

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

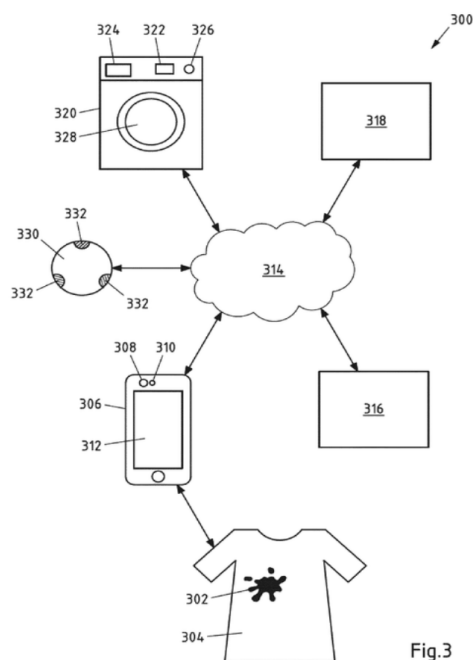
Patent number: WO2018/228860 A1

Date of publication: 2018-12-20

Applicant(s): KESSLER ARND, ZÜCHNER LARS, SCHMIEDEL PETER, RÖLEKE CHRISTINA, HENKEL

Abstract:

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.



Method for the identification of a material or material mixture

Patent number: WO2018153411 A1

Date of publication: 2018-08-30

Applicant(s): DEITERMANN ALEX, TAILORLUX

Abstract

The invention relates to a method for identifying and quantifying a material or material mixture, wherein the material or material mixture contains one or more component(s) X, which is/are identifiable by means of a spectroscopic method and/or by means of a hyper-spectral camera. The method comprises the steps: A. generating one or more signals by excitation by means of a radiation source in the range from 280-1100 nm and receiving thereof by a suitable spectrometer system, a hyper-spectral camera or a photo-diode, B. evaluating the received signal(s) and/or hyper-spectral image(s) and assigning the signal(s) and/or hyper-spectral image(s) to a component X and subsequently assigning the identified component X to a material or material mixture, C. quantitatively determining the material or material mixture.

Fabrics fibre identification device

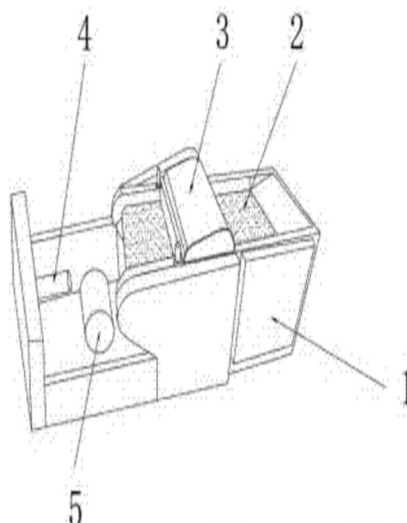
Patent number: CN208334374

Date of publication: 2019-01-04

Applicant(s): ZHANG XIAOJIAN

Abstract:

The utility model discloses a fabrics fibre identification device, including fibre identification machine body and conveyer belt, the upper end of fibre identification machine body is provided with the conveyer belt, and the first hydraulic stem of lateral wall fixedly connected with of fibre identification machine body, the top of conveyer belt is provided with the cutting girff, the below of first hydraulic stem is provided with the roller, and the one end fixedly connected with slider of first hydraulic stem, the bottom fixedly connected with second hydraulic stem of slider, the bottom fixedly connected with chemical reagent memory of second hydraulic stem. The utility model discloses in to drive the roller through the motor rotatory to the cylindrical slider who makes the fixed station lower extreme slides in roll surface's wave spout, and the fixed station moves about driving the connecting block, and the connecting block moves about driving the crushed aggregates flange, because the crushed aggregates flange receives the inertia effect, makes crushed aggregates flange back -and -forth movement, can the person of facilitating the use once carry out the measuring of multiple surface fabric, has improved the efficiency that the surface fabric detected.



Method for inspecting textile articles

Patent number: WO2019/158267 A1

Date of publication: 2019-08-22

Applicant(s): BRINGEWATT WILHELM, HEINZ ENGELBERT, KANNEGIESSER

Abstract:

Used textile articles such as work coats (11) must be freed from foreign bodies before being treated in laundries. This has previously been done manually. This is time-consuming and in itself entails a risk of injury to the persons (25) freeing the work coats (11) from foreign bodies. According to the invention, the work coats (11) are inspected by x-raying. The x-ray radiation is shielded or reduced by x-raying in a chamber (29) or spatially sufficiently remote from the persons (20, 25) so that the persons (20, 25) are not exposed to impermissibly high levels of radiation.

