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

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)

NOTES
1. In each of the groups D06M 11/00 - D06M 15/00, in the absence of an indication to the contrary, a substance is classified in the last appropriate place.
2. Within each one of main groups D06M 11/00 - D06M 15/00, a mixture of substances is classified at least according to the essential ingredient. If more than one ingredient is essential, the mixture is classified, in the absence of an indication to the contrary, according to the essential ingredient which belongs to the last appropriate place in the sequence of substances;
3. Treatment by mixtures of substances covered by two or more of main groups D06M 11/00 - D06M 15/00 is classified in each appropriate main group.
4. In this subclass, the treatment of textiles, not provided for elsewhere in class D06, is classified according to the following principles:
   • Treatment of textiles characterised by the treating agent in groups D06M 11/00 - D06M 16/00;
   • Treatment of textiles characterised by the process in group D06M 23/00.

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.

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)}
7/005  .  [made of asbestos]
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
10/001  .  [Treatment with visible light, infra-red or ultra-violet, X-rays]
10/003  .  [Treatment with radio-waves or microwaves]
10/005  .  [Laser beam treatment]
10/006  .  [Ultra-high-frequency heating]
10/008  .  [Treatment with radioactive elements or with neutrons, alpha, beta or gamma rays]
10/02  .  ultrasonic or sonic; Corona discharge
10/025  .  .  [Corona discharge or low temperature plasma]
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)
10/06  .  .  Inorganic compounds or elements
10/08  .  .  Organic compounds
10/10  .  .  .  Macromolecular compounds
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)

NOTES
1. If a compound used in the treatment is characterised by its cation, it is classified in group D06M 11/00; metallisation by treatment with a metal salt, followed by reduction, is classified in group D06M 11/83.
2. In this group, the following term is used with the meaning indicated:
   • "treatment" means, in the absence of an indication to the contrary, the treatment which leads to the end product, e.g. treatment with barium sulfate can mean treatment with barium...
chloride and with sulfuric acid in two separate steps

11/01 . . with hydrogen, water or heavy water; with hydrides of metals or complexes thereof; with boranes, diborananes, silanes, disilanes, phosphines, diphosphines, stibines, distibines, arsines, or diarsines or complexes thereof

11/05 . . with water, e.g. steam; with heavy water

11/07 . . with halogens; with halogen acids or salts thereof; with oxides or oxyacids of halogens or salts thereof

11/09 . . with free halogens or interhalogen compounds

11/11 . . with halogen acids or salts thereof

11/13 . . . Ammonium halides or halides of elements of Groups 1 or 11 of the Periodic System

11/155 . . . Halides of elements of Groups 2 or 12 of the Periodic System

11/17 . . . Halides of elements of Groups 3 or 13 of the Periodic System

11/20 . . . Halides of elements of Groups 4 or 14 of the Periodic System, e.g. zirconyl chloride

11/22 . . . Halides of elements of Groups 5 or 15 of the Periodic System

11/24 . . . Halides of elements of Groups 6 or 16 of the Periodic System, e.g. chromyl chloride

11/26 . . . Halides of elements of Group 7 of the Periodic System (interhalogen compounds D06M 11/09)

11/28 . . . Halides of elements of Groups 8, 9, 10 or 18 of the Periodic System

11/30 . . with oxides of halogens, oxyacids of halogens or their salts, e.g. with perchlorates

11/32 . . with oxygen, ozone, ozoneides, oxides, hydroxides or percompounds; Salts derived from anions with an amphoteric element-oxygen bond (with water or heavy water D06M 11/05; with oxides or oxyacids of halogens D06M 11/30; bleaching D06L)

11/34 . . . with oxygen, ozone or ozoneides

11/36 . . . with oxides, hydroxides or mixed oxides; with salts derived from anions with an amphoteric element-oxygen bond

