CPC COOPERATIVE PATENT CLASSIFICATION

G **PHYSICS**

(NOTES omitted)

INSTRUMENTS

- **G03** PHOTOGRAPHY; CINEMATOGRAPHY; ANALOGOUS TECHNIQUES USING WAVES OTHER THAN OPTICAL WAVES; ELECTROGRAPHY; HOLOGRAPHY (NOTES omitted)
- G03B APPARATUS OR ARRANGEMENTS FOR TAKING PHOTOGRAPHS OR FOR PROJECTING OR VIEWING THEM; APPARATUS OR ARRANGEMENTS EMPLOYING ANALOGOUS TECHNIQUES USING WAVES OTHER THAN OPTICAL WAVES; ACCESSORIES THEREFOR (optical parts of such apparatus G02B; photosensitive materials or processes for photographic purposes G03C; apparatus for processing exposed photographic materials <u>G03D</u>)

NOTES

- 1. This subclass covers, as far as processes are concerned, only processes characterised by the use or manipulation of apparatus classifiable per se in this subclass.
- 2. In this subclass, the following term is used with the meaning indicated: "camera" means apparatus or arrangements for taking photographs.

WARNING

In this subclass non-limiting references (in the sense of paragraph 39 of the Guide to the IPC) may still be displayed in the scheme.

	mon to at least two of the following types of cameras, projectors, printers (details common	1/42	 Guiding, framing, or constraining film in desired position relative to lens system
to cameras only <u>G03B 7/00</u> - <u>G03B 17/00</u> , to projectors only		1/44	• Guides engaging edge of film (gates G03B 1/48)
	<u>G03B 23/00</u> , to printers only <u>G03B 27/00</u>)	1/46	• Rollers engaging face of film, e.g. barrel, waisted, conical (gates G03B 1/48)
1/00 1/02 1/04 1/06 1/08 1/10 1/12 1/14 1/16 1/18	 Film strip handling Moving film strip by pull on end thereof Pull exerted by take-up spool rotated by lever operated ratchet and pawl rotated by band, chain, rack, or other linear reciprocating operation rotated by knob through gearing rotated by motor, e.g. spring Special arrangements to ensure constant length of movement of film by film-arresting pins Moving film strip by means which act on the film between the ends thereof 	1/48 1/50 1/52 1/54 1/56 1/58 1/60 1/62 1/64	 Gates or pressure devices, e.g. plate adjustable or interchangeable, e.g. for different film widths Pneumatic pressure devices Tensioning or loop-maintaining devices Threading; Loop forming automatic Measuring or indicating length of the used or unused film; Counting number of exposures involving locking or stop-motion devices by means which as certain the radius of the film coiled on a spool Counting number of exposures
1/20	. Acting means	2/00	
1/22 1/24	 Claws or pins engaging holes in the film Sprockets engaging holes in the film	3/00	Focusing arrangements of general interest for cameras, projectors or printers
1/26	Spiked wheels or pins not penetrating the film	3/02	 moving lens along baseboard
1/28 1/30	Shuttle feedBelt feed	3/04	 adjusting position of image plane without moving lens
1/32 1/34	Friction grippers or rollersBeaters	3/06	• • using movable reflectors to alter length of light path
1/36	Pneumatic acting means	3/10	. Power-operated focusing
1/38	embodying Geneva motion, e.g. Maltese-cross gearing	3/12	adapted for remote control
1/40	embodying frictional coupling or clutches	5/00	Adjustment of optical system relative to image or object surface other than for focusing

