

D06B

TREATING TEXTILE MATERIALS BY LIQUIDS, GASES OR VAPOURS (applying liquids to surfaces in general B05; conveying in general, handling webs or filaments in general B65; treating leather C14C; mechanical removal of impurities from animal fibres D01B; laundering D06F; chemical matters, see D06L to D06Q)

Definition statement

This subclass/group covers:

Apparatuses and methods for treating textile materials by liquids, gases or vapours.

References relevant to classification in this subclass

This subclass/group does not cover:

Laundering or drying of textile articles(e.g. washing machines, dryers)	D06F
Chemical bleaching, dry-cleaning or washing fibres, threads, yarns, fabrics	D06L
Dyeing or printing textiles	D06P
Decorating textiles	D06Q

Informative references

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

Applying liquids or other fluent materials to surfaces in general conveying in general	B65G
Handling webs or filaments in general	B65H 16/00 to B65H 27/00 , B65H 49/00 , B65H 79/00
Treatment, not provided for elsewhere in class D06, of fibres, threads, yarns, fabrics, feathers or fibrous goods made from such materials	D06M

Glossary of terms

In this subclass/group, the following terms (or expressions) are used with the meaning indicated:

Fabric	yarns in warp or sheet form
Textile material	fabrics, yarns, nonwoven or other fibrous materials
Indefinite length	an extent of material having the characteristics that the longitudinal dimension is effectively infinite in so far as the procedure for advancing or moving the material is concerned
Cheeses, cones or cakes	yarn packages formed by yarn wound on cores

D06B 1/00

Applying liquids, gases or vapours on to textile materials to effect treatment, e.g. washing, dyeing, bleaching, sizing, impregnating (mercerising D06B7/00; solvent-treatment D06B9/00; treatment of selected parts of textile materials D06B11/00; with aid of vibration D06B13/00)

Definition statement

This subclass/group covers:

Apparatuses and methods for applying liquids, gases or vapours on to textile materials by spraying, pouring or contact with a material carrying member to effect treatment, e.g. washing, dyeing, bleaching, sizing or impregnating.

D06B 1/02

By spraying or projecting (D06B1/08 takes precedence; spraying in general B05)

Definition statement

This subclass/group covers:

Spraying or projecting on all surfaces of the textile material.

References relevant to classification in this group

This subclass/group does not cover:

Spraying on selected parts of the textile material	D06B 11/00
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D06B 3/00

Passing of textile materials through liquids, gases or vapours to effect treatment, e.g. washing, dyeing, bleaching, sizing, impregnating (mercerising D06B7/00; solvent-treatment D06B9/00; treatment of selected parts of textile materials D06B11/00; with aid of vibration D06B13/00)

Definition statement

This subclass/group covers:

Apparatuses and methods for passing textile materials through liquids, gases or vapours to effect treatment, e.g. washing, dyeing, bleaching, sizing or impregnating.

D06B 3/02

of fibres, slivers or rovings

Informative references

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

Washing or drying artificial filaments i.e. during a continuous production process before the filaments have been collected	D01D 10/06 .
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Glossary of terms

In this subclass/group, the following terms (or expressions) are used with the meaning indicated:

Sliver	a continuous strand of loosely assembled fibres without twist
Roving	a condensed sliver in an intermediate state in the yarn production between

	sliver and yarn that has been drafted, twisted, doubled and redoubled. The production of the first roving operation is sometimes called slubbing.
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D06B 3/04

of yarns, threads or filaments

Informative references

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

Yarns or threads with coloured effects, i.e. by differential dyeing process,	D02G 3/346 .
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D06B 3/09

as packages, e.g. cheeses

Definition statement

This subclass/group covers:

Dyeing, bleaching, washing etc. of cheeses for example by dipping in a treatment bath (i.e. not pressurized).

References relevant to classification in this group

This subclass/group does not cover:

Forcing liquids, gases or vapours through yarns, threads or filaments (e.g. treating in containers under pressure)	D06B 5/16 .
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Glossary of terms

In this subclass/group, the following terms (or expressions) are used with the meaning indicated:

Cheeses or cones	yarn packages formed by yarn wound on cores.
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D06B 3/20

with means to improve the circulation of the treating material on the surface of the fabric

Definition statement

This subclass/group covers:

All means to enhance the fabric treatment, e.g. the use of steam or water jets during a washing or scouring treatment of a moving web transported in a vat or a tank.

D06B 3/205

[N: by vibrating]

Definition statement

This subclass/group covers:

Treatment of fabrics passing through liquids, i.e. during washing, which are enhanced by low frequency vibrations, e.g. by vibrations induced on the fabric by mechanical devices acting directly on the fabric or by hydraulic waves.

