04B 41/00](#).

D06M 10/00

Physical treatment of fibres, threads, yarns, fabrics, or fibrous goods made from such materials, e.g. ultrasonic, corona discharge, irradiation, electric currents, or magnetic fields; Physical treatment combined with treatment with chemical compounds or elements

Definition statement

This place covers:

The physical treatment of fibrous materials or the physical treatment of fibrous materials combined with chemical compounds, simultaneously or successively, like treatment with lasers, U.V., plasma, microwaves, X-rays or gamma-rays etc.

Relationships with other classification places

In this group, an overlapping might occur with [D06M 14/18-D06M 14/34](#), dealing with the graft polymerisation of monomers containing carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds onto textile material, using wave energy or particle radiation.

References

Limiting references

This place does not cover:

Devices for plasma treatment	H01J
Lasers	H01S 3/00

Special rules of classification

In this group, it might happen an overlapping with [D06M 14/18-D06M 14/34](#). When it is not clear whether a graft polymerisation is taking place or not, or how the chemical compounds are reacting with the fibre, then it is recommended to use a double classification.

For example, when a plasma treatment is carried out in the presence of acrylic acid or ethylene, then a grafting reaction onto the fibre surface might occur. In case it is not explicitly mentioned, then both classes [D06M 10/025](#) and [D06M 14/28](#) should be allocated.

D06M 10/04

Physical treatment combined with treatment with chemical compounds or elements (graft polymerisation using wave energy or particle radiation [D06M 14/18](#); treatment with radioactive elements [D06M 10/008](#))

Definition statement

This place covers:

The physical treatment combined with treatment with chemical compounds, both treatments can be carried out simultaneously or consecutively and in any order.

The chemical/physical vapour deposition on textile materials.

References

Informative references

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

Physical Vapour Deposition	C23C 14/00
Chemical Vapour Deposition	C23C 16/00

Special rules of classification

In this group, it might happen an overlapping with [D06M 14/18-D06M 14/34](#). If not clear, then it is recommended to use double classification.

Synonyms and Keywords

In patent documents, the following abbreviations are often used:

CVD	Chemical Vapour Deposition
PVD	Physical Vapour Deposition

D06M 11/00

Treating fibres, threads, yarns, fabrics, or fibrous goods made from such materials, with inorganic substances or complexes thereof; Such treatment combined with mechanical treatment, e.g. mercerising ([D06M 10/00](#) takes precedence; decorating textiles by local treatment [D06Q 1/00](#))

Definition statement

This place covers:

The chemical treatment of fibrous materials with inorganic compounds.

Special rules of classification

In this group, classification of the elements is to be understood in accordance with IPC section [C](#) i.e. according to periodical classification of elements with columns IA, IIA, IIIB-VIIIB, IIIA-VIIIA.

D06M 11/40

combined with, or in absence of, mechanical tension, e.g. slack mercerising

Definition statement

This place covers:

The mercerising of textile materials in any form.

Relationships with other classification places

The mechanical aspect of mercerising is covered by [D06B 7/00](#).

D06M 11/77

with silicon or compounds thereof (with silanes or disilanes [D06M 11/01](#))

Definition statement

This place covers:

The treatment of textiles with silicon or compounds thereof.

This group also covers the treatment of fibrous materials with silicium carbide (SiC).

D06M 11/79

with silicon dioxide, silicic acids or their salts

Definition statement

This place covers:

The treatment of textile materials with silicon dioxide, silicic acid or their salt in any form.

The treatment of textiles materials with silicates, zeolites, talc, diatomaceous, clays, ceramics.

Silicon based sol-gel classified in this group.

Special rules of classification

In case of a sol-gel treating composition, it is recommended in addition to this class to allocate the Indexing Code [D06M 2400/02](#).

D06M 11/83

**with metals; with metal-generating compounds, e.g. metal carbonyls;
Reduction of metal compounds on textiles (decorating textiles by locally
metallising [D06Q 1/04](#))**

Definition statement

This place covers:

The textile treatment with metal compounds or metal generating compounds, i.e. compounds or compositions which are not necessarily in metallic form at the beginning of the treating process, but are transformed to a metallic form during the process such that a metal is deposited on the fibrous material.

References

Informative references

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

Metallisation	C23C 14/00 , C23C 16/00 , C23C 18/00
Decorating textiles by metallising	D06Q 1/04
Transfer or metal particles	D06Q 1/12
Printed circuits boards	H05K

Special rules of classification

The metallisation of textile materials can be carried out with various purposes:

- with silver, copper etc... to impart antimicrobial properties, and in this case [D06M 16/00](#) should also be allocated;
- for decorating purposes, then [D06Q 1/04](#) should also be allocated;
- for manufacturing conductive textiles which can be used as printed circuits boards, then [H05K](#) should also be allocated.