5/02	. Lateral adjustment of lens	7/12	a hand-actuated member moved from one
5/04	• Vertical adjustment of lens; Rising fronts		position to another providing the energy to move
5/06	Swinging lens about normal to the optical axis		the setting member, e.g. depression of shutter
5/08	Swing backs		release button causes a stepped feeler to co-
Details comm	on to cameras		operate with the pointer of the light-sensitive device to set the diaphragm and thereafter release
7/00	Control of exposure by setting shutters,	7/14	the shutter
,,,,	diaphragms or filters, separately or conjointly (control of exposure in television cameras by means of circuitry influencing the optical part of the camera	//14	 setting of both shutter and diaphragm aperture being effected so as to give the optimum compromise between depth of field and shortness of exposure
	<u>H04N 23/75</u>)	7/16	. in accordance with both the intensity of the flash
7/003	• {setting of both shutter and diaphragm (G03B 7/02 - G03B 7/22 take precedence)}		source and the distance of the flash source from the object, e.g. in accordance with the "guide number"
7/006	• {setting of both diaphragm and distance (G03B 7/02 - G03B 7/22 take precedence)}	7/17	of the flash bulb and the focusing of the cameraSelection of modes in flash units by exposure
7/01	• with selection of either manual or automatic mode		control arrangements
7/02	 Control effected by setting a graduated member on the camera in accordance with indication or reading afforded by a light meter, which may be either 	7/18	 in accordance with light-reducing "factor" of filter or other obturator used with or on the lens of the camera
	separate from or built into camera body	7/20	 in accordance with change of lens
7/04	• Control effected by hand adjustment of a member that senses indication of a pointer of a built- in light-	7/22	 in accordance with temperature or height, e.g. in aircraft
	sensitive device, e.g. by restoring point to a fixed associated reference mark	7/24	 automatically in accordance with markings or other means indicating film speed or kind of film on the
7/06	• • by a follow-up movement of an associated reference mark to the pointer	7/26	magazine to be inserted in the camera Power supplies; Circuitry or arrangement to switch
7/08	• Control effected solely on the basis of the response, to the intensity of the light received by the camera,	7/20	on the power source; Circuitry to check the power source voltage
	of a built-in light-sensitive device	7/28	. Circuitry to measure or to take account of the object
7/0805	Setting of priority modes		contrast
7/081	Analogue circuits	7/30	 Safety arrangements for control of exposure
7/083	for control of avnosura time		
	for control of exposure time	0/00	Exposure making shutters, Dienhrogms
7/085	for control of aperture	9/00	Exposure-making shutters; Diaphragms
7/085 7/087	 for control of aperture for control of both exposure time and aperture	9/02	. Diaphragms
7/085	for control of aperture	9/02 9/04	 Diaphragms Single movable plate with two or more apertures of graded size, e.g. sliding plate or pivoting plate
7/085 7/087	 for control of aperture for control of both exposure time and aperture for storage of exposure value in mirror reflex cameras Digital circuits 	9/02	 Diaphragms Single movable plate with two or more apertures of graded size, e.g. sliding plate or pivoting plate Two or more co-operating pivoted blades, e.g.
7/085 7/087 7/089 7/091 7/093	 for control of aperture for control of both exposure time and aperture for storage of exposure value in mirror reflex cameras Digital circuits for control of exposure time 	9/02 9/04	 Diaphragms Single movable plate with two or more apertures of graded size, e.g. sliding plate or pivoting plate Two or more co-operating pivoted blades, e.g. iris type (shutters functioning as diaphragms by
7/085 7/087 7/089 7/091 7/093 7/095	 for control of aperture for control of both exposure time and aperture for storage of exposure value in mirror reflex cameras Digital circuits for control of exposure time for control of aperture 	9/02 9/04 9/06	 Diaphragms Single movable plate with two or more apertures of graded size, e.g. sliding plate or pivoting plate Two or more co-operating pivoted blades, e.g. iris type (shutters functioning as diaphragms by limiting extent of opening movement G03B 9/08)
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7/085 7/087 7/089 7/091 7/093 7/095	 for control of aperture for control of both exposure time and aperture for storage of exposure value in mirror reflex cameras . Digital circuits for control of exposure time for control of aperture for control of both exposure time and aperture Arrangement of photoelectric elements in or on 	9/02 9/04 9/06 9/07 9/08	 Diaphragms Single movable plate with two or more apertures of graded size, e.g. sliding plate or pivoting plate Two or more co-operating pivoted blades, e.g. iris type (shutters functioning as diaphragms by limiting extent of opening movement G03B 9/08) with means for presetting the diaphragm Shutters
7/085 7/087 7/089 7/091 7/093 7/095 7/097	 for control of aperture for control of both exposure time and aperture for storage of exposure value in mirror reflex cameras . Digital circuits for control of exposure time for control of aperture for control of both exposure time and aperture Arrangement of photoelectric elements in or on the camera 	9/02 9/04 9/06 9/07 9/08 9/10	 Diaphragms Single movable plate with two or more apertures of graded size, e.g. sliding plate or pivoting plate Two or more co-operating pivoted blades, e.g. iris type (shutters functioning as diaphragms by limiting extent of opening movement G03B 9/08) with means for presetting the diaphragm Shutters Blade or disc rotating or pivoting about axis normal to its plane
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7/085 7/087 7/089 7/091 7/093 7/095 7/097 7/099 7/09908 7/0993 7/0997 7/09971	 for control of aperture for control of both exposure time and aperture for storage of exposure value in mirror reflex cameras Digital circuits for control of exposure time for control of aperture for control of both exposure time and aperture Arrangement of photoelectric elements in or on the camera {on the camera or in the objective} in the camera Through the lens [TTL] measuring {in mirror-reflex cameras (G03B 7/09979 takes precedence)} {using the mirror as sensor light 	9/02 9/04 9/06 9/07 9/08 9/10 9/12 9/14 9/16	 Diaphragms Single movable plate with two or more apertures of graded size, e.g. sliding plate or pivoting plate Two or more co-operating pivoted blades, e.g. iris type (shutters functioning as diaphragms by limiting extent of opening movement G03B 9/08) with means for presetting the diaphragm Shutters Blade or disc rotating or pivoting about axis normal to its plane Two relatively-adjustable aperture-defining members moving as a unit Two separate members moving in opposite directions Two separate members moving in the same direction
7/085 7/087 7/089 7/091 7/093 7/095 7/097 7/099 7/09908 7/0993 7/09971 7/09972	 for control of aperture for control of both exposure time and aperture for storage of exposure value in mirror reflex cameras Digital circuits for control of exposure time for control of aperture for control of both exposure time and aperture Arrangement of photoelectric elements in or on the camera fon the camera or in the objective in the camera fin mirror-reflex cameras (G03B 7/09979 takes precedence) fusing the mirror as sensor light reflecting or transmitting member 	9/02 9/04 9/06 9/07 9/08 9/10 9/12 9/14 9/16 9/18	 Diaphragms Single movable plate with two or more apertures of graded size, e.g. sliding plate or pivoting plate Two or more co-operating pivoted blades, e.g. iris type (shutters functioning as diaphragms by limiting extent of opening movement G03B 9/08) with means for presetting the diaphragm Shutters Blade or disc rotating or pivoting about axis normal to its plane Two relatively-adjustable aperture-defining members moving as a unit Two separate members moving in opposite directions Two separate members moving in the same direction More than two members
7/085 7/087 7/089 7/091 7/093 7/095 7/097 7/099 7/09908 7/0993 7/09971 7/09972 7/09973	 for control of aperture for control of both exposure time and aperture for storage of exposure value in mirror reflex cameras Digital circuits for control of exposure time for control of aperture for control of both exposure time and aperture Arrangement of photoelectric elements in or on the camera {on the camera or in the objective} in the camera Through the lens [TTL] measuring {in mirror-reflex cameras (G03B 7/09979 takes precedence)} {using the mirror as sensor light reflecting or transmitting member} {using the mirror as sensor light {using the film or shutter as sensor light 	9/02 9/04 9/06 9/07 9/08 9/10 9/12 9/14 9/16 9/18 9/20	 Diaphragms Single movable plate with two or more apertures of graded size, e.g. sliding plate or pivoting plate Two or more co-operating pivoted blades, e.g. iris type (shutters functioning as diaphragms by limiting extent of opening movement G03B 9/08) with means for presetting the diaphragm Shutters Blade or disc rotating or pivoting about axis normal to its plane Two relatively-adjustable aperture-defining members moving as a unit Two separate members moving in opposite directions Two separate members moving in the same direction More than two members each moving in a single direction first to open and then to reclose
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7/085 7/087 7/089 7/091 7/093 7/095 7/097 7/099 7/09908 7/0997 7/09971 7/09972 7/09974 7/09976	 for control of aperture for control of both exposure time and aperture for storage of exposure value in mirror reflex cameras Digital circuits for control of exposure time for control of aperture for control of both exposure time and aperture Arrangement of photoelectric elements in or on the camera {on the camera or in the objective} in the camera Through the lens [TTL] measuring {in mirror-reflex cameras (G03B 7/09979 takes precedence)} {using the mirror as sensor light reflecting or transmitting member} {using the film or shutter as sensor light reflecting member} {the sensor being mounted in, before, or behind the porro-prism} {with a movable light-measuring element} {Protection against viewer backlight or 	9/02 9/04 9/06 9/07 9/08 9/10 9/12 9/14 9/16 9/18 9/20 9/22	 Diaphragms Single movable plate with two or more apertures of graded size, e.g. sliding plate or pivoting plate Two or more co-operating pivoted blades, e.g. iris type (shutters functioning as diaphragms by limiting extent of opening movement G03B 9/08) with means for presetting the diaphragm Shutters Blade or disc rotating or pivoting about axis normal to its plane Two relatively-adjustable aperture-defining members moving as a unit Two separate members moving in opposite directions Two separate members moving in the same direction More than two members each moving in a single direction first to open and then to reclose each moving in one direction to open and then in opposite direction to close, e.g. iris type Adjusting size of aperture formed by members when fully open so as to constitute a virtual diaphragm that is adjustable
7/085 7/087 7/089 7/091 7/093 7/095 7/097 7/099 7/09908 7/0997 7/09971 7/09972 7/09974 7/09976 7/09977	 for control of aperture for control of both exposure time and aperture for storage of exposure value in mirror reflex cameras Digital circuits for control of exposure time for control of aperture for control of both exposure time and aperture Arrangement of photoelectric elements in or on the camera {on the camera or in the objective} in the camera Through the lens [TTL] measuring {in mirror-reflex cameras (G03B 7/09979 takes precedence)} {using the mirror as sensor light reflecting or transmitting member} {using the film or shutter as sensor light reflecting member} {the sensor being mounted in, before, or behind the porro-prism} {with a movable light-measuring element} {Protection against viewer backlight or integration of the viewer light into the 	9/02 9/04 9/04 9/06 9/07 9/08 9/10 9/12 9/14 9/16 9/18 9/20 9/22	 Diaphragms Single movable plate with two or more apertures of graded size, e.g. sliding plate or pivoting plate Two or more co-operating pivoted blades, e.g. iris type (shutters functioning as diaphragms by limiting extent of opening movement G03B 9/08) with means for presetting the diaphragm Shutters Blade or disc rotating or pivoting about axis normal to its plane Two relatively-adjustable aperture-defining members moving as a unit Two separate members moving in opposite directions Two separate members moving in the same direction More than two members each moving in a single direction first to open and then to reclose each moving in one direction to open and then in opposite direction to close, e.g. iris type Adjusting size of aperture formed by members when fully open so as to constitute a virtual diaphragm that is adjustable incorporating cover blade or blades
7/085 7/087 7/089 7/091 7/093 7/095 7/097 7/099 7/09908 7/0993 7/09971 7/09972 7/09973 7/09974 7/09976 7/09978	 for control of aperture for control of both exposure time and aperture for storage of exposure value in mirror reflex cameras Digital circuits for control of exposure time for control of aperture for control of both exposure time and aperture Arrangement of photoelectric elements in or on the camera {on the camera or in the objective} in the camera Through the lens [TTL] measuring {in mirror-reflex cameras (G03B 7/09979 takes precedence)} {using the mirror as sensor light reflecting or transmitting member} {using the film or shutter as sensor light reflecting member} {the sensor being mounted in, before, or behind the porro-prism} {with a movable light-measuring element} {Protection against viewer backlight or integration of the viewer light into the measured light} 	9/02 9/04 9/04 9/06 9/07 9/08 9/10 9/12 9/14 9/16 9/18 9/20 9/22	 Diaphragms Single movable plate with two or more apertures of graded size, e.g. sliding plate or pivoting plate Two or more co-operating pivoted blades, e.g. iris type (shutters functioning as diaphragms by limiting extent of opening movement G03B 9/08) with means for presetting the diaphragm Shutters Blade or disc rotating or pivoting about axis normal to its plane Two relatively-adjustable aperture-defining members moving as a unit Two separate members moving in opposite directions Two separate members moving in the same direction More than two members each moving in a single direction first to open and then to reclose each moving in one direction to open and then in opposite direction to close, e.g. iris type Adjusting size of aperture formed by members when fully open so as to constitute a virtual diaphragm that is adjustable incorporating cover blade or blades Roller blind or flexible plate
7/085 7/087 7/089 7/091 7/093 7/095 7/097 7/099 7/09908 7/0997 7/09971 7/09972 7/09974 7/09976 7/09977	 for control of aperture for control of both exposure time and aperture for storage of exposure value in mirror reflex cameras Digital circuits for control of exposure time for control of aperture for control of both exposure time and aperture Arrangement of photoelectric elements in or on the camera {on the camera or in the objective} in the camera Through the lens [TTL] measuring {in mirror-reflex cameras (G03B 7/09979 takes precedence)} {using the mirror as sensor light reflecting or transmitting member} {using the film or shutter as sensor light reflecting member} {the sensor being mounted in, before, or behind the porro-prism} {with a movable light-measuring element} {Protection against viewer backlight or integration of the viewer light into the 	9/02 9/04 9/04 9/06 9/07 9/08 9/10 9/12 9/14 9/16 9/18 9/20 9/22	 Diaphragms Single movable plate with two or more apertures of graded size, e.g. sliding plate or pivoting plate Two or more co-operating pivoted blades, e.g. iris type (shutters functioning as diaphragms by limiting extent of opening movement G03B 9/08) with means for presetting the diaphragm Shutters Blade or disc rotating or pivoting about axis normal to its plane Two relatively-adjustable aperture-defining members moving as a unit Two separate members moving in opposite directions Two separate members moving in the same direction More than two members each moving in a single direction first to open and then to reclose each moving in one direction to open and then in opposite direction to close, e.g. iris type Adjusting size of aperture formed by members when fully open so as to constitute a virtual diaphragm that is adjustable incorporating cover blade or blades