11/38 . . . Oxides or hydroxides of elements of Groups 1 or 11 of the Periodic System (producing patterns by locally destroying or modifying the fibres by chemical action D06Q 1/02)

11/385 . . . [Saponification of cellulose-acetate]

11/40 . . . combined with, or in absence of, mechanical tension, e.g. slack mercerising

11/42 . . . Oxides or hydroxides of copper, silver or gold

11/44 . . . Oxides or hydroxides of elements of Groups 2 or 12 of the Periodic System; Zincates; Cadmates

11/45 . . . Oxides or hydroxides of elements of Groups 3 or 13 of the Periodic System; Aluminates

11/46 . . . Oxides or hydroxides of elements of Groups 4 or 14 of the Periodic System; Titanates; Zirconates; Stannates; Plumbates

11/47 . . . Oxides or hydroxides of elements of Groups 5 or 15 of the Periodic System; Vanadates; Niobates; Tantalates; Arsenates; Antimonates; Bismuthates

11/48 . . . Oxides or hydroxides of chromium, molybdenum or tungsten; Chromates; Dichromates; Molybdates; Tungstates

11/485 . . . [Oxides or hydroxides of manganese; Manganates (permanganates D06M 11/50)]

11/49 . . . Oxides or hydroxides of elements of Groups 8, 9, 10 or 18 of the Periodic System; Ferrates; Cobalates; Nickelates; Ruthenates; Osmates; Rhodates; Iridates; Palladates; Platinumes

11/50 . . with hydrogen peroxide or peroxides of metals; with persulfuric, permanganic, pernitric, percarbonic acids or their salts

11/51 . . with sulfur, selenium, tellurium, polonium or compounds thereof (with persulfuric acids or their salts D06M 11/50)

11/52 . . . with selenium, tellurium, polonium or their compounds; with sulfur, dithionites or compounds containing sulfur and halogens, with or without oxygen; by sulfohalogenation with chlorosulfonic acid by sulfohalogenation with a mixture of sulfur dioxide and free halogens

11/53 . . with hydrogen sulfide or its salts; with polysulfides

11/54 . . . with sulfur dioxide; with sulfurous acid or its salts (D06M 11/52 takes precedence)

11/55 . . . with sulfur trioxide; with sulfuric acid or thiosulfuric acid or their salts

11/56 . . . Sulfates or thiosulfates other than of elements of Groups 3 or 13 of the Periodic System

11/57 . . . Sulfates or thiosulfates of elements of Groups 3 or 13 of the Periodic System, e.g. alums

11/58 . . . with nitrogen or compounds thereof, e.g. with nitrates (with ammonium halides D06M 11/13)

11/59 . . . with ammonia; with complexes of organic amines with inorganic substances

11/60 . . . Ammonia as a gas or in solution

11/61 . . . Liquid ammonia

11/62 . . . Complexes of metal oxides or complexes of metal salts with ammonia or with organic amines

11/63 . . . with hydroxylamine or hydrazine

11/64 . . . with nitrogen oxides; with oxyacids of nitrogen or their salts (with pernitric acids or their salts D06M 11/50)

11/65 . . . Salts of oxyacids of nitrogen

11/66 . . . with sulfamic acid or its salts

11/67 . . . with cyanogen or compounds thereof, e.g. with cyanhydric acid, cyanic acid, isocyanic acid, thiocyanic acid, isothiocyanic acid or their salts, or with cyanamides; with carbamic acid or its salts (with dicyanamides D06M 13/432)

11/68 . . . with phosphorus or compounds thereof, e.g. with chlorophosphonic acid or salts thereof (with phosphines or diphosphines D06M 11/01; with selenium or tellurium compounds D06M 11/52; with polyphosphazene or derivatives thereof D06M 15/673)

11/69 . . . with phosphorus; with halides or oxohalides of phosphorus; with chlorophosphonic acid or its salts

11/70 . . . with oxides of phosphorus; with hypophosphorous, phosphorous or phosphoric acids or their salts