In case of non-uniform application of the metal, i.e. local metallisation, then the EC symbol [D06M 23/18](#) should also be allocated.

D06M 13/00

Treating fibres, threads, yarns, fabrics or fibrous goods made from such materials, with non-macromolecular organic compounds ([D06M 10/00](#), [D06M 14/00](#) take precedence; treatment with complexes of organic amines with inorganic substances [D06M 11/59](#)); Such treatment combined with mechanical treatment

Definition statement

This place covers:

The treatment of textile materials with non-macromolecular or low molecular weight organic compounds.

References

Limiting references

This place does not cover:

Treatment with optical brighteners	D06L
Treatment with coloured compounds or organic dyes	D06P

Special rules of classification

It sometimes happens that it is not clear whether the compound is a non-macromolecular compound or a macromolecular compound: in case of doubt, it is recommended to classify both in [D06M 13/00](#) or its relevant subgroups and [D06M 15/00](#) or its relevant subgroups.

For example when the textile treating composition contains a compound of type H(-CH₂-CH₂-O)_nH with n comprised between 4 and 20, then it is recommended to classify in both [D06M 13/17](#) and [D06M 15/53](#).

D06M 13/005

{Compositions containing perfumes; Compositions containing deodorants}

Definition statement

This place covers:

The treatment with compositions which are avoiding the development of bad smells or compositions which are covering or masking bad smells odour or composition which are containing perfumes or deodorant molecules.

References

Informative references

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

Formulations or additives for perfume preparations	A61K 8/00 associated with A61Q 13/00
Essential oils or perfumes per se	C11B 9/00

Special rules of classification

Bad smells are generally generated by the development of bacteria. In case the deodorizing composition is also exhibiting antibacterial properties, then [D06M 16/00](#) should also be allocated.

When deodorizing compositions or perfumes are encapsulated, then [D06M 23/12](#) should also be allocated.

D06M 13/02

with hydrocarbons

Definition statement

This place covers:

The treatment of fibrous materials with all hydrocarbons.

The treatment with paraffins or waxes when no indications are provided with regard to the wax composition.

D06M 13/148

Polyalcohols, e.g. glycerol {or glucose}

Definition statement

This place covers:

The treatment of fibrous materials with polyalcohols of low molecular weight.

The treatment with sugars, for example glucose and saccharose.

References

Limiting references

This place does not cover:

The treatment with cyclodextrins	D06M 15/03
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D06M 13/207

Substituted carboxylic acids, e.g. by hydroxy or keto groups; Anhydrides, halides or salts thereof

Definition statement

This place covers:

The treatment of fibrous materials with substituted carboxylic acids, for example substituted by hydroxy groups like citric acid.

D06M 13/285

Phosphines; Phosphine oxides; Phosphine sulfides; Phosphinic or phosphinous acids or derivatives thereof

Definition statement

This place covers:

The treatment of fibrous materials with phosphines, phosphine oxides, phosphine sulfides, phosphinic or phosphinous acids or derivatives thereof, i.e. compounds of general formula H_3PO_2 or derivatives thereof.

Derivatives thereof are also including phosphonium.

D06M 13/50

with organometallic compounds; with organic compounds containing boron, silicon, selenium or tellurium atoms

Definition statement

This place covers:

The treatment of fibrous materials with organometallic compounds; with organic compounds containing boron, silicon, selenium or tellurium atoms but also with complexes of metals with organic compounds.

D06M 14/00

Graft polymerisation of monomers containing carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds on to fibres, threads, yarns, fabrics, or fibrous goods made from such materials (on to unshaped polymers [C08F 251/00](#) - [C08F 292/00](#))

Definition statement

This place covers:

The graft polymerisation of monomers containing carbon-carbon double bonds onto fibrous materials according to the nature of the substrate.

This graft polymerisation can be carried out by using wave energy or particle radiation, for example plasma, microwaves, UV light, gamma rays etc...([D06M 14/18](#)-[D06M 14/34](#)).

Relationships with other classification places

An overlapping might occur with [D06M 10/00](#) and its subgroups.

Graft polymerisation on to unshaped polymers [C08F 251/00](#)-[C08F 292/00](#)

References

Informative references

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

Grafting of polymeric materials	C08F 251/00 , C08F 292/00
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Special rules of classification

Concerning classification in this group, it is recommended to also allocate the Indexing Code corresponding to the nature of the fibrous material, i.e. [D06M 2101/00-D06M 2101/40](#).