9/34	• • • • with adjustable slot; with mechanism controlling relative movement of blinds to	13/26	• • • with magnifiers for inspecting image formed on screen
	form slot	13/28	Image-splitting devices
9/36	Sliding rigid plate	13/30	indicating depth of field
9/38	Single rigid plate with multiple slots or other	13/32	 Means for focusing
	apertures	13/34	Power focusing
9/40	Double plate	13/36	Autofocus systems
9/42	with adjustable slot; with mechanism		•
	controlling relative movement of plates to form slot	15/00	Special procedures for taking photographs; Apparatus therefor
9/44	Curved track and plate	15/003	• {Apparatus for photographing CRT-screens}
9/46	• Flap shutters pivoting about axis in plane of flap	15/006	• {Apparatus mounted on flying objects}
9/48	Double flap	15/02	. Illuminating scene
9/50	Louvre type	15/03	Combinations of cameras with lighting apparatus;
9/52	. Barrel shutters		Flash units
9/54	Conical shutters; Rotating plate with axis of	15/035	Combinations of cameras with incandescent
7/34	rotation inclined to optical axis of shutter		lamps
9/58	Means for varying duration of "open" period of	15/04	Combinations of cameras with non-electronic
9/30	shutter		flash apparatus; Non-electronic flash units
0/60		15/0405	{Non-electronic flash apparatus incorporated
9/60	by varying speed of movement of obturating members		in photographic apparatus}
9/62	by varying interval of time between end of	15/041	• • • {Separatable flash apparatus; Means
2/102	opening movement and beginning of closing		for mounting the flash apparatus on the
	movement		photographic apparatus}
9/64	Mechanism for delaying opening of shutter	15/0415	• • • • • {Mounting means comprising transversal
	(separate from shutter G03B 17/38)		slide and separate cable}
9/66	. Means for cocking shutter separate from means for	15/0421	• • • • {Mounting means comprising transversal
	releasing shutter		slide and incorporated contacts of the type
9/68	Cocking effected by movement of film		"Hot shoe"}
9/70	 with flash-synchronising contacts 	15/0426	(Mounting means comprising longitudinal
			slide and incorporated contacts (for
11/00	Filters or other obturators specially adapted for		multiple lamps)}
	photographic purposes	15/0431	{Rotatable mounting means}
11/02	Sky masks	15/0436	• • • • {Mounting means for sequential
11/04	 Hoods or caps for eliminating unwanted light from 		translation}
	lenses, viewfinders or focusing aids	15/0442	• • • {Constructional details of the flash
11/041	• • {Lens caps as separate accessory (accessories in		apparatus; Arrangement of lamps,
	general <u>G03B 17/56</u>)}		reflectors, or the like (G03B 15/0484 takes
11/043	• • {Protective lens closures or lens caps built into		precedence)}
	cameras}	15/0447	• • • • {Energy sources; Batteries; Capacitors}
11/045	• • {Lens hoods or shields}	15/0452	• • • {Electrical ignition means connected to the
11/046	• {for viewfinders or eyepieces}		shutter}
11/06	Lens caps for exposure making	15/0457	{Ignition mechanisms for sequential
12/00	X' (*		ignition of flash lamps}
13/00	Viewfinders; Focusing aids for cameras; Means	15/0463	• • • • {Piezoelectric ignition mechanisms}
	for focusing for cameras; Autofocus systems for cameras	15/0468	• • • • { Ignition mechanisms permitting choice
12/02	. Viewfinders		of multiple ignition modes; Adaptors for
13/02			different modes}
13/04	• of direct vision type, e.g. frame, sighting mark	15/0473	• • • • {Remote controlled ignition mechanisms}
13/06	• with lenses with or without reflectors	15/0478	• • • {Combinations of photographic apparatus
13/08	with reflected image of frame		with percussion type flash ignition systems}
13/10	adjusting viewfinders field	15/0484	• • • • (Constructional details of the flash
13/12	to compensate for change of camera lens or		apparatus}
10.11	size of picture	15/0489	• • • • {Means for ignition by percussion}
13/14	to compensate for parallax due to short range	15/0494	• • • • • {Means for mounting percussion type
13/16	combined with focusing aids		flash apparatus}
13/18	. Focusing aids	15/05	Combinations of cameras with electronic flash
13/20	Rangefinders coupled with focusing		apparatus; Electronic flash units
	arrangements, e.g. adjustment of rangefinder	15/06	Special arrangements of screening, diffusing, or
	automatically focusing camera		reflecting devices, e.g. in studio
13/22	coupling providing for compensation upon	15/07	Arrangements of lamps in studios
	change of camera lens	15/08	 Trick photography
13/24	Focusing screens	15/10	• using back-projection, i.e. blending artificial
			background with real foreground