11/71 . . . Salts of phosphoric acids

11/72 . . . with metaphosphoric acids or their salts; with polyphosphoric acids or their salts; with perphosphoric acids or their salts
NOTE with mechanical treatment substances D06M 11/59 complexes of organic amines with inorganic goods made from such materials, with non-
Treating fibres, threads, yarns, fabrics or fibrous (D06M 11/75 takes precedence; with percarboxylic acids or their salts D06M 11/50; with urea D06M 13/432)
11/77 . with silicon or compounds thereof (with silanes or disilanes D06M 11/01)
11/78 . with silicon; with halides or oxyhalides of silicon; with fluorosilicates
11/79 . with silicon dioxide, silicic acids or their salts
11/80 . with boron or compounds thereof, e.g. borides (with boranes or diboranes D06M 11/01; with boron carbides D06M 11/74)
11/81 . with boron; with boron halides; with fluoroborates
11/82 . with boron oxides; with boric, meta- or perboric acids or their salts, e.g. with borax
11/83 . with metals; with metal-generating compounds, e.g. metal carboxyls; Reduction of metal compounds on textiles (decorating textiles by locally metallising D06Q 1/04)
11/84 . combined with mechanical treatment (combined with mechanical tension, e.g. mercerising D06M 11/40)
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

In this group the following term is used with the meaning indicated:
"treatment" means, in the absence of an indication to the contrary, the treatment which leads to the end product, e.g. treatment with chloroacetic acid can mean treatment with chloroacetylchloride and saponification in two separate steps

13/005 . [Compositions containing perfumes; Compositions containing deodorants]
13/02 . with hydrocarbons
13/03 . with unsaturated hydrocarbons, e.g. alkenes, or alkynes
13/07 . . Aromatic hydrocarbons
13/08 . with halogenated hydrocarbons
13/085 . (cycloaliphatic)
13/10 . with compounds containing oxygen
13/11 . . Compounds containing epoxy groups or precursors thereof
13/12 . . Aldehydes; Ketones
13/123 . . Polyaldehydes; Polyketones
13/127 . . Mono-aldehydes, e.g. formaldehyde; Monoketones

13/13 . . Unsaturated aldehydes, e.g. acrolein; Unsaturated ketones; Ketenes {; Diketenes}
13/133 . . Halogenated aldehydes; Halogenated ketones {; Halogenated ketenes}
13/137 . . Acetals, e.g. formalds, or ketals
13/144 . . Alcohols; Metal alcoholates (D06M 13/11 takes precedence)
13/148 . . Polyalcoholcs, e.g. glycerol [or glucose]
13/152 . . having a hydroxy group bound to a carbon atom of a six-membered aromatic ring
13/156 . . containing halogen atoms
13/165 . . Ethers (D06M 13/11 takes precedence)
13/17 . . Polyoxalkylene glycol ethers
13/175 . . Unsatuated ethers, e.g. vinyl ethers
13/184 . . Carboxylic acids; Anhydrides, halides or salts thereof
13/1845 . . [Aromatic mono- or polycarboxylic acids]
13/188 . . Monocarboxylic acids; Anhydrides, halides or salts thereof (D06M 13/1845 takes precedence]
13/192 . . Polycarboxylic acids; Anhydrides, halides or salts thereof (D06M 13/1845 takes precedence]
13/196 . . Percarboxylic acids; Anhydrides, halides or salts thereof
13/203 . . Unsaturated carboxylic acids; Anhydrides, halides or salts thereof
13/2035 . . [Aromatic acids]
13/207 . . Substituted carboxylic acids, e.g. by hydroxy or keto groups; Anhydrides, halides or salts thereof
13/21 . . Halogenated carboxylic acids; Anhydrides, halides or salts thereof
13/213 . . . Polyfluoroalkyl carboxylic acids; Anhydrides, halides or salts thereof
13/217 . . Polyoxalkylene glycol ethers with a terminal carboxyl group; Anhydrides, halides or salts thereof
13/224 . . Esters of carboxylic acids; Esters of carbonic acid
13/2243 . . [Mono-, di-, or triglycerides]
13/2246 . . [Esters of unsaturated carboxylic acids]
13/228 . . Cyclic esters, e.g. lactones
13/232 . . Organic carbonates
13/236 . . containing halogen atoms
13/238 . . Tannins, e.g. gallotannics
13/244 . . with compounds containing sulfur or phosphorus
13/248 . . with compounds containing sulfur
13/252 . . Mercaptans, thiophenols, sulfides or polysulfides, e.g. mercapto acetic acid; Sulfonium compounds
13/256 . . Sulfonated compounds [esters thereof, e.g. sultones]
13/262 . . Sulfated compounds (thiosulfates)
13/265 . . containing halogen atoms
13/268 . . Sulfones
13/272 . . Unsaturated compounds containing sulfur atoms
13/275 . . . Vinylthioethers
13/278 . . Vinylsulfonium compounds; Vinylsulfone or vinylsulfoxide compounds
13/282 . . with compounds containing phosphorus
Phosphines; Phosphate oxides; Phosphorus sulfides; Phosphinic or phosphinous acids or derivatives thereof