D06M 15/00

Treating fibres, threads, yarns, fabrics, or fibrous goods made from such materials, with macromolecular compounds; Such treatment combined with mechanical treatment ([D06M 10/00](#), [D06M 14/00](#) take precedence; {treatment with inorganic polyphosphates [D06M 11/72](#)})

Definition statement

This place covers:

The treatment of fibrous materials with macromolecular compounds.

Special rules of classification

In case of treating compositions comprising a mixture of macromolecular and non-macromolecular and/or inorganic compounds it is recommended to classify both in [D06M 15/00](#) and its subgroups and [D06M 13/00](#) and its subgroups and/or [D06M 11/00](#) and its subgroups.

In case of treating compositions comprising copolymers or block polymers, then it is recommended to allocate the relevant class for each monomer or each block of monomers.

D06M 15/03

Polysaccharides or derivatives thereof

Definition statement

This place covers:

The treatment of fibrous materials with polysaccharides or derivatives thereof that cannot be covered by subgroups [D06M 15/035-D06M 15/13](#).

For example documents disclosing treatment with chitin, chitosan or cyclodextrin are classified in this group.

References

Limiting references

This place does not cover:

Treatment of fibrous materials with low molecular weight sugars, glucose, saccharose etc.	D06M 13/148
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Informative references

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

Polysaccharides	C08B
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D06M 15/21

Macromolecular compounds obtained by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds

Definition statement

This place covers:

The treatment of fibrous materials with macromolecular compounds obtained by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds.

Special rules of classification

It is recommended to allocate this group only in case the monomers are not well defined or in case that too many monomers are disclosed, or in case it is not possible to classify in subgroups: the most essential relevant classes in subgroups are given and are completed by [D06M 15/21](#).

D06M 15/3562

{containing nitrogen}

Definition statement

This place covers:

The treatment of fibrous materials with macromolecular compounds obtained by reaction of unsaturated compounds having pendant groups containing nitrogen atom, for example vinylamine or vinylpyridine.

Polymers of vinyl allyl amine are also classified in this group.

D06M 15/3568

{containing silicon}

Definition statement

This place covers:

The treatment of fibrous materials with macromolecular compounds obtained by reaction of unsaturated compounds having pendant groups containing silicon atoms, for example, vinyl polydimethylsiloxane.

Relationships with other classification places

In this group an overlapping might occur with [D06M 15/643](#) and its subgroups.

Special rules of classification

Polymers resulting from the polymerisation of unsaturated compounds bearing silicon should be classified here, i.e. polymers with a -C-C- main chain and pending silicon groups, like polysiloxane groups.

It sometimes happens that the pending polysiloxane chain is longer than the -C-C- chain or that the polysiloxane chain is particular or essential to the function of the polymer, then in that case it is recommended to also allocate a class in [D06M 15/643](#) or its subgroups.

D06M 15/37

Macromolecular compounds obtained otherwise than by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds

Definition statement

This place covers:

The treatment of fibrous materials with macromolecular substances obtained by polycondensation.

References

Informative references

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

Macromolecular compounds obtained otherwise than by reactions only involving unsaturated carbon-to-carbon bonds	C08G
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Special rules of classification

This group is allocated only in case the polymers are not clearly defined or too many possibilities are disclosed: the most essential classes in subgroups are given and completed by [D06M 15/37](#).

D06M 15/412

{sulfonated}

Definition statement

This place covers:

The treatment of fibrous materials with sulfonated phenol-aldehyde or sulfonated phenol-ketone which are sometimes also named syntans.

Synonyms and Keywords

In patent documents, the word/expression in the first column is often used instead of the word/expression in the second column, which is used in the classification scheme of this place:

"syntan" or "synthetic tannin"	"sulfonated phenol formaldehyde condensation product"
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D06M 15/53

Polyethers (polyacetals [D06M 15/39](#))

Definition statement

This place covers:

The treatment of fibrous materials with polyethers, like polyethylene glycol.

Relationships with other classification places

In this group, overlapping might occur with [D06M 13/17](#).

Special rules of classification

When the chain length is not clearly defined or very broadly defined, then it is recommended to also classify in [D06M 13/17](#).

D06M 15/643

containing silicon in the main chain

Definition statement

This place covers:

The treatment of fibrous materials with macromolecular substances comprising silicon in the main chain like polydimethylsiloxane.