15/12	• • using mirrors	17/561	• • {Support related camera accessories}
15/14	 for taking photographs during medical operations 	17/563	• • (Camera grips, handles (means in general for
15/16	 for photographing the track of moving objects 		steadying hand-held apparatus F16M 13/00)}
	(high-speed photography G03B 39/00)	17/565	• • {Optical accessories, e.g. converters for close-
17/00	Details of cameras or camera bodies; Accessories		up photography, tele-convertors, wide-angle convertors}
	therefor (lens hoods or caps <u>G03B 11/04</u>)	17/566	{Accessory clips, holders, shoes to attach
17/02	. Bodies		accessories to camera (if integral part of camera
17/04	• collapsible, foldable or extensible, e.g. book type		body <u>G03B 17/02</u>)}
17/045	{Bellows}	17/58	Attachments for converting cameras into reflex
17/06	with exposure meters or other indicators built into		cameras
17/00	body but not connected to other camera members	19/00	Cameras (details G03B 17/00)
17/08	• Waterproof bodies or housings	19/02	Still-picture cameras
17/10	Soundproof bodies	19/023	• • {Multi-image cameras}
17/12	 with means for supporting objectives, supplementary lenses, filters, masks, or turrets 	19/026	• • {Sequence cameras}
17/14	• • • interchangeably	19/04	Roll-film cameras
17/14	for containing both motion-picture camera and	19/06	adapted to be loaded with more than one film,
	still-picture camera	13,00	e.g. with exposure of one or the other at will (G03B 19/07 takes precedence)
17/17	with reflectors arranged in beam forming the	19/07	having more than one objective
	photographic image, e.g. for reducing dimensions	19/07	with provision for alternative use with plates or
17/10	of camera	19/08	cut-films
17/18	Signals indicating condition of a camera member arguitability of light (indicating double of field)	19/10	Plate or cut-film cameras (with provision for
	or suitability of light (indicating depth of field G03B 13/30)	17/10	alternative use with roll film G03B 19/08)
17/20	• visible in viewfinder	19/12	Reflex cameras with single objective and a
17/22	 with means for cutting-off film 		movable reflector or a partly-transmitting mirror
17/24	 with means for separately producing marks on the film, e.g. title, time of exposure 	19/14	 with paired lenses, one of which forms image on photographic material and the other forms a
17/245	• • {Optical means}		corresponding image on a focusing screen
17/26	Holders for containing light sensitive material and	19/16	Pin-hole cameras
17720	adapted to be inserted within the camera (holders	19/18	Motion-picture cameras (with non-intermittently
	for X-ray films <u>G03B 42/04</u>)		running film G03B 41/02)
17/265	• • {specially adapted for motion picture film, e.g.	19/20	Reflex cameras
	cassettes (cassettes for projection purposes	19/22	Double cameras
	G03B 21/323)}	19/24	adapted to be loaded with more than one film, e.g.
17/28	 Locating light-sensitive material within camera 		with exposure of one or the other at will
17/30	 Locating spools or other rotatable holders of coiled film 	19/26	• with fade-in and fade-out effects
17/305	• • • {for roll film cameras}	21/00	Projectors or projection-type viewers; Accessories
17/32	. Locating plates or cut films	21/001	therefor (devices for changing pictures <u>G03B 23/00</u>)
17/34	Changing plates or cut films	21/001	• {Slide projectors}
17/36	• Counting number of exposures (of film strips	21/003	• {Cine-projectors}
	<u>G03B 1/66</u>)	21/005	• {Projectors using an electronic spatial light
17/38	Releasing-devices separate from shutter (integral	21/006	modulator but not peculiar thereto} {using LCD's}
	with shutter G03B 9/08)	21/008	
17/40	with delayed or timed action	21/008	• {using micromirror devices}• Multiple-film apparatus
17/42	. Interlocking between shutter operation and advance	21/02	Picture "juke-boxes"
	of film or change of plate or cut-film	21/04	 affording only episcopic projection
17/425	• • {motor drive cameras}	21/08	 affording epidiascopic projection
17/44	 Means for exchanging focusing screen and light 	21/08	Projectors with built-in or built-on screen
	sensitive material		for microfilm reading
17/46	 Means for exposing single frames in motion-picture 	21/11 21/111	• • • { of roll films }
	camera	21/111	• • • {Or four films} • • • • {Handling roll films}
17/48	adapted for combination with other photographic or optical apparatus	21/115	• • • {Handing for films} • • • {of microfiches}
17/50	optical apparatuswith both developing and finishing apparatus	21/116	{Handling microfiches}
17/50	with both developing and missing apparatus of the Land type	21/118	{Reader-printers}
17/52	for automatically delivering a finished picture	21/12	 adapted for projection of either still pictures or
1//33	after a signal causing exposure has been given,	21/12	motion pictures (prolonged exhibition of single
	e.g. by pushing a button, by inserting a coin		frame G03B 21/38)
17/54	with projector	21/13	• Projectors for producing special effects at the edges
17/55	 with projector with provision for heating or cooling, e.g. in aircraft 	-	of picture, e.g. blurring
17/56	 Accessories (carrying-cases <u>A45C 11/38</u>) 		-

