



New connection on: : 21-04-2018 : 01:36:55 - Last disconnection on: : 21-04-2018 : 01:15:26

V 4.0.0.44358(LP,U,linux) (Rev:43856 2017-04-27 09:03:29 +0200#(D201802)) (RPM D201802)

Welcome to EPOQUE Rebuild under the Production Environment

[EPODOC: SS 51] ..fi epodoc

 Database: EPODOC

[EPODOC: SS 51] lamb and turpentine and wax and leather

Results in EPODOC 0

[SS 52] turpentine and wax and leather

Results in EPODOC 104

[SS 53] 52 and water and (waterproof or repell+ or resist+)

Results in EPODOC 16

[SS 54] 53 and (beeswax or bee)

Results in EPODOC 4

[SS 55] ..li



1/4 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [CN106479380](#) A 20170308

PR - CN20161758192 20160829

AP - CN20161758192 20160829

DT - I

CT - || STSE (A)

[CN102965027](#) A 20130313 [A] (WUJIANG LIDA GLAZING PRODUCTS CO LTD)

[A] 1-5

* 全文 *;

[CN103666284](#) A 20140326 [X] (NANTONG XINYI APPAREL CO LTD)

[X] 1-5

* 说明书第0008-0009段 *;

[CN103666786](#) A 20140326 [A] (NANTONG XINYI APPAREL CO LTD)

[A] 1-5

* 全文 *;

[KR20140108853](#) A 20140915 [A] (YU MYONG YON [KR])

[A] 1-5

* 全文 *;

[CN104356955](#) A 20150218 [A] (QINGDAO KELIKE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY CO LTD)

[A] 1-5

* 全文 *

- PA - ZHEJIANG AOWANG GARMENT CO LTD
- TI - **Leather** garment brightening agent
- AB - The invention discloses a **leather** garment brightening agent. The **leather** garment brightening agent is prepared from the following raw materials by mass: 4 to 6% of **turpentine**, 2.5 to 4% of **beeswax**, 14 to 25% of carnauba **wax**, 4.5 to 5.5% of lanolin alcohol polyoxyethylene ether, 1 to 1.5% of octylphenol ethoxylate, 4 to 6% of methylparaben, 3.5 to 6% of benzoic acid and 0.15 to 0.25% of an ultraviolet ray absorber, with the balance being ethanol. A preparation method for the **leather** garment brightening agent comprises the following steps: uniformly mixing **beeswax**, carnauba **wax**, methylparaben and benzoic acid at a temperature of 65 to 68 DEG C; adding **turpentine**, lanolin alcohol polyoxyethylene ether and octylphenol ethoxylate and carrying out heating at a temperature of 52 to 55 DEG C for 80 to 90 min; then carrying out cooling to room temperature; and adding the ultraviolet ray absorber and ethanol and carrying out uniform mixing under stirring and discharging successively. The **leather** garment brightening agent enables a **leather** garment to be bright, clean, **water-resistant**, crack-resistant and wear-resistant and to have color fastness and long-lasting softness, elasticity and slipperiness, and prevents the **leather** garment from harm by ultraviolet rays.

2/4 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [CN103059743](#) A 20130424

PR - CN20111325158 20111024

AP - CN20111325158 20111024

DT - I

PA - TANG ZHIQIANG

TI - Bright white shoe polish

AB - The invention discloses bright white shoe polish. The shoe polish is characterized by comprising the following components in parts by weight: 1-5 parts of wool grease, 1-4 parts of **turpentine** oil, 10-20 parts of lithopone, 1-4 parts of bleached shellac, 0.2-0.3 part of **bee wax**, 20-25 parts of **water**, 1-4 parts of glycerol and 20-25 parts of alcohol. The bright white shoe polish provided by the invention has the beneficial effects that the bright white shoe polish has good brightening effect and strong **water resistance**; the **turpentine** oil and the **bee wax** in the formula are insoluble in **water** and can effectively prevent rainwater from wetting shoe uppers; and the wool grease adopted in the formula is light yellow or brown ointment, has viscosity and smoothness, and smoothenes and brightens **leather** shoes.

