

# CPC COOPERATIVE PATENT CLASSIFICATION

## D TEXTILES; PAPER

### TEXTILES OR FLEXIBLE MATERIALS NOT OTHERWISE PROVIDED FOR

#### D06 TREATMENT OF TEXTILES OR THE LIKE; LAUNDERING; FLEXIBLE MATERIALS NOT OTHERWISE PROVIDED FOR

#### D06B TREATING TEXTILE MATERIALS USING LIQUIDS, GASES OR VAPOURS (mechanical treatment of natural fibrous or filamentary material to obtain fibres or filaments D01B)

##### NOTES

- In this subclass, the following terms or expressions are used with the meaning indicated:
  - "fabric" includes yarns in warp or sheet form;
  - "textile material" includes fabrics, yarns or other fibrous materials;
  - "indefinite length" means an extent of material having the characteristic that the longitudinal dimension is effectively infinite in so far as the procedure for advancing or moving the material is concerned.
- This subclass does not cover treatment of textiles by purely chemical means, which is covered by subclasses [D06L](#) - [D06Q](#).

##### 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.}

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| <p><b>1/00</b> Applying liquids, gases or vapours onto textile materials to effect treatment, e.g. washing, dyeing, bleaching, sizing or impregnating (mercerising <a href="#">D06B 7/00</a>; solvent-treatment <a href="#">D06B 9/00</a>; treatment of selected parts of textile materials <a href="#">D06B 11/00</a>; with aid of vibration <a href="#">D06B 13/00</a>)</p> <p>1/02 . by spraying or projecting (<a href="#">D06B 1/08</a> takes precedence)</p> <p>1/04 . by pouring or allowing to flow on to the surface of the textile material</p> <p>1/06 . . flowing along an inclined surface</p> <p>1/08 . from outlets being in, or almost in, contact with the textile material</p> <p>1/10 . by contact with a member carrying the treating material</p> <p>1/12 . . by rubbing contact, e.g. with brushes or pads</p> <p>1/14 . . with a roller</p> <p>1/141 . . . {where an element is used to mitigate the quantity of treating material on the roller}</p> <p>1/142 . . . {where an element is used to mitigate the quantity of treating material that the textile material can retain (if removing occurs later see <a href="#">D06B 15/00</a> and sub-groups)}</p> <p>1/143 . . . {where elements are used to mitigate the quantities of treating material on the roller and on the textile material}</p> <p>1/144 . . . {the treating material being kept in a trough formed between the roller and non-rotating elements}</p> <p>1/145 . . . {the treating material being kept in the trough formed between two or more rollers}</p> <p>1/146 . . . . {where the textile material is first passed in a nip before it comes into contact with the treating material}</p> | <p>1/147 . . . . {the textile material being a tubular fabric (takes precedence over <a href="#">D06B 1/146</a>)}</p> <p>1/148 . . . {the treating material being supplied to the roller by spraying or pouring}</p> <p>1/149 . . . {the treating material being applied to the textile material without contact with the roller (e.g. by capillarity)}</p> <p>1/16 . . . the treating material being supplied from inside the roller</p> <p><b>3/00</b> Passing of textile materials through liquids, gases or vapours to effect treatment, e.g. washing, dyeing, bleaching, sizing, impregnating (mercerising <a href="#">D06B 7/00</a>; solvent-treatment <a href="#">D06B 9/00</a>; treatment of selected parts of textile materials <a href="#">D06B 11/00</a>; with aid of vibration <a href="#">D06B 13/00</a>)</p> <p>3/02 . of fibres, slivers or rovings</p> <p>3/04 . of yarns, threads or filaments</p> <p>3/045 . . {in a tube or a groove}</p> <p>3/06 . . individually handled</p> <p>3/08 . . as hanks</p> <p>3/09 . . as packages, e.g. cheeses</p> <p>3/10 . of fabrics (<a href="#">D06B 3/24</a>, <a href="#">D06B 3/28</a>, <a href="#">D06B 3/32</a> take precedence; jiggers <a href="#">D06B 3/32</a>)</p> <p>3/105 . . {of tubular fabrics}</p> <p>3/12 . . in zig-zag manner over series of guiding means</p> <p>3/14 . . in wound form</p> <p>3/16 . . in superimposed, i.e. stack-packed, form</p> <p>3/18 . . combined with squeezing, e.g. in padding machines</p> <p>3/185 . . . {below the bath level}</p> <p>3/20 . . with means to improve the circulation of the treating material on the surface of the fabric</p> |
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- 3/201 . . . {the treating material being forced through the textile material}
- 3/203 . . . . {by suction, e.g. by means of perforated drums}
- 3/205 . . . {by vibrating}
- 3/206 . . . . {the textile material}