21/132	 Overhead projectors, i.e. capable of projecting hand- writing or drawing during action (epidiascopic projectors G03B 21/08) 	21/44	Mechanisms transmitting motion to film- strip feed; Mechanical linking of shutter and intermittent feed
21/134	Projectors combined with typing apparatus or with	21/46	affording adjustment for framing
21/14	printing apparatus	21/48	for altering frame speed; for regulating
21/14	• Details	21/50	constancy of film speed
21/142	• • {Adjusting of projection optics}	21/50	Control devices operated by the film strip
21/145	• • {Housing details, e.g. position adjustments	21/52	during the run
	thereof}	21/52	by prepared film
21/147	 {Optical correction of image distortions, e.g. keystone} 	21/53	Means for automatic focusing, e.g. to compensate thermal effects
21/16	• Cooling; Preventing overheating	21/54	Accessories
21/18	Fire preventing or extinguishing	21/56	. Projection screens
21/20	Lamp housings	21/562	• • {Screens moving during projection
21/2006	• • {characterised by the light source}	21/565	(G03B 21/58 - G03B 21/62 take precedence)
21/2013	• • • {Plural light sources}	21/565	• • • {Screens allowing free passage of sound
21/202	{Incandescent light sources}	21/5/7	(G03B 21/58 - G03B 21/62 take precedence)}
21/2026	• • • • {Gas discharge type light sources, e.g. arcs}	21/567	• • • {for colour projection (<u>G03B 21/58</u> ,
21/2033	• • • {LED or laser light sources}	21/50	G03B 21/60 take precedence)}
21/204	• • • • {using secondary light emission, e.g.	21/58	collapsible, e.g. foldable; of variable area
	luminescence or fluorescence (using	21/585	Inflatable screens
	different colours G03B 33/00; if related to	21/60	characterised by the nature of the surface
	video signals <u>H04N 9/3197</u>)}	21/602	Lenticular screens (G03B 21/625 takes
21/2046	• • • {Positional adjustment of light sources}		precedence)
21/2053	• • • {Intensity control of illuminating light	21/604	Polarised screens
	(controlled by video signal processing	21/606	for relief projection
	<u>H04N 5/74</u> or <u>H04N 9/31</u>)}	21/608	Fluid screens
21/206	• • • {Control of light source other than position or	21/62	Translucent screens
	intensity}	21/625	Lenticular translucent screens
21/2066	• • • {Reflectors in illumination beam (in projection beam <u>G03B 21/28</u>)}	21/64	Means for mounting individual pictures to be projected, e.g. frame for transparency
21/2073	• • • {Polarisers in the lamp house (peculiar		
21/2073	to electronic spatial light modulators	23/00	Devices for changing pictures in viewing apparatus or projectors
	to electronic spatial light modulators <u>H04N 9/3197</u>)}	23/00	or projectors
21/208	to electronic spatial light modulators H04N 9/3197)} • • {Homogenising, shaping of the illumination light}	23/00	or projectors <u>NOTE</u>
21/208 21/2086	to electronic spatial light modulators H04N 9/3197)} • • {Homogenising, shaping of the illumination light} • • {Security or safety means in lamp houses}	23/00	or projectors NOTE For the purposes of this group the term "picture"
21/208 21/2086 21/22	to electronic spatial light modulators H04N 9/3197)} • {Homogenising, shaping of the illumination light} • {Security or safety means in lamp houses} • Soundproof bodies	23/00	or projectors NOTE For the purposes of this group the term "picture" denotes any flat representation, whether
21/208 21/2086	to electronic spatial light modulators H04N 9/3197) • {Homogenising, shaping of the illumination light} • {Security or safety means in lamp houses} • Soundproof bodies • Projecting separately subsidiary matter	23/00	or projectors NOTE For the purposes of this group the term "picture"
21/208 21/2086 21/22 21/26	to electronic spatial light modulators H04N 9/3197)} • {Homogenising, shaping of the illumination light} • • {Security or safety means in lamp houses} • Soundproof bodies • Projecting separately subsidiary matter simultaneously with main image		or projectors NOTE For the purposes of this group the term "picture" denotes any flat representation, whether transparent or not, e.g. produced by photography, writing or printing
21/208 21/2086 21/22	to electronic spatial light modulators H04N 9/3197)} • {Homogenising, shaping of the illumination light} • {Security or safety means in lamp houses} • Soundproof bodies • Projecting separately subsidiary matter simultaneously with main image • Reflectors in projection beam {(in illumination)}	23/00 23/02	or projectors NOTE For the purposes of this group the term "picture" denotes any flat representation, whether transparent or not, e.g. produced by photography, writing or printing in which a picture is removed from a stock
21/208 21/2086 21/22 21/26 21/28	to electronic spatial light modulators H04N 9/3197)} • {Homogenising, shaping of the illumination light} • {Security or safety means in lamp houses} • Soundproof bodies • Projecting separately subsidiary matter simultaneously with main image • Reflectors in projection beam {(in illumination beam G03B 21/2066)}		or projectors NOTE For the purposes of this group the term "picture" denotes any flat representation, whether transparent or not, e.g. produced by photography, writing or printing in which a picture is removed from a stock and returned to the same stock or another one;
21/208 21/2086 21/22 21/26 21/28 21/30	to electronic spatial light modulators H04N 9/3197)} • {Homogenising, shaping of the illumination light} • {Security or safety means in lamp houses} • Soundproof bodies • Projecting separately subsidiary matter simultaneously with main image • Reflectors in projection beam {(in illumination beam G03B 21/2066)} • adapted to collapse or fold, e.g. for portability		or projectors NOTE For the purposes of this group the term "picture" denotes any flat representation, whether transparent or not, e.g. produced by photography, writing or printing in which a picture is removed from a stock and returned to the same stock or another one; Magazines therefor
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21/208 21/2086 21/22 21/26 21/28 21/30 21/32 21/323 21/323 21/323 21/325 21/326 21/328 21/34	to electronic spatial light modulators H04N 9/3197) • {Homogenising, shaping of the illumination light} • {Security or safety means in lamp houses} • Soundproof bodies • Projecting separately subsidiary matter simultaneously with main image • Reflectors in projection beam {(in illumination beam G03B 21/2066)} • adapted to collapse or fold, e.g. for portability • Details specially adapted for motion-picture projection (with film moving continuously through the gate G03B 41/02) • {Holders for films, e.g. reels, cassettes, spindles} • • • {Cassettes (G03B 21/326, G03B 21/328 take precedence; for containing light-sensitive material G03B 17/265)} • • • {Endless cassettes} • • • {Means for fixing the film on the axis of a reel or spindle} • • • {Means for fixing the film on the periphery of a reel} • • • Change-over arrangements	23/02 23/04 23/042 23/044 23/046 23/048 23/06 23/10 23/105 23/12	or projectors NOTE For the purposes of this group the term "picture" denotes any flat representation, whether transparent or not, e.g. produced by photography, writing or printing in which a picture is removed from a stock and returned to the same stock or another one; Magazines therefor with linear movement whereby the picture is not returned to the same stock after projection} whereby the picture is returned to the same stock} whereby the picture is returned to the same stock} whereby the picture is returned to the same stock} whereby the picture is returned to the same stock} dwhereby the picture is returned to the same stock} dwhereby the picture is returned to the same stock} dwhereby the picture is returned to the same stock} dwhereby the picture is returned to the same stock} dwhereby the picture is returned to the same stock} dwhereby the picture is returned to the same stock} dwhereby the picture is returned to the same stock} dwhereby the picture is returned to the same stock} dwhereby the picture is returned to the same stock} dwhereby the picture is returned to the same stock} dwhereby the picture is returned to the same stock} dwhereby the picture is returned to the same stock} dwhereby the picture is not returned to the same stock after projection}