Phosphonic or phosphonous acids or derivatives thereof

containing halogen atoms

Mono-, di- or triesters of phosphoric or phosphorous acids; Salts thereof

containing polyglycol moieties; containing neopentyl moieties

containing halogen atoms

Unsaturated compounds containing phosphorus atoms, e.g. vinylphosphonium compounds

with compounds containing nitrogen

Amines

[Vinylamine; Alkylamine]

the amino group being bound to an acyclic or cycloaliphatic carbon atom

containing halogen atoms

Di- or polyamines

having an amino group bound to a carbon atom of a six-membered aromatic ring

Organic hydrazines; Hydrazinium compounds

Amino-carboxylic acids; Betaines; Aminosulfonic acids; Sulfo-betaines

Nitriles

unsaturated, e.g. acrylonitrile

Heterocyclic compounds

having five-membered heterocyclic rings

having six-membered heterocyclic rings

Triazines

Cyanuric acid; Isocyanuric acid; Derivatives thereof

Hydroxyalkylamines; Derivatives thereof, e.g. Kritchevsky bases

containing etherified or esterified hydroxy groups (Polyethers of low molecular weight)

Oximes

Aminoaldehydes

containing epoxy groups

Amine oxides

Nitroso compounds; Nitro compounds

Isocyanates

containing fluorine atoms

Amides (imides, sulfamic acids)

Acylated polyalkylene polyamines

Acylated amines containing fluorine atoms; Amides of perfluoro carboxylic acids

Amides derived from unsaturated carboxylic acids, e.g. acrylamide

N-methylolacrylamides

Amides of aromatic carboxylic acids; Acylated aromatic amines

Cyclic amides, e.g. lactams; Amides of oxalic acid

Amides having nitrogen atoms of amide groups substituted by hydroxalkyl or by etherified or esterified hydroxalkyl groups

Hydrazides

Carbamic or thiocarbamic acids or derivatives thereof, e.g. urethanes (unsubstituted carbamic acid D06M 11/67)

containing fluorine atoms

Urea, thiourea or derivatives thereof, e.g. biurets; Urea-inclusion compounds; Dicyanamides; (Carbodiimides;) Guanidines, e.g. dicyandiamides

Semicarbazides

Sulfonamides; Sulfamic acids

containing nitrogen and phosphorus

Phosphonates or phosphinates containing nitrogen atoms

Phosphates or phosphites containing nitrogen atoms

Compounds containing quaternary nitrogen atoms (hydrazinium compounds D06M 13/338; betaines, sulfo-betaines D06M 13/342)