References relevant to classification in this group

This subclass/group does not cover:

Treatment of textile materials with liquids, gases or vapours with aid of high frequency vibration, e.g. ultrasound	D06B 13/00 .
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D06B 5/00

Forcing liquids, gases or vapours through textile materials to effect treatment, e.g. washing, dyeing, bleaching, sizing impregnating (mercerising D06B7/00; solvent-treatment D06B9/00; treatment of selected parts of textile materials D06B11/00; with aid of vibration D06B13/00)

Definition statement

This subclass/group covers:

Apparatuses and methods for forcing liquids, gases or vapours through textile

materials to effect treatment, e.g. washing, dyeing, bleaching, sizing or impregnating.

D06B 5/02

Through moving materials of indefinite length

Glossary of terms

In this subclass/group, the following terms (or expressions) are used with the meaning indicated:

Materials of indefinite length	(e.g. continuous webs or continuous yarns) are materials having the characteristics that the longitudinal dimension is effectively infinite in so far as the procedure for advancing or moving the material is concerned.
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D06B 5/12

Through materials of definite length

Glossary of terms

In this subclass/group, the following terms (or expressions) are used with the meaning indicated:

Materials of definite length	have to be understood as textile articles, i.e. garments, webs or yarns, with a definite length which can be subjected to treatment in a "batch" process. For example, yarns wound on cheeses or fabric web wrapped around a drum are considered as materials of definite length.
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D06B 5/16

Through yarns, threads, or filaments

Definition statement

This subclass/group covers:

Apparatuses and methods for forcing liquids, gases or vapours through textile materials to effect treatment, e.g. packages of yarns stacked on rods located

in containers and treated under pressure, e.g. autoclave.

Synonyms and Keywords

In patent documents the following expressions/words "cheese", "cakes", "cones" and "packages" are often used as synonyms.

D06B 7/00

Mercerising, e.g. lustring by mercerising.

Definition statement

This subclass/group covers:

Apparatuses and methods for mercerising textile materials.

Glossary of terms

In this subclass/group, the following terms (or expressions) are used with the meaning indicated:

Mercerisation	is a chemical treatment for cellulosic textile materials which gives the materials a lustrous appearance and improves the strength and affinity for dyes. The treatment involves immersion under tension in a caustic soda solution, which is later neutralised in acid. The treatment produces a permanent swelling of the fibre.
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D06B 7/08

Of fabrics of indefinite length

Glossary of terms

In this subclass/group, the following terms (or expressions) are used with the meaning indicated:

Fabrics of indefinite length	(e.g. continuous webs) are materials having the characteristics that the longitudinal dimension is effectively infinite in so far as the procedure for advancing or moving the material is concerned (to distinguish from a "batch" treatment).
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D06B 9/00

Solvent-treatment of textile materials (dry-cleaning D06F43/00)

Definition statement

This subclass/group covers:

Apparatuses and methods for solvent (e.g. ammonia) treatment of textile materials.

References relevant to classification in this group

This subclass/group does not cover:

Dry-cleaning apparatus and methods for fabrics using volatile solvents [D06F 43/00](#).

D06B 9/06

with recovery of the solvent

Informative references

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

Separation of gases or vapours, recovering vapours of volatile solvents from gases etc	B01D 53/00
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D06B 11/00

Treatment of selected parts of textile materials, e.g. partial dyeing

Definition statement

This subclass/group covers:

Treatments on selected parts of textile materials, e.g. dyeing patterns on yarns or fabrics.

References relevant to classification in this group

This subclass/group does not cover:

Printing on textile	B41J 3/4078
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Ink-jet dyeing or printing processes for textile	D06P 5/30
The entire treatment of the surface or the material	D06B 1/00 , D06B 3/00 , D06B 5/00

Informative references

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

Conversion of colour picture signals for textile printing	H04N 1/54
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D06B 11/0076

[N: Transfer-treating]

Definition statement

This subclass/group covers:

Treatment by transfer, e.g. transferring dye from a dyed paper onto a textile material or transferring an adhesive pattern from a tape onto a textile material.

References relevant to classification in this group

This subclass/group does not cover:

Transfer printing apparatus for textile	B41F 16/02
Apparatus for applying decalcomanias	B65C

D06B 11/0096

[N: to get a faded look]

Definition statement

This subclass/group covers:

Apparatuses and methods to obtain dyed textile materials with a faded look, e.g. through sandblasting, laser carving, abrading, washing with pumice or stones in order to obtain a worn-out look on jeans etc.