21/208 21/2086 21/22 21/26 21/28 21/30 21/32 21/323 21/323 21/323 21/325 21/326 21/328 21/34 21/36	to electronic spatial light modulators H04N 9/3197) • {Homogenising, shaping of the illumination light} • {Security or safety means in lamp houses} • Soundproof bodies • Projecting separately subsidiary matter simultaneously with main image • Reflectors in projection beam {(in illumination beam G03B 21/2066)} • adapted to collapse or fold, e.g. for portability • Details specially adapted for motion-picture projection (with film moving continuously through the gate G03B 41/02) • {Holders for films, e.g. reels, cassettes, spindles} • • {Cassettes (G03B 21/326, G03B 21/328 take precedence; for containing light-sensitive material G03B 17/265)} • • • {Endless cassettes} • • • {Means for fixing the film on the axis of a reel or spindle} • • • {Means for fixing the film on the periphery of a reel} • • • Change-over arrangements • • • Fades, dissolves, or wipes	23/02 23/04 23/042 23/044 23/046 23/048 23/06 23/10 23/105 23/12	or projectors NOTE For the purposes of this group the term "picture" denotes any flat representation, whether transparent or not, e.g. produced by photography, writing or printing in which a picture is removed from a stock and returned to the same stock or another one; Magazines therefor with linear movement whereby the picture is not returned to the same stock after projection} whereby the picture is returned to the same stock} whereby the picture is returned to the same stock} whereby the picture is returned to the same stock} whereby the picture is returned to the same stock} discreptions of the same stock after projection and stock after projection. Whereby the picture is returned to the same stock. Whereby the picture is returned to the same stock. Given the same stock after projection. Whereby the picture is returned to the same stock. I whereby the picture is returned to the same stock. Whereby the picture is returned to the same stock. The same stock after projection. Whereby the picture is returned to the same stock. Whereby the picture is returned to the same stock. The same stock after projection. Whereby the picture is not returned to the same stock.
21/208 21/2086 21/22 21/26 21/28 21/30 21/32 21/321 21/323 21/325 21/326 21/328 21/34 21/36 21/38	to electronic spatial light modulators H04N 9/3197) • {Homogenising, shaping of the illumination light} • {Security or safety means in lamp houses} • Soundproof bodies • Projecting separately subsidiary matter simultaneously with main image • Reflectors in projection beam {(in illumination beam G03B 21/2066)} • adapted to collapse or fold, e.g. for portability • Details specially adapted for motion-picture projection (with film moving continuously through the gate G03B 41/02) • {Holders for films, e.g. reels, cassettes, spindles} • • • {Cassettes (G03B 21/326, G03B 21/328 take precedence; for containing light-sensitive material G03B 17/265)} • • • {Endless cassettes} • • • {Means for fixing the film on the axis of a reel or spindle} • • • {Means for fixing the film on the periphery of a reel} • • • Change-over arrangements • • • Fades, dissolves, or wipes • • • Prolonged exhibition of single frame	23/02 23/04 23/042 23/044 23/046 23/048 23/06 23/10 23/105 23/12 23/125	or projectors NOTE For the purposes of this group the term "picture" denotes any flat representation, whether transparent or not, e.g. produced by photography, writing or printing in which a picture is removed from a stock and returned to the same stock or another one; Magazines therefor with linear movement whereby the picture is not returned to the same stock after projection} whereby the picture is returned to the same stock} whereby the picture is returned to the same stock} whereby the picture is returned to the same stock} with rotary devices} with norizontally sliding mechanism} with rotary movement in which pictures are attached to a movable carrier drum or disc carrier drum or disc carrier the pictures being attached to a chain or linked up to form a chain} Carriers operable to move pictures into, and out of, the projection or viewing position and carrying
21/208 21/2086 21/22 21/26 21/28 21/30 21/32 21/321 21/323 21/325 21/326 21/328 21/34 21/36 21/38 21/40	to electronic spatial light modulators H04N 9/3197) • {Homogenising, shaping of the illumination light} • {Security or safety means in lamp houses} • Soundproof bodies • Projecting separately subsidiary matter simultaneously with main image • Reflectors in projection beam {(in illumination beam G03B 21/2066)} • adapted to collapse or fold, e.g. for portability • Details specially adapted for motion-picture projection (with film moving continuously through the gate G03B 41/02) • {Holders for films, e.g. reels, cassettes, spindles} • • {Cassettes (G03B 21/326, G03B 21/328 take precedence; for containing light-sensitive material G03B 17/265)} • • {Endless cassettes} • • • {Means for fixing the film on the axis of a reel or spindle} • • • {Means for fixing the film on the periphery of a reel} • • • Change-over arrangements • • • Fades, dissolves, or wipes • • • Prolonged exhibition of single frame • • • Eliminating or reducing effect of flicker	23/02 23/04 23/042 23/044 23/046 23/048 23/06 23/10 23/105 23/12 23/125	or projectors NOTE For the purposes of this group the term "picture" denotes any flat representation, whether transparent or not, e.g. produced by photography, writing or printing in which a picture is removed from a stock and returned to the same stock or another one; Magazines therefor with linear movement whereby the picture is not returned to the same stock after projection} whereby the picture is returned to the same stock} whereby the picture is returned to the same stock} with rotary devices with horizontally sliding mechanism with rotary movement in which pictures are attached to a movable carrier drum or disc carrier drum or disc carrier the flict carriers flinear strip carrier flinear strip carrier Carriers operable to move pictures into, and out of, the projection or viewing position and carrying one or two pictures only in a removable manner
21/208 21/2086 21/22 21/26 21/28 21/30 21/32 21/321 21/323 21/325 21/326 21/328 21/34 21/36 21/38	to electronic spatial light modulators H04N 9/3197) • {Homogenising, shaping of the illumination light} • {Security or safety means in lamp houses} • Soundproof bodies • Projecting separately subsidiary matter simultaneously with main image • Reflectors in projection beam {(in illumination beam G03B 21/2066)} • adapted to collapse or fold, e.g. for portability • Details specially adapted for motion-picture projection (with film moving continuously through the gate G03B 41/02) • {Holders for films, e.g. reels, cassettes, spindles} • • {Cassettes (G03B 21/326, G03B 21/328 take precedence; for containing light-sensitive material G03B 17/265)} • • {Endless cassettes} • • • {Means for fixing the film on the axis of a reel or spindle} • • • {Means for fixing the film on the periphery of a reel} • • • Change-over arrangements • • • Fades, dissolves, or wipes • • • Prolonged exhibition of single frame • • Eliminating or reducing effect of flicker • • Preventing damage to film due to abnormal	23/02 23/04 23/042 23/044 23/046 23/048 23/06 23/10 23/105 23/12 23/125	or projectors NOTE For the purposes of this group the term "picture" denotes any flat representation, whether transparent or not, e.g. produced by photography, writing or printing in which a picture is removed from a stock and returned to the same stock or another one; Magazines therefor with linear movement whereby the picture is not returned to the same stock after projection} whereby the picture is returned to the same stock} whereby the picture is returned to the same stock} with rotary devices with horizontally sliding mechanism with rotary movement in which pictures are attached to a movable carrier drum or disc carrier drum or disc carrier the pictures being attached to a chain or linked up to form a chain} Carriers operable to move pictures into, and out of, the projection or viewing position and carrying one or two pictures only in a removable manner (G03B 23/18 takes precedence){also other devices
21/208 21/2086 21/22 21/26 21/28 21/30 21/32 21/321 21/323 21/325 21/326 21/328 21/34 21/36 21/38 21/40	to electronic spatial light modulators H04N 9/3197) • {Homogenising, shaping of the illumination light} • {Security or safety means in lamp houses} • Soundproof bodies • Projecting separately subsidiary matter simultaneously with main image • Reflectors in projection beam {(in illumination beam G03B 21/2066)} • adapted to collapse or fold, e.g. for portability • Details specially adapted for motion-picture projection (with film moving continuously through the gate G03B 41/02) • {Holders for films, e.g. reels, cassettes, spindles} • • {Cassettes (G03B 21/326, G03B 21/328 take precedence; for containing light-sensitive material G03B 17/265)} • • {Endless cassettes} • • • {Means for fixing the film on the axis of a reel or spindle} • • • {Means for fixing the film on the periphery of a reel} • • • Change-over arrangements • • • Fades, dissolves, or wipes • • • Prolonged exhibition of single frame • • • Eliminating or reducing effect of flicker	23/02 23/04 23/042 23/044 23/046 23/048 23/06 23/10 23/105 23/12 23/125	or projectors NOTE For the purposes of this group the term "picture" denotes any flat representation, whether transparent or not, e.g. produced by photography, writing or printing in which a picture is removed from a stock and returned to the same stock or another one; Magazines therefor with linear movement whereby the picture is not returned to the same stock after projection} whereby the picture is returned to the same stock} whereby the picture is returned to the same stock} with rotary devices with horizontally sliding mechanism with rotary movement in which pictures are attached to a movable carrier drum or disc carrier drum or disc carrier the flict carriers flinear strip carrier flinear strip carrier Carriers operable to move pictures into, and out of, the projection or viewing position and carrying one or two pictures only in a removable manner