[Quaternised amine-amides from polyamines or heterocyclic compounds or polyamino-acids]

derived from monoamines

derived from polyamines

derived from heterocyclic compounds

having five-membered heterocyclic rings

having six-membered heterocyclic rings

containing the ethylene imine ring

Aziridinylphosphines; Aziridinylphosphine-oxides or sulfides; Carbonylaziridinyl or carbonylaziridinyl derivatives thereof

perfluorinated

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

without bond between a carbon atom and a metal or a boron, silicon, selenium or tellurium atom

Organic silicon compounds without carbon-silicon bond

Compounds with at least one carbon-metal or carbon-boron, carbon-silicon, carbon-selenium, or carbon-tellurium bond

with at least one carbon-silicon bond

Unsaturated compounds containing silicon atoms

containing silicon-halogen bonds

combined with mechanical treatment (decorating textiles D06Q)

[Fuilling]

Embossing; Calendering; Pressing (moulding D06M 23/14)

Cooling; Steaming or heating, e.g. in fluidised beds; with molten metals

Suction; Vacuum treatment; Degassing; Blowing

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 uns shaped polymers C08F 251/00 - C08F 292/00)

on to materials of natural origin (D06M 14/18 takes precedence)

of vegetal origin, e.g. cellulose or derivatives thereof

of animal origin, e.g. wool or silk

on to materials of synthetic origin (D06M 14/18 takes precedence)
14/10 . . . of macromolecular compounds obtained by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds
14/12 . . . of macromolecular compounds obtained otherwise than by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds
14/14 . . . Polyesters
14/16 . . . Polymides
14/18 . . . using wave energy or particle radiation
14/20 . . . on to materials of natural origin
14/22 . . . of vegetable origin, e.g. cellulose or derivatives thereof
14/24 . . . of animal origin, e.g. wool or silk
14/26 . . . on to materials of synthetic origin
14/28 . . . of macromolecular compounds obtained by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds
14/30 . . . of macromolecular compounds obtained otherwise than by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds
14/32 . . . Polyesters
14/34 . . . . Polymides
14/36 . . on to carbon fibres

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])

NOTE: In this group, the following term is used with the meaning indicated:
• "treatment" means, in the absence of an indication to the contrary, the treatment which leads to the end product, e.g.
  a. treatment with polyvinylalcohol can mean treatment with polyvinylacetate and subsequent saponification in a separate step
  b. treatment with aminoplast can mean the delayed cure process or the treatment with precondensation products, or with e.g. urea and with formaldehyde in two separate steps

