CPC  COOPERATIVE PATENT CLASSIFICATION

D  TEXTILES; PAPER

TEXTILES OR FLEXIBLE MATERIALS NOT OTHERWISE PROVIDED FOR

D02  YARNS; MECHANICAL FINISHING OF YARNS OR ROPES; WARPING OR BEAMING

(NOTE omitted)

D02G  CRIMPING OR CURLING FIBRES, FILAMENTS, THREADS, OR YARNS; YARNS OR THREADS

NOTE

Attention is drawn to the note following the title of class D02

WARNING

In this subclass non-limiting references (in the sense of paragraph 39 of the Guide to the IPC) may still be displayed in the scheme.

1/00  Producing crimped or curled fibres, filaments, yarns, or threads, giving them latent characteristics (yarns per se D02G 3/00; during formation of artificial filaments, threads, or the like D01D 5/22; general aspects of chemical treatment D06M)

NOTE

In the context of this group, the terms "texturing" or "texturising" encompass curling and crimping by knitting, weaving or tufting, fixing and then unravelling.

1/002  (by knitting, weaving or tufting, fixing and then unravelling)

1/004  (by heating fibres, filaments, yarns or threads so as to create a temperature gradient across their diameter, thereby imparting them latent asymmetrical shrinkage properties)

1/006  (by imping the yarn against an uneven surface and thereby deforming it)

1/008  (with provision for imparting irregular effects to the yarn)

1/02  (by twisting, fixing the twist and backtwisting, i.e. by imparting false twist)

1/0206  (by false-twisting)

1/0213  (after drawing the yarn on the same machine)

1/022  (while simultaneously drawing the yarn)

1/0226  (multiple false-twisting)

1/0233  (with real twist being imparted to the yarn before or after false-twisting)

1/024  (with provision for imparting irregular effects to the yarn)

1/0246  (at least some of the filaments being simultaneously broken or cut, e.g. by stretching or abrading)

1/0253  (while bonding at least some of the filaments or fibres together)

1/026  (in the presence of a crimp finish)

1/0266  (false-twisting machines)

1/0273  (threading up and starting the false-twisting machine)

1/028  (by twisting or false-twisting at least two filaments, yarns or threads, fixing the twist and separating the filaments, yarns or threads)

1/0286  (characterised by the use of certain filaments, fibres or yarns)

1/0293  (composed, at least in part, of natural fibres)

1/04  Devices for imparting false twist

1/06  Spindles

1/08  Rollers [or other friction causing elements]

1/082  (with the periphery of at least one disc)

1/085  (between crossed belts)

1/087  (between the flanks of rotating discs)

1/10  (using knife edges, e.g. heated knife edges, for edge crimping)

1/12  (using stuffer boxes)

1/122  (introducing the filaments in the stuffer box by means of a fluid jet)

1/125  (including means for monitoring or controlling yarn processing)

1/127  (including drawing or stretching on the same machine)

1/14  (using grooved rollers or gear-wheel-type members)

1/16  (using jets or streams of turbulent gases, e.g. air, steam [(interlacing filaments D02J 1/08)])

1/161  (yarn crimping air jets)

1/162  (with provision for imparting irregular effects to the yarn)

1/164  (in the presence of a liquid, e.g. a crimp finish)

1/165  (characterised by the use of certain filaments or yarns)

1/167  (including means for monitoring or controlling yarn processing)

1/168  (including drawing or stretching on the same machine)

1/18  (by combining fibres, filaments, or yarns, having different shrinkage characteristics [(D02G 1/004 takes precedence)])
Yarns or threads, e.g. fancy yarns; Processes or apparatus for the production thereof, not otherwise provided for (for producing crimped or curled yarns D02G 1/00)

NOTE

In this main group, further classification in indexing scheme D10B for aspects relating to yarns is required.