Informative references

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

Laser beam treatment of fibres, threads, yarns, fabrics, or fibrous goods made of such materials	D06M 10/005 .
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Synonyms and Keywords

In patent documents the following expressions/words "jeans" and "denim" are often used as synonyms.

In patent documents the following expressions/words "pumice" and "stone" are often used as synonyms.

D06B 13/00

Treatment of textile materials with liquids, gases or vapours with aid of vibration

Definition statement

This subclass/group covers:

Treatment of textile materials by liquids, gases or vapours which are enhanced by high frequency vibrations, e.g. ultrasound devices in direct contact with the textile material or not in contact with the textile material.

References relevant to classification in this group

This subclass/group does not cover:

Treatments of fabrics passing through liquids, i.e. during washing, which are enhanced by low frequency vibrations, e.g. mechanical vibration	D06B 3/205 .
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D06B 15/00

Removing liquids, gases or vapours from textile materials in association with treatment of the materials by liquids, gases or vapours (drying F26B)

Definition statement

This subclass/group covers:

Apparatuses and methods for removing liquids, gases or vapours from textile materials in association with treatment of the materials by liquids, gases or vapours.

References relevant to classification in this group

This subclass/group does not cover:

Machines and apparatus for drying fabrics, fibres, yarns in long lengths with progressive movement	F26B 13/00 .
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D06B 17/00

Storing of textile materials in association with the treatment of the materials by liquids, gases or vapours (carriers or supports specially adapted therefor D06B23/04)

Definition statement

This subclass/group covers:

Apparatuses and methods for storing the textile materials in association with the treatment of the materials by liquids, gases or vapours, e.g. heat-setting of yarns or fabrics in a steam chamber (steamer).

Informative references

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

Carriers or supports for textile materials to be treated	D06B 23/04
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D06B 17/005

[N: in helical form]

Definition statement

This subclass/group covers:

The storing of textile materials in helical form, e.g. heat setting treatments of yarns which lay in helical form on a conveyor passing through a heated tunnel.

D06B 19/00

Treatment of textile materials by liquids, gases or vapours, not provided for in groups D06B1/00 to D06B17/00

Definition statement

This subclass/group covers:

Apparatuses and methods for the treatment of textile materials by liquids, gases or vapours not provided for in groups [D06B 1/00](#) to [D06B 17/00](#).

D06B 21/00

Successive treatments of textile materials by liquids, gases or vapours (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)

Definition statement

This subclass/group covers:

Successive treatments, i.e. involving two or more treatments in succession, of textile materials by liquids, gases or vapours.

Special rules of classification within this group

The group covers successive treatments with detailed or non-detailed single treatments. Details of single treatments are additionally classified in the relevant groups.

D06B 23/00

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 D06B1/00 to D06B21/00

Definition statement

This subclass/group covers:

Components parts, details or accessories of apparatus for treatment of textile materials.

Informative references

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

Registering, tensioning, smoothing or guiding webs in general (e.g. paper or plastic webs)	B65H 23/00
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D06B 23/02

Rollers

Informative references

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

Rollers for calendering, pressing, ironing, glossing or glazing textile fabrics	D06C 15/08
Rollers in general	F16C 13/00
Calenders for paper	D21G 1/00
Rolls in paper calenders	D21G 1/02

D06B 23/021

[N: Compressive rollers]

Definition statement

This subclass/group covers:

Compression rollers or calenders, e.g. for compressing the textile material or for squeezing out liquid from the textile material.

D06B 23/025

[N: Perforated rollers]

Definition statement

This subclass/group covers:

e.g. perforated drums for dyeing, washing treatment or imparting a water jet treatment to a fabric.

D06B 23/04

Carriers or supports for textile materials to be treated

Informative references

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

Supporting artificial filaments during physical treatment	D01D 10/04
Cores, formers, supports or holders for coiled, wound or folded material, e.g. reels, spindles, bobbins, cop tubes, cans	B65H 75/02

D06B 23/042

[N: Perforated supports]

Definition statement

This subclass/group covers:

e.g. perforated tubes for dyeing yarn packages.

Informative references

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

Forcing liquids, gases or vapours through yarns, threads or filaments of definite lengths, i.e. packages	D06B 5/16
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Synonyms and Keywords

In patent documents the following expressions/words "cheeses", "cakes", "cones" and "packages" are often used as synonyms.

In patent documents the following expressions/words "bobbins", "dyeing tubes" and "cores" are often used as synonyms.

D06B 23/10

Devices for dyeing samples (D06B23/12 takes precedence)

Definition statement

This subclass/group covers:

Devices for dyeing samples, e.g. small laboratory devices for testing fabric samples.

Informative references

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

Investigating or analysing fabric or woven textiles	G01N 33/367 .
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