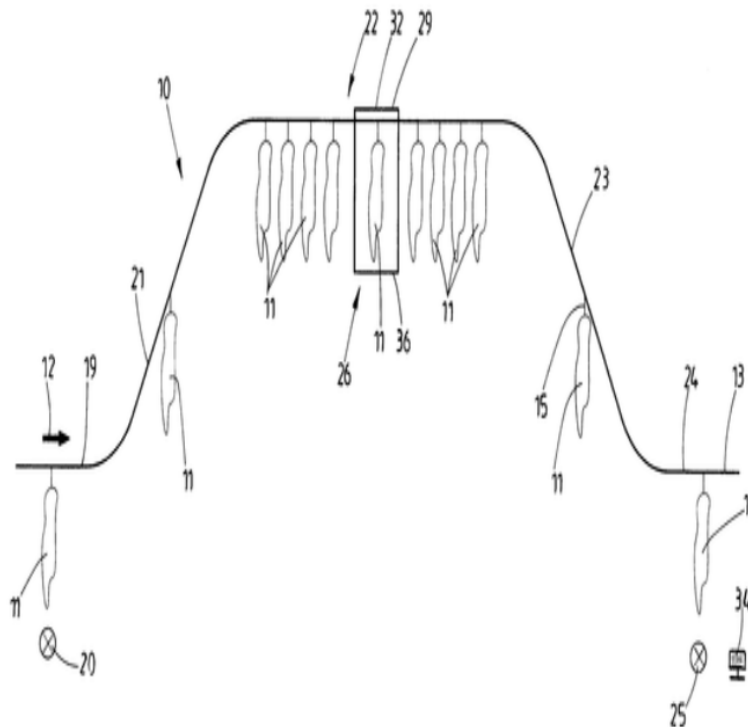


Fig. 1

Tissue in a chemistry system, corresponding use and method

Patent number: DE102019117878 A1

Date of publication: 2019-09-12

Applicant(s): LOEBELL JUREK, DIONEX SOFTRON

Abstract:

The present invention relates to a tissue (31) for use in a chemistry system, wherein the fabric (31) comprises a plastic material and wherein the tissue (31) is configured, can be a liquid through the tissue (31). The invention also relates to a corresponding filter (1) unit, flow distribution unit (101) and mixing (103) unit and the use of the filter (1) unit, use of the flow distribution unit (101), use of the mixing (103) unit and a method.

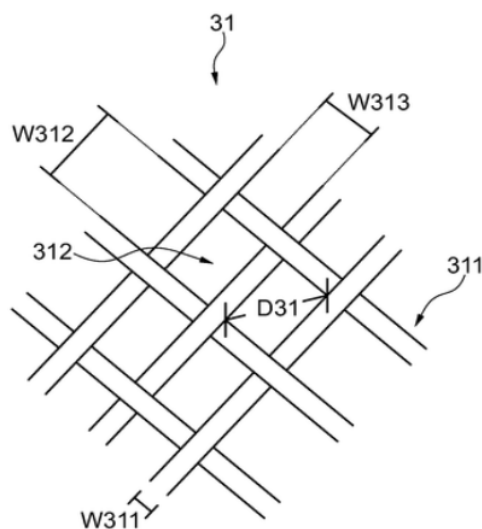


Fig. 1

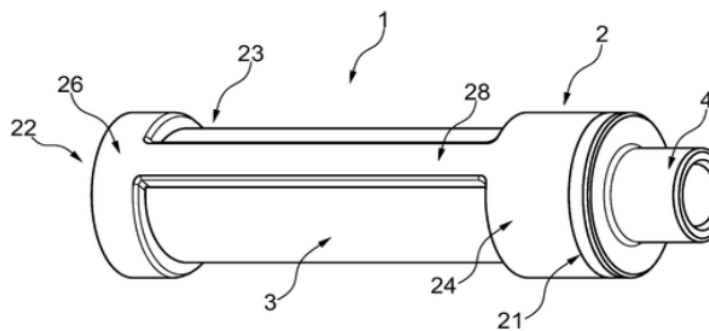


Fig. 2

Luminescent materials, articles incorporating luminescent materials, and methods for performing article authentication

Patent number: IN4855/DELNP/2014 A

Date of publication: 2015-03-20

Applicant(s): SMITH KARL J, FRAENKEL HOWARD A, HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL

Abstract:

Embodiments of luminescent materials and articles include first and second particles of first and second inorganic host lattices. The first particles are capable of producing first emissions having one or more first emission peaks at one or more first wavelengths. The first emissions have a first decay half-life that is long enough for the first emissions to be perceptible to the human eye for a first time period that begins when appropriate excitation of the luminescent material is discontinued. The second particles are capable of producing second emissions having one or more second emission peaks at one or more second wavelengths. The second emissions have a second decay half-life that is longer than the first decay half-life by a decay time difference that is sufficient for the second emissions to be perceptible to the human eye for a second time period that begins after the first time period.

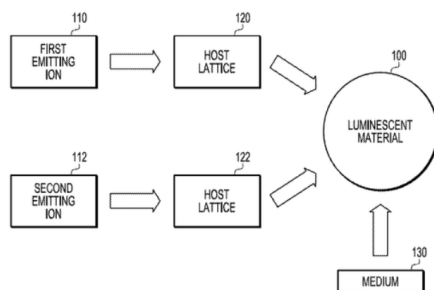


FIG. 1

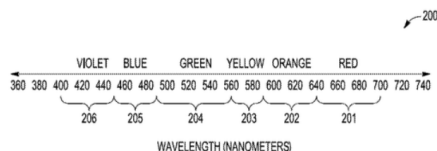


FIG. 2

Use of enzyme in removing airborne particulate matter from textile

Patent number: WO2019/137289 A1

Date of publication: 2019-07-18

Applicant(s): XU YUAN, GUO YANG, CAI YUE, NOVOZYMES

Abstract:

Use of enzymes in preventing or removing air borne particulate matter from depositing on textile. The enzymes are preferably selected from a group consisting of DNase, protease, lipase, amylase, cellulase, and combinations thereof. The airborne particles comprise PM2.5 air pollutant, PM10 air pollutant, flying dust, sand storm dust, automobile exhaust, cigarette smoke, cooking smoke, and primary biological aerosol particles (PBAP).

Synthetic sweat composition, sweat odor kit, and method of use

Patent number: US20190249217 A1

Date of publication: 2019-08-15

Applicant(s): HAWLEY KATHERINE, SLOAN GINA PARISE, RICHARDS GLENNER MARIE, AYLWARD BRIAN PATRICK, WELCH KAREN TERRY, LAN TIAN, LI SIQI,

Abstract: A synthetic sweat composition, sweat odor kit, and method of use are provided. The synthetic sweat composition comprises an odor-precursor of eccrine sweat and an odor precursor of apocrine sweat. The method comprises combining a synthetic sweat composition with a mixture of body odor causing microorganisms or bacteria, applying the combination to a textile, incubating the textile, and establishing an odor measurement to rate the odor of each textile.

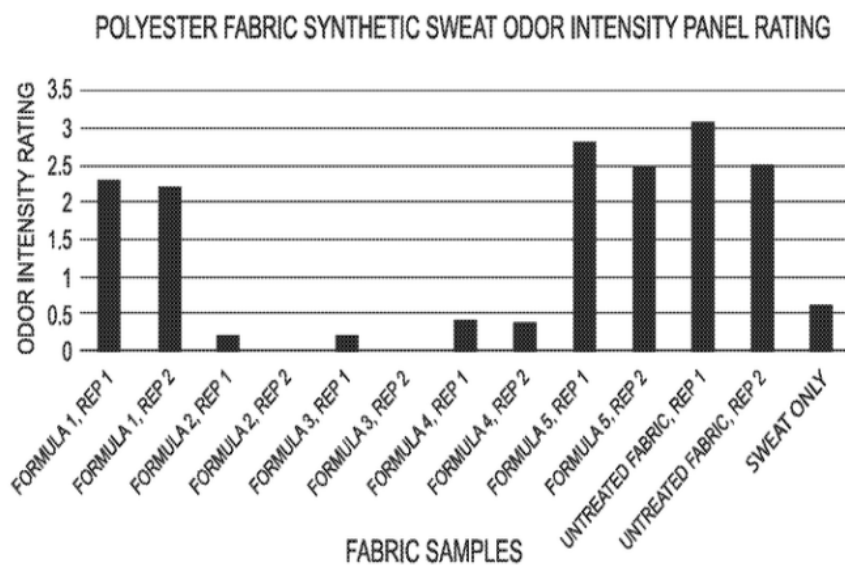


FIG. 1