Yarns or threads characterised by the material or by the materials from which they are made

Yarns or threads formed from hair (horse-hair threads D02G 3/14)

Blended or other yarns or threads containing components made from different materials

[all components being made from natural material]

[all components being made from artificial or synthetic material]

[including aramid fibres]

Threads formed from strip material other than paper

Paper yarns or threads

Yarns or threads formed from collagenous materials, e.g. catgut ((surgical threads or yarns A61L))

Threads containing metallic filaments or strips

Horse-hair threads

Yarns or threads made from mineral substances

from glass or the like

{the glass being present only in part of the structure}

{in the core}

{in the sheath}

from asbestos

Yarns or threads characterised by constructional features, e.g. blending, filament/fibre (piecing of yarns or threads D01H 15/00)

Bulked yarns or threads, e.g. formed from staple fibre components with different relaxation characteristics

with characteristics dependent on the amount or direction of twist

Doubled, plied, or cabled threads ((D02G 3/32, D02G 3/36; details of spindles, e.g. bearings D01H 7/86))

[using one drawing frame for two slivers and twisting of the slivers to a single yarn, i.e. spin-twisting (guides having associated actuators with mutual action D01H 13/1658)]

[using hollow spindles through which one yarn is running]

[one yarn running over the feeding spool of another yarn]

[with alternatively “S” and “Z” direction of twist, e.g. Self-twist process]

{with same direction of twist, but with an amount of twist varying along the thread]

Crèped or other highly-twisted yarns or threads

Elastic yarns or threads (Production of plied or cored yarns, one of which is elastic)

[using hollow spindles (details of spindles, e.g. bearings D01H 7/86)]

[using a drawing frame]

{the elastic properties due to the construction rather than to the use of elastic material}

{containing elastane}

Yarns or threads having slubs, knops, spirals, loops, tufts, or other irregular or decorative effects, i.e. effect yarns (carding machines for producing decorative or fancy effects in products D01G; drafting machines with varying draft according to a pre-arranged pattern D01H 5/36)

[using hollow spindles (details of spindles, e.g. bearings D01H 7/86)]

{with coloured effects, i.e. by differential dyeing process}

Cored or coated yarns or threads ((D02G 3/34, D02G 3/40 take precedence); elastic yarns or threads D02G 3/32)

{using hollow spindles (details of spindles, e.g. bearings D01H 7/86)}

[around which a reel supporting feeding spool rotates]

{using a drawing frame}

Threads in which fibres, filaments, or yarns are wound with other yarns or filaments, e.g wrap yarns, i.e. strands of filaments or staple fibres are wrapped by a helically wound binder yarn (D02G 3/32 takes precedence); (covering endless core threads with fibres by using open-end spinning techniques D01H 4/00)

{using hollow spindles, e.g. making coverspun yarns}

Yarns in which fibres are united by adhesives; Impregnated yarns or threads

{the adhesive being one component of the yarn, i.e. thermoplastic yarn}

{Yarns or threads coated with polymeric solutions}

{where the polymeric solution is removable at a later stage, e.g. by washing}

{Flocked yarns}

Chenille threads

Yarns or threads characterised by the purpose for which they are designed ((protective gloves A41D 19/00; protective clothing A62B 17/00; ropes D07B 1/02))

{Yarns or threads with antistatic, conductive or radiation-shielding properties (electroconductive, anti-static or radiation-shielding filaments D01F 1/09, D01F 1/106; anti-static fabrics D03D 15/0005; conducting, insulating or anti-static layers for floor coverings D06N 7/0042)}

{Cut or abrasion resistant yarns or threads]

{Heat-resistant, fireproof or flame-retardant yarns or threads (fire- or flame-proof filaments D01F 1/07; woven fabrics using heat-resistant or fireproof threads D03D 15/12)}
[Yarns or threads for use in sports applications (strings for tennis rackets A63B 51/02)]

[Yarns or threads for use in floor fabrics (floor fabrics A47G 27/00; floor coverings on textile basis D06N 7/0005)]

[Yarns or threads for use in automotive applications]

[Yarns or threads for specific use in general industrial applications, e.g. as filters or reinforcement]

[Yarns or threads for use in medical applications (D02G 3/449 takes precedence; surgical suture materials A61L 17/00)]

[Yarns or threads with antibacterial properties (filaments containing agents inhibiting growth of microorganisms D01F 1/103)]

Sewing-cottons or the like

[Tyre cords (tyre reinforcements B60C 9/00; metal cords for reinforcing rubber or plastic articles D07B 1/0606)]