15/01 . . . with natural macromolecular compounds or derivatives thereof (with natural rubber or derivatives thereof D06M 15/693)
15/03 . . . Polysaccharides or derivatives thereof
15/055 . . . with the residual liquors derived of the sulfatic process for the preparation of cellulose
15/07 . . . Cellulose esters
15/09 . . . Cellulose ethers
15/11 . . . Starch or derivatives thereof
15/13 . . . Alginic acid or derivatives thereof
15/15 . . . Proteins or derivatives thereof
15/155 . . . [Treatment in the presence of salts derived from amphoteric metal hydroxides]
15/17 . . . Natural resins, resinous alcohols, resinous acids, or derivatives thereof
15/19 . . . with synthetic macromolecular compounds (with synthetic rubber D06M 15/693)
15/195 . . . [sulfated or sulfonated]
15/21 . . . Macromolecular compounds obtained by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds
15/227 . . . of hydrocarbons, or reaction products thereof, e.g. afterhalogenated or sulfchlorinated
15/233 . . . aromatic, e.g. styrene
15/244 . . . of halogenated hydrocarbons (afterhalogenated hydrocarbons D06M 15/227)
15/248 . . . containing chlorine
15/252 . . . containing bromine
15/256 . . . containing fluorne
15/263 . . . of unsaturated carboxylic acids; Salts or esters thereof
15/267 . . . of unsaturated carboxylic esters having
  a. amino or quaternary ammonium groups
15/27 . . . of alkylpolyalkylene glycol esters of unsaturated carboxylic acids
15/273 . . . of unsaturated carboxylic esters having
  a. epoxy groups
15/2735 . . . [of unsaturated carboxylic esters having mercapto groups]
15/277 . . . containing fluorne
15/285 . . . of unsaturated carboxylic acid amides or imides
15/29 . . . containing a N-methylol group or an
  a. N-aminomethylene group; containing a N-
  b. containing fluorine
15/347 . . . of unsaturated ethers, acetics, hemiacetals, ketones or aldehydes
15/356 . . . of other unsaturated compounds containing
  a. nitrogen, sulfur, silicon or phosphorus atoms
15/3562 . . . [containing nitrogen]
15/3564 . . . [containing phosphorus]
15/3566 . . . [containing sulfur]
15/3568 . . . [containing silicon]
15/37 . . . Macromolecular compounds obtained otherwise than by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds
15/39 . . . Aldehyde resins; Ketone resins; Polycetals
15/41 . . . Phenol-aldehyde or phenol-ketone resins
15/412 . . . [sulfonated]
15/415 . . . modified by compounds containing phosphorus
15/423 . . . Amino-aldehyde resins
15/427 . . . modified by alkoxylated compounds or alkylene oxides
15/429 . . . modified by alkoxylated compounds or alkylene oxides
15/43 . . . modified by compounds containing sulfur
15/43 . . . modified by compounds containing phosphorus
15/43 . . . by phosphines or phosphine oxides; by oxides or salts of the phosphonium radical
15/432 . . . by phosphonic acids or derivatives thereof
15/433 . . . by phosphoric acids
15/437 . . . containing fluorne
Producing multi-layer textile fabrics

17/00

by applying cellulose derivatives as adhesives

17/02

15/45

Use of special catalysts

15/507

Polyesters

15/5075

[containing sulfonic groups]

15/51

Unsaturated polymerisable polyesters

15/513

Polycarbonates

15/53

Polyethers (polycetals D06M 15/39)

15/55

Epoxy resins

15/555

modified by compounds containing phosphorus

15/564

Polyureas, polyurethanes or other polymers having ureide or urethane links; Precondensation products forming them

15/568

Reaction products of isocyanates with polyethers

15/572

Reaction products of isocyanates with polyesters or polyesteramides

15/576

containing fluorine

15/579

modified by compounds containing phosphorus

15/59

Polyamides; Polymides

15/592

made from polymerised unsaturated fatty acids and polylamines

15/595

Derivatives obtained by substitution of a hydrogen atom of the carboxamide radical

15/598

modified by compounds containing phosphorus

15/61

Polyamines { polymines}

15/63

containing sulfur in the main chain, e.g. polysulfores

15/643

containing silicon in the main chain

15/6433

{containing carboxylic groups}

15/6436

{containing amino groups}

15/647

containing polyether sequences

15/65

containing epoxy groups

15/651

{comprising carboxylic groups}

15/652

{comprising amino groups}

15/653

modified by isocyanate compounds

15/657

containing fluorine

15/667

containing phosphorus in the main chain

15/673

containing phosphorus and nitrogen in the main chain

15/687

containing atoms other than phosphorus, silicon, sulfur, nitrogen, oxygen or carbon in the main chain

15/693

with natural or synthetic rubber, or derivatives thereof

15/70

combined with mechanical treatment (decorating textiles D06Q)

15/705

Embossing; Calendering; Pressing (moulding D06M 23/14)

15/71

Cooling; Steaming or heating, e.g. in fluidised beds; with molten metals

15/715

Suction; Vacuum treatment; Degassing; Blowing

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

16/00

Examples:

16/003

[with enzymes or microorganisms]

16/006

[with wool-protecting agents; with anti-moth agents]