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PN - [CN102993985](#) A 20130327

PNFP - CN102993985B B 20140507

PR - CN20121538978 20121213

AP - CN20121538978 20121213

DT - I

CT - || STSE (A)
[CN1083507](#) A 19940309 [A] (ZHOU DONG [CN])
[A]
[CN1583924](#) A 20050223 [A] (LIU QINGGANG [CN])
[A]
[US4804413](#) A 19890214 [A] (LEE PETER P [US])
[A]
[US5614005](#) A 19970325 [A] (LEUNG RICKY [CA])
[A]
[KR19990039956](#) A 00000000 [A]
[A]
[GB755794](#) A 19560829 [A] (RHONE POULENC SA)
[A]
[CN1224763](#) A 19990804 [Y] (GE DONG [CN])
[Y]
[CN102775918](#) A 20121114 [A] (NANTONG DIXING CHEMICAL CO LTD)
[A]
[CN1265409](#) A 20000906 [Y] (DAI ZIFENG [CN])
[Y]
[CN102352189](#) A 20120215 [A] (CHENG YAO LUO)
[A]
[CN1085587](#) A 19940420 [A] (LIAOBEI DAILY USE CHEMICAL PLA [CN])
[A]

CTNP - || STSE (A)
[] 王明娟,
"皮鞋上光剂原料及配方技术进展", <<日用化学工业>>, (20010630), vol. 31, no. 3
[] 李薇等,
"液体鞋油配方的改进", <<衡阳师范学院学报>>, (20041231), vol. 25, no. 6
[A] "鞋油的制造技术",
韩长日等,
<<化工小商品生产法(第十七集)>>
[A]

PA - (A)
WUJIANG CITY LI DA LUSTRE FINISHED PRODUCTS CO LTD
- (B)
WUJIANG LI DA LUSTER FINISHED PRODUCTS CO LTD

TI - (A B)
Durable shoe polish

AB - (A)
The invention provides a durable shoe polish which belongs to the technical field of daily chemicals. The durable shoe polish comprises the following components in parts

by weight: 10-15 parts of stearic acid, 2-4 parts of magnesium stearate, 3-6 parts of Span-80, 10-15 parts of polyethylene **wax**, 10-30 parts of **beeswax**, 20-40 parts of paraffin, 3-6 parts of triethanolamine, 10-15 parts of **turpentine**, 5-10 parts of tributyl phosphate, 10-15 parts of silicon grease, 7-14 parts of alcohol-containing nitrocotton, 20-30 parts of silicone oil, 10-20 parts of wool grease, 6-15 parts of oleic acid and 40-50 parts of **water**. The shoe polish provided by the invention not only has good brightness and film-forming property, but also has strong **waterproof** and dustproof **leather** protecting performance; and the product also has ideal durability and oil absorbency.

4/4 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [GB189917854](#) A 19000512
 PR - GBT189917854 18990904
 AP - GBD189917854 18990904
 DT - I
 PA - ARTHUR RICHARD BUCK
 TI - An Improved Process for Treating **Leather**.
 AB - 17,854. Arthur, R. B. Sept. 4. Waterproofing; waterproofing-compositions.-Relates to the treatment of **leather**, so as to enable it to **resist** immersion in **water** containing mineral impurities. The hide or skin is first tanned by chrome or vegetable tanning-liquors, after which a split or shaving may be removed. After partially drying, it is treated in a rotating drum with an aqueous mixture of alum, chalk, and glue. When once more nearly dry, it is treated with a hot solution composed of asphalt, india-rubber, **turpentine** or naphtha, &c., paraffin **wax**, **beeswax**, sugar of lead, and oil. The **leather** is finished by the usual processes. It is applicable for boots, shoes, harness, and pumps, and for other purposes.

[SS 55] lamb and leather

Results in EPODOC 37

[SS 56] 55 and wax

Results in EPODOC 1

[SS 57] ..li



1/1 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [GB190511049](#) A 19060524
 PR - GBT190511049 19050526
 AP - GBD190511049 19050526
 DT - I
 PA - LAMB MORRIS CHARLES [GB]; HENNIE JOHN DICKSON GIBSON [GB]
 TI - Printing on **Leather**.

AB - 11,049. **Lamb**, M. C., and Rennie, J. D, G. May 26. Printing **leather**. - **Leather** is printed in coloured patterns and without obscuring the grain, by using the coal-tar and natural dyes ordinarily employed for dyeing or staining **leather**. For ordinary printing, solutions in water, alcohol, benzine, or other hydrocarbon, are used. Mucilaginous thickening, such as gelatine, gum tragacanth, carrageen, linseed, farina, starches, soaps, alginates, or sulphated oils, may be added, using the minimum proportion, so as not to obscure the grain or retard the penetration of the dye. In the case of natural dyes, the mordant is mixed with the dye, or is applied to the **leather** before printing. For example, to obtain black on a pale maroon or violet ground, the ground is obtained by aqueous solution of logwood extract and aluminium sulphate, and the print is made in ink containing water, farina, ferrous sulphate, glycerine, linseed oil, and commercial iron nitrate. For discharge printing, a ground, for example, fast red, is formed by dyeing, and a print is made with a thickened solution of hydrosulphate of soda. For resist printing, a print is made with a paste of superfatted soap or **wax**, and then the **leather** is dyed or stained as usual ; multicolour effects may be obtained by alternate printings and dyeings. Printing from stencil plates is mentioned in the Provisional Specification.