25/00	Viewers, other than projection viewers, giving motion-picture effects by persistence of vision, e.g.	27/47	• • at different positions of the same sheet, e.g. microfiche
25/02	zoetropewith interposed lenticular or line screen	27/475	• • • copying cinematographic film (G03B 27/48 takes precedence)
27/00	Photographic printing apparetus	27/48	with original in the form of a film strip moving
27/00	Photographic printing apparatus Exposure apparatus for contact printing		continuously and compensation for consequent
27/04	Copying apparatus without a relative movement	25/50	image movement
27701	between the original and the light source during exposure, e.g. printing frame or printing box	27/50	 with slit or like diaphragm moving over original for progressive exposure (G03B 27/34 takes precedence {; projection optics per se
27/06	 for automatic repeated copying of the same original 	25/52	<u>G03B 27/525</u> })
27/08	• • • for automatic copying of several originals one	27/52	. Details
	after the other, e.g. for copying cinematograph film	27/521	 . • {Arrangements for applying a supplementary information onto the sensitive material, e.g. coding (producing marks on the film in
27/10	 Copying apparatus with a relative movement 		cameras G03B 17/24)}
	between the original and the light source during	27/522	• • • {Projection optics (for electro-photographic
	exposure		copiers in particular G03G 15/04)}
27/12	• • • for automatic repeated copying of the same	27/523	• • • { for full time exposure }
27/14	original	27/525	• • • • {for slit exposure}
27/14	. Details	27/526	• • • • {in which the projection optics move}
27/16	Illumination arrangements, e.g. positioning of lamps, positioning of reflectors (controlling the	27/527	• • • • • {as a whole in a translatory movement}
	exposure G03B 27/72)	27/528	{in which the projection optics remain
27/18	Maintaining or producing contact pressure	07/52	stationary}
	between original and light-sensitive material	27/53	 Automatic registration or positioning of originals with respect to each other or the
27/20	• • • by using a vacuum or fluid pressure		photosensitive layer
27/22	by stretching over a curved surface	27/54	Lamp housings; Illuminating means
27/24	Separating the original from the print	27/542	{for copying cameras, reflex exposure
27/26	Cooling		lighting}
27/28	Edge-masking devices	27/545	{for enlargers}
27/30	adapted to be combined with processing	27/547	{colour mixing heads}
27/202	apparatus	27/56	Mounting enlarger head on column {;
27/303	{ Gas processing (gas processing apparatus G03D 7/00)}		Mounting reproduction camera on column}
27/306	{Heat development (heat development	27/58	• • Baseboards, masking frames, or other holders for the sensitive material (G03B 27/53 takes
27/32	apparatus <u>G03D 13/002</u>)}Projection printing apparatus, e.g. enlarger, copying		precedence {; for electrophotographic copiers
21132	camera	07/501	G03G 15/65})
27/323	• • {Copying cameras (<u>G03B 27/34</u> - <u>G03B 27/70</u>	27/581	• • • {in copying cameras (<u>G03B 27/60</u> takes precedence)}
	take precedence)}	27/582	Baseboards, easels}
27/326	• • {Enlargers (<u>G03B 27/34</u> - <u>G03B 27/70</u> take	27/583	{Handling microfiche}
	precedence)}	27/585	• • • {Handling cut photosensitive sheets}
27/34	 Means for automatic focusing therefor 	27/586	{Supply stacks; Peeling off}
27/36	• • by mechanical connections, e.g. by cam, by	27/587	• • • • (Bappy stacks, Feeling of) • • • • (Handling photosensitive webs (G03B 1/00)
	linkage		takes precedence)}
27/38	embodying screws with non-uniform pitch	27/588	• • • • {Supply rolls; Cutting arrangements}
27/40	adapted for use with lenses of different focal	27/60	using a vacuum or fluid pressure
27/42	length	27/62	• • Holders for the original (G03B 27/53 takes
27/42	original (G03B 27/34, G03B 27/53 take		precedence {; for electrophotographic copiers
	precedence)		<u>G03G 15/60</u> })
27/423	• • {in copying cameras}	27/6207	• • • {in copying cameras}
27/426	{in copying cancers}	27/6214	{Copy boards}
27/44	• • • (in chargets) • • for multiple copying of the same original at	27/6221	{Transparent copy platens}
=	the same time (G03B 27/34, G03B 27/53 take	27/6228	· · · · · · {Platen covers}
	precedence)	27/6235	• • • • • {Reciprocating copy platens}
27/46	for automatic sequential copying of different	27/6242	{Masks; Overlays; Transparent carriers}
	originals, e.g. enlargers, roll film printers	27/625	• • • • • {Apparatus which relate to the handling
	(<u>G03B 27/34</u> , <u>G03B 27/50</u> , <u>G03B 27/53</u> take precedence)		of originals, e.g. presence detectors, inverters}
27/462	• • {in enlargers, e.g. roll film printers}	27/6257	{Arrangements for moving an original
27/465	 at different positions of the same strip, e.g. 		once or repeatedly to or through an
21/703	microfilm		exposure station}