17/00

Producing multi-layer textile fabrics

17/02

by applying cellulose derivatives as adhesives

17/04

by applying synthetic resins as adhesives

17/06

Polymers of vinyl compounds

17/08

Polyamides { polyimides}

17/10

Polyurethanes { polyurea}

19/00

Treatment of feathers

23/00

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

23/005

[Applying monomolecular films on textile products like fibres, threads or fabrics]

23/02

Processes in which the treating agent is releasably affixed or incorporated into a dispensing means

23/04

Processes in which the treating agent is applied in the form of a foam

23/06

Processes in which the treating agent is dispersed in a gas, e.g. aerosols (aerosol compositions C09K 3/30)

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)

23/10

Processes in which the treating agent is dissolved or dispersed in organic solvents; Processes for the recovery of organic solvents thereof

23/105

{Processes in which the solvent is in a supercritical state}

23/12

Processes in which the treating agent is incorporated in microcapsules (making microcapsules B01J 13/02)

23/14

Processes for the fixation or treatment of textile materials in three-dimensional forms

23/16

Processes for the non-uniform application of treating agents, e.g. one-sided treatment; Differential treatment (decorating textiles D06Q)

23/18

for the chemical treatment of borders of fabrics or knittings; for the thermal or chemical fixation of cuttings, seams or fibre ends

Chemical constitution of the fibres, threads, yarns, fabrics or fibrous goods made from such materials, to be treated

NOTES

1. This subclass constitutes an internal scheme for indexing only.

2. The indexing codes relate to the fibres to be treated and are to be used with the groups D06M 11/00, D06M 13/00, D06M 15/00, D06M 16/00 and D06M 23/00

Examples:

- the swelling of cellulose with alkaline hydroxides is classified and indexed in D06M 11/38 // D06M 2101/06
- the treatment of cellulose with amines is classified and indexed in D06M 13/22 // D06M 2101/06
- the treatment of polyester fibres with polyester is classified and indexed in D06M 15/507 // D06M 2101/32
- the treatment of wool with pepsin is classified and indexed in D06M 16/00 // D06M 2101/12
- the treatment of cellulose with silicon tetrachloride in the form of a foam is classified...
Blends of fibres are indexed according to each constituent fibre

- Natural fibres, other than mineral fibres
- Vegetal fibres
- Cellulosic
- Esters or ethers of cellulose
- Animal fibres
- Keratin fibres or silk
- Collagen fibres
- Synthetic fibres, other than mineral fibres
  - Synthetic fibres consisting of macromolecular compounds obtained by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds
  - Polymethylenes, polymers or copolymers of compounds with alkyl groups bonded to aromatic groups
  - Polymers or copolymers of halogenated mono-olefins
  - Polymers or copolymers of alkenealcohols or esters thereof; Polymers or copolymers of alkenylethers, acetals or ketones
  - Polymers or copolymers of unsaturated carboxylic acids or derivatives thereof
  - Acrylonitrile; Methacrylonitrile
  - Synthetic polymers consisting of macromolecular compounds obtained otherwise than by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds
- Polyesters
- Polyamides
- Aromatic polyamides
- Polyurethanes
- Fibres of carbon

- Functionality of the treatment composition and/or properties imparted to the textile material
  - Stain or soil resistance
  - Lotus effect
  - Repellency against liquids
  - Oleophobic properties
  - Hydrophobic properties
  - Treatment influencing the crease behaviour, the wrinkle resistance, the crease recovery or the ironing ease
  - Resistance to light or sun, i.e. protection of the textile itself as well as UV shielding materials or treatment compositions therefor; Anti-yellowing treatments
  - Flame or heat resistance, fire retardancy properties
  - Abrasion, pilling or fibrillation resistance
  - Reduced friction resistance, lubricant properties; Sizing compositions
  - Shrinking resistance, anti-felting properties
  - Modified hand or grip properties; Softening compositions