

SECTION D — TEXTILES; PAPER

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

D06P DYEING OR PRINTING TEXTILES; DYEING LEATHER, FURS, OR SOLID MACROMOLECULAR SUBSTANCES IN ANY FORM (for mechanical matters, see B41F, B41J, D06B, D06C; printing on surfaces of materials other than textiles B41M; surface treatment of fibres or filaments from glass, minerals, or slags C03C 25/00; mordanting D06M; dyeing paper D21H)

Note(s)

Processes using enzymes or micro-organisms in order to:

- i. liberate, separate or purify a pre-existing compound or composition, or to
- ii. treat textiles or clean solid surfaces of materials

are further classified in subclass C12S.

Subclass index**DYEING OR PRINTING PROCESSES**

Classified according to dyes or auxiliary agents.....1/00

Classified according to material treated.....3/00

Combined with mechanical treatment.....7/00

OTHER FEATURES, e.g. AFTER-TREATMENT, RESERVE DYEING OR PRINTING.....5/00

1/00 General processes of dyeing or printing textiles, or general processes of dyeing leather, furs, or solid macromolecular substances in any form, classified according to the dyes, pigments, or auxiliary substances employed

- 1/02 • using azo dyes (D06P 1/18, D06P 1/38, D06P 1/39, D06P 1/41 take precedence) [2]
- 1/04 • • not containing metal
- 1/06 • • • containing acid groups
- 1/08 • • • cationic azo dyes
- 1/10 • • containing metal
- 1/12 • • prepared in situ
- 1/13 • using azomethine dyes [2]
- 1/14 • using phthalocyanine dyes without vatting (D06P 1/38, D06P 1/40 take precedence)
- 1/16 • using dispersed, e.g. acetate, dyestuffs
- 1/18 • • Azo dyes
- 1/19 • • Nitro dyes [2]
- 1/20 • • Anthraquinone dyes
- 1/22 • using vat dyestuffs
- 1/24 • • Anthraquinone dyes
- 1/26 • • Phthalocyanine dyes
- 1/28 • • Esters of vat dyestuffs
- 1/30 • using sulfur dyes
- 1/32 • using oxidation dyes
- 1/34 • using natural dyestuffs
- 1/36 • using mordant dyes
- 1/38 • using reactive dyes
- 1/382 • • with a reactive group directly attached to the heterocyclic group [2]
- 1/384 • • with a reactive group not directly attached to the heterocyclic group [2]
- 1/39 • using acid dyes [2]

- 1/40 • • using acid dyes without azo groups
- 1/41 • using basic dyes [2]
- 1/42 • • using basic dyes without azo groups
- 1/44 • using insoluble pigments or auxiliary substances, e.g. binders [2]
- 1/46 • • using compositions containing natural macromolecular substances or derivatives thereof
- 1/48 • • • Derivatives of carbohydrates
- 1/50 • • • • Derivatives of cellulose
- 1/52 • • using compositions containing synthetic macromolecular substances (D06P 1/60 takes precedence)
- 1/54 • • • Substances with reactive groups together with crosslinking agents
- 1/56 • • • Condensation products or precondensation products prepared with aldehydes
- 1/58 • • • • together with other synthetic macromolecular substances
- 1/60 • • using compositions containing polyethers
- 1/607 • • • Nitrogen-containing polyethers [2]
- 1/613 • • • Polyethers without nitrogen [2]
- 1/62 • • using compositions containing low-molecular-weight organic compounds with sulfate or sulfonate groups
- 1/64 • • using compositions containing low-molecular-weight organic compounds without sulfate or sulfonate groups
- 1/642 • • • Compounds containing nitrogen [2]
- 1/645 • • • • Aliphatic, araliphatic or cycloaliphatic compounds containing amino groups [2]
- 1/647 • • • • Nitrogen-containing carboxylic acids or their salts [2]

- 1/649 • • • Compounds containing carbonamide, thiocarbonamide or guanyl groups [2]
- 1/651 • • • Compounds without nitrogen [2]
- 1/653 • • Nitrogen-free carboxylic acids or their salts [2]
- 1/655 • • Compounds containing ammonium groups [2, 6]
- 1/66 • • • containing quaternary ammonium groups [6]
- 1/667 • • Organo-phosphorus compounds [2]
- 1/673 • • Inorganic compounds [2]
- 1/81 • using dyes dissolved in inorganic solvents [7]
- 1/90 • using dyes dissolved in organic solvents or aqueous emulsions thereof [2]
- 1/92 • • in organic solvents [7]
- 1/94 • using dyes dissolved in solvents which are in the supercritical state [7]
- 1/96 • Dyeing characterised by a short bath ratio [7]

