## WO201921269 - Wastewater purification unit with a multilayer cluster of fabric elements

*SVERIT*

Priority date 2017-07-25

The invention provides a system for purifying wastewater, employing a cluster of planar fabric elements differing in their structures and complying with different biological and physical roles, forming a stable three-dimensional network filling the reactor volume.

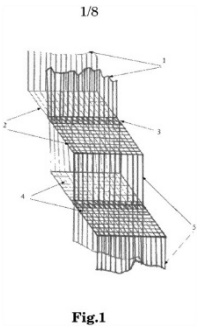


Fig.1

## US20180371689 - Fabric treatment compositions and methods

*ZIMMERMAN KEITH; FU SHA; FARRELL MATTHEW J (Inventors)*

Published 2018-12-27 Priority date 2017-06-22

A liquid fabric treatment composition including a hydrocarbon wax, a crosslinking agent, and a polyester warp sizing agent.

The liquid fabric treatment composition may include a disperse dye.

Methods of using these compositions for dyeing cellulose-containing fabric with a disperse dye include contacting a fabric containing cellulose with a liquid fabric treatment composition to yield a pretreated fabric, and heating the pretreated fabric to yield a treated fabric.

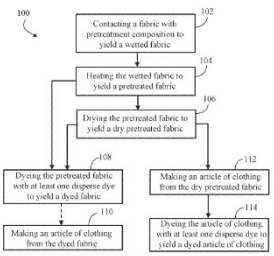


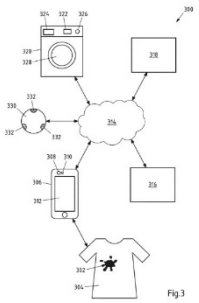
FIG. 1

The treated fabric contains a urethane compound formed by a reaction of the hydrocarbon wax, the crosslinking agent, and the cellulose of the fabric.

## DE102017209857 - Detection of contamination and/or a property of at least a portion of a textile

*HENKEL*

Published 2018-12-13 Priority date 2017-06-12



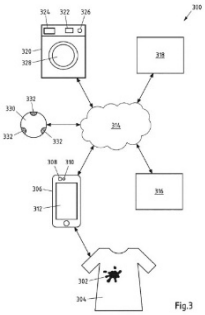
The invention relates in particular to a method which is carried out by one or more devices, having the steps of: obtaining intensity information representative of a spectral image resulting from an impurity of a textile and/or at least one part of a textile; ascertaining at least one starting variable which depends on the impurity of the textile and/or at least one property of the textile from the intensity information, said starting variable being determined by means of an adaptive analysis algorithm, in particular an artificial neural network, wherein parameters of the adaptive analysis algorithm are calibrated using a plurality of training cases; and outputting or triggering an output of the at least one starting variable.

The invention further relates to a device and a system for carrying out the method according to the invention.

## DE102017209862 - Determining impurities

*HENKEL*

Published 2018-12-13 Priority date 2017-06-12



The invention relates in particular to a method performed by one or more devices is disclosed, the method comprising: detecting a first item of image information indicative of at least one contaminant on a textile; determining information indicative of at least one property of an impurity of the impurity on the fabric, wherein the at least one property based at least in part on the captured first image information is determined, and wherein the at least one property of the impurity of the textile based at least in part on a property is determined from the contour of the impurity-dependent; outputting or causing the outputting the specific impurity information.

An apparatus is also disclosed a system for performing the method of the matter and.

## EP3403709 - Low particulate matter emission fabric filter

*GENERAL ELECTRIC TECHNOLOGY*

Published 2018-11-21 Priority date 2017-05-19

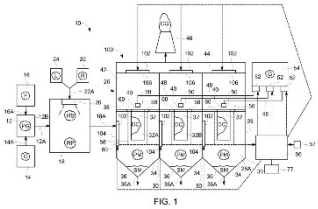


FIG. 1

A fabric filter system (26) useful for filtering a polluted gas to achieve a cleaned gas with a relatively low particulate matter content, including during a period of time from fabric filter bag (32) cleaning up until dust cake formation on the fabric filter bag (32).

For such purpose, the subject fabric filter system (26) is equipped with a polluted gas flow damper system (100) to control polluted gas velocity through the fabric filter system (26), particularly for a relatively reduced polluted gas velocity during the period of time from fabric filter bag (32) cleaning up until dust cake formation on the fabric filter bag (32).

