

SECTION B — PERFORMING OPERATIONS; TRANSPORTING

B05 SPRAYING OR ATOMISING IN GENERAL; APPLYING LIQUIDS OR OTHER FLUENT MATERIALS TO SURFACES, IN GENERAL

B05D PROCESSES FOR APPLYING LIQUIDS OR OTHER FLUENT MATERIALS TO SURFACES, IN GENERAL (apparatus for applying liquids or other fluent materials to surfaces B05B, B05C; conveying articles or workpieces through baths of liquid B65G, e.g. B65G 49/02) [2]

Note(s)

- This subclass covers:
 - processes for applying liquids or other fluent materials to a surface or part of a surface, in general, by any mechanical or physical method and particularly processes producing a uniform distribution of liquids or other fluent materials on a surface;
 - pretreatment of surfaces to which liquids or other fluent materials are to be applied;
 - after-treatment of applied coatings.
- Attention is drawn to the Note following the title of class B05.

Subclass index

PROCESSES CHARACTERISED BY

means used.....	1/00
special result obtained.....	5/00
surfaces to be treated.....	7/00

PRETREATMENT OF SURFACES; AFTER-TREATMENT OF COATINGS.....3/00

1/00	Processes for applying liquids or other fluent materials (B05D 5/00, B05D 7/00 take precedence) [2]	1/40	• Distributing applied liquids or other fluent materials by members moving relatively to surface [2]
1/02	• performed by spraying [2]	1/42	• • by non-rotary members [2]
1/04	• • involving the use of an electrostatic field [2]		
1/06	• • • Applying particulate materials [2]	3/00	Pretreatment of surfaces to which liquids or other fluent materials are to be applied; After-treatment of applied coatings, e.g. intermediate treating of an applied coating preparatory to subsequent applications of liquids or other fluent materials (successively applying liquids or other fluent materials B05D 1/36; drying ovens F26B) [2]
1/08	• • Flame spraying [2]		
1/10	• • • Applying particulate materials [2]		
1/12	• • Applying particulate materials (B05D 1/06, B05D 1/10 take precedence) [2]	3/02	• by baking [2]
1/14	• • • Flocking [2]	3/04	• by exposure to gases [2]
1/16	• Flocking otherwise than by spraying [2]	3/06	• by exposure to radiation (B05D 3/02 takes precedence) [2]
1/18	• performed by dipping [2]	3/08	• by flames [2]
1/20	• • substances to be applied floating on a fluid [2]	3/10	• by other chemical means [2]
1/22	• • using fluidised-bed technique (fluidised-bed technique in general B01J 8/24) [2]	3/12	• by mechanical means [2]
1/24	• • • Applying particulate materials [2]	3/14	• by electrical means [2]
1/26	• performed by applying the liquid or other fluent material from an outlet device in contact with, or almost in contact with, the surface [2]	5/00	Processes for applying liquids or other fluent materials to surfaces to obtain special surface effects, finishes or structures [2]
1/28	• performed by transfer from the surfaces of elements carrying the liquid or other fluent material, e.g. brushes, pads, rollers [2]	5/02	• to obtain a matt or rough surface [2]
1/30	• performed by gravity only, i.e. flow coating [2]	5/04	• to obtain a surface receptive to ink or other liquid (B05D 5/02 takes precedence) [2]
1/32	• using means for protecting parts of a surface not to be coated, e.g. using stencils, resists [2]	5/06	• to obtain multicolour or other optical effects (B05D 5/02 takes precedence) [2]
1/34	• Applying different liquids or other fluent materials simultaneously [2]	5/08	• to obtain an anti-friction or anti-adhesive surface (rendering particulate materials free flowing in general, e.g. making them hydrophobic, B01J 2/30) [2]
1/36	• Successively applying liquids or other fluent materials, e.g. without intermediate treatment [2]		
1/38	• • with intermediate treatment (intermediate treatment <i>per se</i> B05D 3/00) [2]		

B05D

- 5/10 • to obtain an adhesive surface [2]
- 5/12 • to obtain a coating with specific electrical properties [2]
- 7/00 **Processes, other than flocking, specially adapted for applying liquids or other fluent materials to particular surfaces or for applying particular liquids or other fluent materials [2]**
- 7/02 • to macromolecular substances, e.g. rubber (treatment or coating of shaped articles made of macromolecular substances C08J 7/00) [2]
- 7/04 • • to surfaces of films or sheets (producing layered products by applying coatings of pasty or pulverulent plastics B29C 41/00, B32B 37/00) [2]
- 7/06 • to wood [2]
- 7/08 • • using synthetic lacquers or varnishes [2]
- 7/10 • • • based on cellulose derivatives [2]
- 7/12 • to leather (chemical treatment of leather C14C; dyeing leather D06P) [2]
- 7/14 • to metal, e.g. car bodies (involving a chemical reaction between the metal and the coating C23) [2]
- 7/16 • • using synthetic lacquers or varnishes [2]
- 7/18 • • • based on cellulose derivatives [2]
- 7/20 • to wires (for insulating electric cables H01B 13/16) [2]
- 7/22 • to internal surfaces, e.g. of tubes [2]
- 7/24 • for applying particular liquids or other fluent materials [2]
- 7/26 • • synthetic lacquers or varnishes (B05D 7/08, B05D 7/16 take precedence) [2]