- 3/208 . . . . {the treating material}
- 3/22 . . only one side of the fabric coming into contact with the guiding means
- 3/24 . of fabrics in roped form
- 3/26 . . in superimposed, i.e. stack-packed, form
- 3/28 . of fabrics propelled by, or with the aid of, jets of the treating material
- 3/30 . of articles, e.g. stockings
- 3/32 . of open-width materials backwards and forwards between beaming rollers during treatment; Jiggers
- 3/325 . . {with means to improve the circulation of the treating material on the surface of the textile material}
- 3/34 . Driving arrangements of machines or apparatus
- 3/345 . . {Means for controlling the tension in the textile material (in general [D02H 13/22](#))}
- 3/36 . . Drive control
- 5/00 Forcing liquids, gases or vapours through textile materials to effect treatment, e.g. washing, dyeing, bleaching, sizing impregnating (mercerising [D06B 7/00](#); solvent-treatment [D06B 9/00](#); treatment of selected parts of textile materials [D06B 11/00](#); with aid of vibration [D06B 13/00](#))**
- 5/02 . through moving materials of indefinite length
- 5/04 . . through slivers or rovings
- 5/06 . . through yarns, threads or filaments
- 5/08 . . through fabrics
- 5/10 . . using centrifugal force
- 5/12 . through materials of definite length
- 5/14 . . through fibres, slivers or rovings
- 5/16 . . through yarns, threads or filaments
- 5/18 . . . through beamed warp
- 5/20 . . . through hanks
- 5/22 . . through fabrics
- 5/24 . . through articles, e.g. stockings
- 5/26 . . using centrifugal force
- 7/00 Mercerising, e.g. lustring by mercerising**
- 7/02 . of slivers
- 7/04 . of yarns, threads or filaments
- 7/06 . . of hanks of yarns
- 7/08 . of fabrics of indefinite length
- 7/10 . of tubular fabrics or tubular articles
- 9/00 Solvent-treatment of textile materials**
- 9/02 . solvent-dyeing
- 9/04 . Successively applying two or more different solvent-based treating materials
- 9/06 . with recovery of the solvent
- 11/00 Treatment of selected parts of textile materials, e.g. partial dyeing**
- 11/0003 . {of fibres, slivers or rovings}
- 11/0006 . . {in connection with a spinning step}
- 11/0009 . {of a yarn in wound form}
- 11/0013 . . {by local injection}
- 11/0016 . . {by local suction}
- 11/002 . {of moving yarns}
- 11/0023 . . {by spraying or pouring}
- 11/0026 . . {by spaced contacts with a member carrying a single treating material}
- 11/003 . . {by continuous contact with a member able to bring simultaneously a plurality of treating materials}
- 11/0033 . . {by periodical dipping}
- 11/0036 . . {specially disposed for a local treatment}
- 11/004 . . {in a tensionless state}
- 11/0043 . {of hanks of yarns}
- 11/0046 . . {hung on supports}
- 11/005 . . {wound on supports}
- 11/0053 . . {laid down on supports}
- 11/0056 . {of fabrics}
- 11/0059 . . {by spraying}
- 11/0063 . . {by pouring}
- 11/0066 . . {by spaced contacts with a member carrying a single treating material}
- 11/0069 . . {by continuous contact with a member able to bring simultaneously a plurality of treating materials}
- 11/0073 . {of articles}
- 11/0076 . {Transfer-treating}
- 11/0079 . {Local modifications of the ability of the textile material to receive the treating materials, (e.g. its dyeability)}
- 11/0083 . . {the textile material being fibres or slivers}
- 11/0086 . . {the textile material being one or more yarns}
- 11/0089 . . {the textile material being a surface}
- 11/0093 . {Treatments carried out during or after a regular application of treating materials, in order to get differentiated effects on the textile material}
- 11/0096 . . {to get a faded look}
- 13/00 Treatment of textile materials with liquids, gases or vapours with aid of vibration**
- 15/00 Removing liquids, gases or vapours from textile materials in association with treatment of the materials by liquids, gases or vapours**
- NOTE**
- Group [D06B 15/12](#) takes precedence over groups [D06B 15/02](#) - [D06B 15/10](#).
- {This Note corresponds to IPC Note (1) relating to [D06B 15/02](#) - [D06B 15/10](#).}
- 15/005 . {by squeezing, otherwise than by rollers}
- 15/02 . by squeezing rollers {( [D06B 15/046](#) takes precedence)}
- 15/025 . . {for tubular fabrics}
- 15/04 . by suction
- 15/043 . . {by means of a perforated drum}
- 15/046 . . {included in a pair of squeezing rollers}
- 15/06 . by vibrating the textile material
- 15/08 . by scraping
- 15/085 . . {by contact with the textile material}
- 15/09 . by jets of gases
- 15/10 . by use of centrifugal force
- 15/12 . up to the moisture regain of the textile material