[SS 57] 55 and water and (waterproof or repell+ or resist+)

Results in EPODOC 3

[SS 58] ..li



1/3 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [CN106399602](#) A 20170215

PR - CN20161424388 20160616

AP - CN20161424388 20160616

DT - I

CNOI - [C14C1/00](#) ; [C14C1/06](#) ; [C14C3/02](#) ; [C14C3/08](#) ; [C14C13/00](#)

PA - ZHAOCHENGCHENG

TI - Manufacturing method of sheepskin writing and painting paper

AB - The invention relates to the field of **leather** processing, and particularly relates to a manufacturing method of sheepskin writing and painting paper. The manufacturing method comprises the steps of selecting proper **lamb** skin; soaking the **lamb** skin in lime **water** so as to unhair, stretch and air; putting the aired **lamb** skin into a tanning agent so as to be soaked; draining the **lamb** skin which is soaked in the tanning agent, and repeatedly grinding and rubbing; determining the treating times of a corrosion **resistant** process, and performing corrosion **resistant** treatment; putting the treated **lamb** skin in a container in which muddy **water** is added so as to be soaked, then taking out, and washing away mud; and putting the **lamb** skin of which the mud is washed away in a container in which a coloring agent is added so as to be soaked, and cleaning after soaking. The manufacturing method of the sheepskin writing and painting paper has the advantage of simple process, and the outstanding problems of incapability of satisfying the writing and painting requirements of thickness, high breakage rate, complex process and the like when parchment is processed by adopting an existing processing technique can be effectively solved.

2/3 © EPODOC / EPO

- PN - [GB191504910](#) A 19160330
- PR - GBT191504910 19150330
- AP - GBD191504910 19150330
- DT - *
- CCI - [C14C11/00](#)
- PA - LAMB MORRIS CHARLES [GB]
- TI - Improvements in the Manufacture of Fur Skins.
- AB - 4910. **Lamb**, M. E. March 30. **Water** paints.-In order to render sheep, goat, and like skins **waterproof** and suitable for making into wearing-apparel, the **leather** side is coated with a mucilaginous composition which is insoluble in **water**, or which is capable of being rendered so by formaldehyde. A suitable material is gelatine or isinglass dissolved in **water** to which is added a mineral pigment, such as China-clay, burnt umber, paris green, to give consistency, and finally a solution of formaldehyde. Castor or other suitable oil may be added.

3/3 © EPODOC / EPO

- PN - [GB190511049](#) A 19060524
- PR - GBT190511049 19050526
- AP - GBD190511049 19050526
- DT - I
- PA - LAMB MORRIS CHARLES [GB]; HENNIE JOHN DICKSON GIBSON [GB]
- TI - Printing on **Leather**.
- AB - 11,049. **Lamb**, M. C., and Rennie, J. D, G. May 26. Printing **leather**.-**Leather** is printed in coloured patterns and without obscuring the grain, by using the coal-tar and natural dyes ordinarily employed for dyeing or staining **leather**. For ordinary printing, solutions in **water**, alcohol, benzine, or other hydrocarbon, are used. Mucilaginous thickening, such as gelatine, gum tragacanth, carrageen, linseed, farina, starches, soaps, alginates, or sulphated oils, may be added, using the minimum proportion, so as not to obscure the grain or retard the penetration of the dye. In the case of natural dyes, the mordant is mixed with the dye, or is applied to the **leather** before printing. For example, to obtain black on a pale maroon or violet ground, the ground is obtained by aqueous solution of logwood extract and aluminium sulphate, and the print is made in ink containing **water**, farina, ferrous sulphate, glycerine, linseed oil, and commercial iron nitrate. For discharge printing, a ground, for example, fast red, is formed by dyeing, and a print is made with a thickened solution of hydrosulphate of soda. For **resist** printing, a print is made with a paste of superfatted soap or wax, and then the **leather** is dyed or stained as usual ; multicolour effects may be obtained by alternate printings and dyeings. Printing from stencil plates is mentioned in the Provisional Specification.