3/00 Special processes of dyeing or printing textiles, or dyeing leather, furs, or solid macromolecular substances in any form, classified according to the material treated

- 3/02 • Material containing basic nitrogen
- 3/04 • • containing amide groups
- 3/06 • • • using acid dyes
- 3/08 • • • using oxidation dyes
- 3/10 • • • using reactive dyes
- 3/12 • • • Preparing azo dyes on the material
- 3/14 • • • Wool
- 3/16 • • • • using acid dyes
- 3/18 • • • • using basic dyes
- 3/20 • • • • using mordant dyes
- 3/22 • • • • Preparing azo dyes on the fibre
- 3/24 • • • Polyamides; Polyurethanes
- 3/26 • • • • using dispersed dyestuffs
- 3/28 • • • • Preparing azo dyes on the material
- 3/30 • • • Furs
- 3/32 • • • Leather
- 3/34 • Material containing ester groups (D06P 3/04 takes precedence)
- 3/36 • • using dispersed dyestuffs
- 3/38 • • Preparing azo dyes on the material
- 3/40 • • Cellulose acetate
- 3/42 • • • using dispersed dyestuffs
- 3/44 • • • Preparing azo dyes on the material
- 3/46 • • • Cellulose triacetate
- 3/48 • • • • using dispersed dyestuffs
- 3/50 • • • • Preparing azo dyes on the material
- 3/52 • • Polyester
- 3/54 • • • using dispersed dyestuffs
- 3/56 • • • Preparing azo dyes on the material
- 3/58 • Material containing hydroxyl groups
- 3/60 • • Natural or regenerated cellulose
- 3/62 • • • using direct dyes

- 3/64 • • • using mordant dyes
- 3/66 • • • using reactive dyes
- 3/68 • • • Preparing azo dyes on the material
- 3/70 • Material containing nitrile groups
- 3/72 • • using dispersed dyestuffs
- 3/74 • • using acid dyes
- 3/76 • • using basic dyes
- 3/78 • • Preparing azo dyes on the material
- 3/79 • Polyolefins [2]
- 3/80 • Inorganic fibres (surface treatment of fibres or filaments from glass, minerals or slags C03C 25/00)
- 3/82 • Textiles which contain different kinds of fibres
- 3/84 • • in the same shade
- 3/85 • • dyed with one dye [2]
- 3/852 • • • containing half-wool or cellulose-polyamide mixture [2]
- 3/854 • • • containing modified or unmodified fibres [2]
- 3/86 • • in different shades
- 3/87 • • dyed with two or more dyes [2]
- 3/872 • • • dyed with dispersed and reactive dyes [2]
- 3/874 • • • with non-reactive anionic and non-reactive dispersed or cationic dyes [2]

5/00 Other features in dyeing or printing textiles, or dyeing leather, furs, or solid macromolecular substances in any form

- 5/02 • After-treatment

Note(s)

In groups D06P 5/04-D06P 5/10, in the absence of an indication to the contrary, a compound is classified in the last appropriate place.

- 5/04 • • with organic compounds
- 5/06 • • • containing nitrogen
- 5/08 • • • macromolecular
- 5/10 • • with compounds containing metal
- 5/12 • Reserving parts of the material before dyeing or printing
- 5/13 • Fugitive dyeing or stripping dyes [2]
- 5/15 • Locally discharging the dyes [2]
- 5/17 • • Azo dyes [2]
- 5/20 • Physical treatments affecting dyeing, e.g. ultrasonic, electric [2]
- 5/22 • Effecting variation of dye affinity on textile material by chemical means that react with the fibre [2]
- 5/24 • Transfer printing (transfer printing apparatus for textile material B41F 16/02) [7]
- 5/26 • • Heat transfer printing [7]
- 5/28 • • • using subliming dyes [7]
- 5/30 • Ink jet printing (ink jet printing apparatus B41J 2/00) [7]

7/00 Dyeing or printing processes combined with mechanical treatment