<b>17/00</b>	<b>Storing of textile materials in association with the treatment of the materials by liquids, gases or vapours</b> (carriers or supports specially adapted therefor <a href="#">D06B 23/04</a> )	23/08	• Untwisting devices
17/005	• {in helical form}	23/10	• Devices for dyeing samples ( <a href="#">D06B 23/12</a> takes precedence)
17/02	• in superimposed, i.e. stack-packed, form; J-boxes	23/12	• Means for taking samples from textile materials during or after treatment
17/04	• in wound form	23/14	• Containers, e.g. vats
17/06	• in festooned form	23/16	• • with means for introducing or removing textile materials without modifying container pressure
<b>19/00</b>	<b>Treatment of textile materials by liquids, gases or vapours, not provided for in groups <a href="#">D06B 1/00</a> - <a href="#">D06B 17/00</a></b>	23/18	• • Sealing arrangements
19/0005	• {Fixing of chemicals, e.g. dyestuffs, on textile materials ( <a href="#">D06B 9/02</a> , <a href="#">D06B 17/00</a> - <a href="#">D06B 17/06</a> take precedence)}	23/20	• Arrangements of apparatus for treating processing-liquids, -gases or -vapours, e.g. purification, filtration, distillation (such apparatus per se, see the relevant classes for the apparatus)
19/0011	• • {by heated air}	23/205	• • {for adding or mixing constituents of the treating material}
19/0017	• • • {the textile material passing through a chamber}	23/22	• • for heating
19/0023	• • • {wherein suction is applied to one face of the textile material}	23/24	• Means for regulating the amount of treating material picked up by the textile material during its treatment
19/0029	• • {by steam}	23/26	• • in response to a test conducted on the textile material
19/0035	• • • {the textile material passing through a chamber}	23/28	• • in response to a test conducted on the treating material
19/0041	• • • {wherein suction is applied to one face of the textile material}	23/30	• Means for cleaning apparatus or machines, or parts thereof
19/0047	• • {by air steam}	<b>2700/00</b>	<b>Treating of textile materials, e.g. bleaching, dyeing, mercerising, impregnating, washing; Fulling of fabrics</b>
19/0052	• • • {the textile material passing through a chamber}	2700/02	• Rollers or brushes for applying bleaching, washing or dyeing liquid to fibrous materials
19/0058	• • • {wherein suction is applied to one face of the textile material}	2700/04	• Partial dyeing, e.g. of fabrics
19/0064	• • {by a fixing bath ( <a href="#">D06B 19/0082</a> takes precedence)}	2700/06	• Passing warp yarns in unwound or in wound form through bleaching, washing or dyeing liquid
19/007	• • {by application of electric energy}	2700/09	• Apparatus for passing open width fabrics through bleaching, washing or dyeing liquid
19/0076	• • {by contact with a heated surface}	2700/095	• • for continuous treatment of open width fabrics, in which the fabric is guided without tension, e.g. superimposed or festooned, in order to extend the duration of treatment
19/0082	• • • {by passing through a bath of liquid metal or a fluidised bed}	2700/10	• Apparatus for passing fabrics in roped form through bleaching, washing or dyeing liquid, e.g. for continuous treatment
19/0088	• {using a short bath ratio liquor}	2700/105	• • for batch treatment in winch vats of fabrics in roped form
19/0094	• • {as a foam}	2700/14	• Passing liquid through fabrics or linoleum
<b>21/00</b>	<b>Successive treatments of textile materials by liquids, gases or vapours</b> (successive treatments in which the characteristics of a single treatment are of interest only, or in which all treatments have characteristics provided for in a single main group, see the relevant groups for the single treatment)	2700/17	• Passing liquid through fibrous materials in open containers with a form not determined by the nature of the fibrous material
21/02	• the treatments being performed in a single container	2700/18	• Passing liquid through fibrous materials in closed containers with a form not determined by the nature of the fibrous material
<b>23/00</b>	<b>Component parts, details, or accessories of apparatus or machines, specially adapted for the treating of textile materials, not restricted to a particular kind of apparatus, provided for in groups <a href="#">D06B 1/00</a> - <a href="#">D06B 21/00</a></b>	2700/19	• Passing bleaching, washing or dyeing liquid through fibrous materials by centrifuging
23/02	• Rollers	2700/25	• Sizing, starching or impregnating warp yarns; Making glazed yarn; Drying sized warp yarns
23/021	• • {Compressive rollers}	2700/27	• Sizing, starching or impregnating fabrics
23/023	• • {Guiding rollers}	2700/28	• Impregnating or coating cords or ropes
23/025	• • {Perforated rollers}	2700/35	• Rollers for machines for treating textiles, e.g. dyeing, drying, sizing
23/026	• • {characterised by particular surface features}	2700/36	• Devices or methods for dyeing, washing or bleaching not otherwise provided for
23/028	• • {Rollers for thermal treatment}	2700/37	• Machines for forming hanks
23/04	• Carriers or supports for textile materials to be treated		
23/042	• • {Perforated supports}		
23/045	• • • {radially collapsible}		
23/047	• • {Replacing or removing the core of the package}		
23/06	• Guiding means for preventing filaments, yarns or threads from sticking together		