Relationships with other classification places

In this group overlapping might occur with [D06M 15/3568](#).

Special rules of classification

When it is not clear what the main chain is, either a -C-C- polymer having Si pending groups or a polysiloxane polymer, then it is recommended to also classify in [D06M 15/3568](#).

D06M 15/693

with natural or synthetic rubber, or derivatives thereof

Definition statement

This place covers:

The treatment of fibrous materials with synthetic or natural rubber or its derivatives, like latexes.

Relationships with other classification places

An overlapping might occur with [D06N](#) in case it is not clear whether the fibrous material is impregnated or coated with rubber ([D06N 3/00](#)).

Synonyms and Keywords

In patent documents, the following words/expressions are often used as synonyms:

- "latex" and "rubber"

D06M 16/00

Biochemical treatment of fibres, threads, yarns, fabrics, or fibrous goods made from such materials, e.g. enzymatic

Definition statement

This place covers:

The treatment of fibrous materials with either living microorganisms like enzymes or bacteria or compounds which have an activity towards living microorganisms like compositions for killing living microorganisms or insect repellent compositions, antibacterial compositions, antimicrobial compositions, fungicide compositions and antifouling compositions.

Relationships with other classification places

An overlapping might occur with biocide compositions in general [A01N](#) or methods for sterilising or disinfecting [A61L](#).

References

Informative references

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

Biocides	A01N 25/00
Disinfection, sterilisation	A61L

Special rules of classification

In addition to this group, it is recommended to allocate a class or classes in [D06M](#) corresponding to the chemical nature of the compound itself or individual compounds of the composition when possible.

D06M 16/003

{with enzymes or microorganisms}

Definition statement

This place covers:

The treatment of textile materials with enzymes like cellulases, lipases, endoglucanases, proteases etc... and/or living or dead microorganisms.

References

Informative references

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

Enzymes, enzymes compositions	C12N 9/00
Immobilized enzymes	C12N 11/00
Bleaching of textile materials with compositions comprising enzymes	D06L 4/40

D06M 16/006

{with wool-protecting agents; with anti-moth agents}

Definition statement

This place covers:

The treatment of wool with compositions or compounds having a protecting effect against living organisms like moth but also bacteria or living organisms which might deteriorate wool.

Special rules of classification

Despite the fact that this group is only dedicated to wool-protecting treatments, it is recommended to also allocate the relevant Indexing Code corresponding to wool [D06M 2101/12](#)

D06M 17/00

Producing multi-layer textile fabrics

Definition statement

This place covers:

The production of multilayer textile fabrics by superposition of different layers which are bonded by chemical treatment; i.e. an adhesive layer is applied between the different layers.

Relationships with other classification places

In this class an overlapping might occur with laminates, [B32B](#).

References

Informative references

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

Linings for garments	A41D 27/02
Joining of textile layers	B29C 66/729
Laminates	B32B
Adhesive compositions	C09J

D06M 19/00

Treatment of feathers

Definition statement

This place covers:

The treatment of feathers at any stage, i.e. their preparation for an ulterior use, e.g. removing waxes or any chemical treatment to improve or modify their properties.

References

Limiting references

This place does not cover:

The dyeing of feathers	D06P
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D06M 23/00

Treatment of fibres, threads, yarns, fabrics or fibrous goods made from such materials, characterised by the process

Definition statement

This place covers:

The treatment of fibrous materials by specific processes or when the chemical compound or composition is applied in a particular form, e.g. in powder form, encapsulated, in the form of foam etc.

Relationships with other classification places

In this class an overlapping might occur with [D06B](#), treating textile materials by liquids, gases or vapours.

D06M 23/005

{Applying monomolecular films on textile products like fibres, threads or fabrics}

Definition statement

This place covers:

The treatment of textile material by forming monomolecular layers of compounds on the textile surface; i.e. very thin layers, in general of one molecule thickness.

The layer by layer deposition of molecules on the textile surface is also classified here: e.g. deposition of an anionic layer which is covered by a cationic layer, this might repeated several times.

D06M 23/08

Processes in which the treating agent is applied in powder or granular form (adhesives for multi-layer textile fabrics [D06M 17/00](#); decorating textiles [D06Q](#))

Definition statement

This place covers:

The treatment of textile materials with treating agents in granular form, like powders and in any size of particles, i.e. also including nanoparticles or microparticles.

References

Limiting references

This place does not cover:

The treatment of textile materials with encapsulated treating agents	D06M 23/12
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Informative references

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

Production of nanoparticles with supercritical fluid	B01J 3/008
Nanotechnology in general	Y01N