In event of melt electrospinning and subsequent comparison of the spun fibers with the macroscopic.1 molded films, the differences in the conditions of their production are not so obvious and related to heat dissipation more likely, that is, by cooling specification of fibers and films.As it can show in Figure 1A,B the averaged diameters of the fibers coincide well with the newly obtained results on the diameter dimensions which are equal to 10 um and 12.2 um respectively obtained by SEM and AFM techniques.[16] The variance in structure–morphology characteristics of polymer fibers obtained via classical solvent electrospinning and corresponding films obtained via solution casting could be explained by the discrepancy in the formation conditions and primarily by the difference of solvent evaporation conditions.Almost at the same SEM magnification the surface of the molded films with the analogues PHB/PLA proportion looks lightly structured with uneven Pt–shading density that corresponds to the alternation of petty bulges and notches.For instance, in the work[17] it was stated that for the nanofibers under electrospinning conditions the time of desorption should take several millisecond, while solvent evaporation from the films with analogous content is gradually performed for essentially longer time, namely dozens of hours and even more.Additionally, the surface of filaments is quite perfect and .has not visible cracks and pores