## WO2017154243 - Agent for treating cyanide-containing wastewater and method for treating cyanide-containing wastewater using same

*KATAYAMA CHEMICAL WORKS*

Priority date 2016-03-11

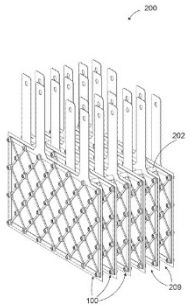
| 項目 | 濃度 (mg/L) |
|---|---|
| ナトリウム | ９４１ |
| カリウム | ３０ |
| カルシウム | ８０ |
| 塩化物イオン | ７８８ |
| 硫酸イオン | ６７ |
| 溶解有機炭素 | ６１０ |

An agent for treating cyanide-containing wastewater that is an N-chlorosulfamate- and/or N-bromosulfamate-containing aqueous solution or is prepared from a combination of two liquids, an N-chlorosulfamate- and/or N-bromosulfamate-containing aqueous solution and a hydrogen peroxide- or metal compound-containing aqueous solution, or a combination of three liquids, an N-chlorosulfamate- and/or N-bromosulfamate-containing aqueous solution, a hydrogen peroxide-containing aqueous solution, and a metal compound-containing aqueous solution.

## EP3402752 - Electrochemical cell for wastewater treatment with increased removal rates of pollutants

*AXINE WATER TECHNOLOGIES*

Published 2018-11-21 Priority date 2016-01-15




An electrochemical cell for wastewater treatment is disclosed comprising a catalyst coated membrane, an open pore mesh placed next to the catalyst coated membrane, on each side of the membrane, and a compression frame placed next to each of the open pore meshes.

The open pore meshes and the compression frames are made of a conductive material.

Each compression frame has compression arms spread within the area delimited by the perimeter of the frame to apply a uniform compression force across the anode and cathode active areas through fasteners which protrude through the compression arms, the open pore meshes and the catalyst coated membrane.

A stack comprising at least one such electrochemical cell is immersed in a reactor tank containing the wastewater to be treated.

## EP3390711 - Method of dye clearing textiles

*NIKWAX*

Published 2018-10-24 Priority date 2016-01-04

A process to remove excess dye from dyed polyester fabric comprising adding a solution of a weak organic acid to the fabric in a dyeing vessel, raising the temperature in the vessel to at least 80 °C, allowing the acid to react with the fabric for at least 6 minutes and removing all liquid.

## WO201772683 - Optimisation method of the working process for a textile production line and system

*CAMOZZI DIGITAL*

Priority date 2015-10-30

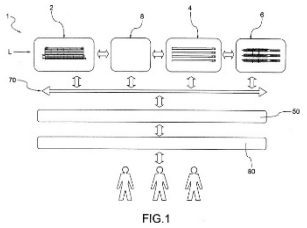


FIG.1

A method for the optimisation of the working process for a textile production line comprises at least one textile machine suitable to receive an adjustment value associable to a first operating parameter of the textile machine in order to vary its operating state.

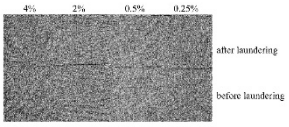
The method requires detecting signals representative of a machine operating parameter, generating an index of a future operating state of the textile machine based on the signals detected and using this index to generate at least one new adjustment value for the operating parameter of the machine.

A system and a computer program allow implementing the steps of the method.

## US20180258287 - Biocompatible and biodegradable natural disperse dyes for dyeing polyester fabrics

*HINOMAN*

Published 2018-09-13 Priority date 2014-03-25




The present invention is directed to a biocompatible and biodegradable natural disperse dye for dyeing polyester fabrics which is dispersed in water and derived from green plants.

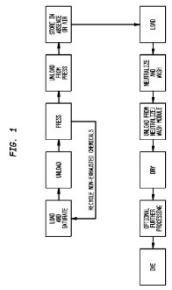
The disperse dye contains as the active dye compound an acid bewchlorophyllin derivative such as acid form Mg-chlorophyllin or acid form Cu-chlorophyllin.

The disperse dye of the present invention can be used for the dyeing of polyester fabrics by traditional methods in concentrations ranging from 0.01% to 20% on weight of fibers (OWF), thus providing a dyed fabric with good color strength and good fastness to light, washing and rubbing, under conditions of dye exhaustion of greater than 90%.

## EP3094776 - Method and apparatus for pre-treatment of non-continuous textiles

*COLORZEN*

Published 2017-11-29 Priority date 2014-01-17



A method and apparatus for treating textiles and textile materials prior to dyeing said textiles or textile materials includes the steps of loading a textile substrate into a vessel and saturating the textile substrate therein with pre-treatment chemicals.

The impregnated textile substrate and excess process solution are transferred into a hydraulic press having a flexible bladder.

The press squeezes the textile substrate uniformly to remove the excess solution which is captured and recycled for reuse.

The squeezed, impregnated textile substrate is stored in airtight containers to allow dyesite formation.

The textile substrate is then neutralized, washed, and dried and as thus pre-treated can be dyed in an ecologically sustainable, energy- efficient, and economical process.

The method and apparatus ensure uniform moisture pick-up and distribution of the chemical(s) throughout the textile substrate.