27/6264	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	33/00	Colour photography, other than mere exposure or projection of a colour film (printing apparatus
27/6271	through an exposure station} {in enlargers}		G03B 27/00; stereoscopic colour photography G03B 35/00)
27/6278 27/6285	• • • {Handling single frame negatives} • • • • {Handling strips (G03B 1/00 takes	33/02	by two-colour separation records, e.g. red-aspect and white complete records; using Land effect
21/0203	precedence)}	33/04	 by four or more separation records
27/6292	{Handling microfiche}	33/06	 by additive-colour projection apparatus
27/64	using a vacuum or fluid pressure	33/08	• Sequential recording or projection (G03B 33/02,
27/66	specially adapted for holding half-tone screens		<u>G03B 33/04</u> , <u>G03B 33/06</u> take precedence)
27/68	• • • Introducing or correcting distortion, e.g. in connection with oblique projection	33/10	• Simultaneous recording or projection (G03B 33/02, G03B 33/04 G03B 33/06 take precedence)
27/70	Reflectors in printing beam	33/12	 using beam-splitting or beam-combining systems, e.g. dichroic mirrors
27/72	Controlling or varying light intensity, spectral	33/14	 using lenticular screens (integral with film G03C)
	composition, or exposure time in photographic printing apparatus	33/14	using colour-pattern screens (integral with film using colour-pattern screens (integral with film)
27/722	• {when the reproduction scale is changed}	33/10	G03C)
27/725	. {when the reproduction scale is changed;. {Optical projection devices wherein the contrast		
21/123	is controlled electrically (e.g. cathode ray tube	35/00	Stereoscopic photography
	masking)}	35/02	 by sequential recording
27/727	Optical projection devices wherein the contrast	35/04	• • with movement of beam-selecting members in a
21/12/	is controlled optically (e.g. uniform exposure,		system defining two or more viewpoints
	two colour exposure on variable contrast sensitive	35/06	with axial movement of lens or gate between
	material)}	25/00	exposures
27/73	Controlling exposure by variation of spectral	35/08	by simultaneous recording
	composition, e.g. multicolor printers	35/10	 having single camera with stereoscopic-base- defining system
27/735	• • • {in dependence upon automatic analysis of the original}	35/12	involving recording of different viewpoint images in different colours on a colour film
27/74	• Positioning exposure meters in the apparatus	35/14	Printing apparatus specially adapted for conversion
27/80	• in dependence upon automatic analysis of the original (G03B 27/73 takes precedence)	33/14	between different types of record (G03B 42/08 takes precedence)
29/00	Combinations of cameras, projectors or	35/16	 by sequential viewing
25700	photographic printing apparatus with non-	35/18	 by simultaneous viewing
	photographic non-optical apparatus, e.g. clocks	35/20	using two or more projectors
	or weapons; Cameras having the shape of	35/20	 using two of more projectors using single projector with stereoscopic-base-
	other objects (combinations with flash apparatus G03B 15/03)	35/24	defining system using apertured or refractive resolving means on
30/00	Camera modules comprising integrated lens units	33/24	screens or between screen and eye
	and imaging units, specially adapted for being embedded in other devices, e.g. mobile phones or	35/26	 using polarised or coloured light separating different viewpoint images
	vehicles	37/00	Panoramic or wide-screen photography;
	<u>NOTE</u>	37700	Photographing extended surfaces, e.g. for
			surveying; Photographing internal surfaces, e.g. of
	When classification is made in this main group,		pipe
	further classification should be made in other groups of subclass G03B or in group G02B 7/00	37/005	• {Photographing internal surfaces, e.g. of pipe,
	according to the functional aspects of the camera.		(<u>G03B 37/02</u> - <u>G03B 37/06</u> take precedence;
	The classification symbol of this group is not listed		instruments for performing medical examinations
	first when assigned to patent documents.		of cavities or tubes of the body by photographic
	mot when assigned to patient documents.		inspection <u>A61B 1/00</u>)}
Special techn	<u>niques</u>	37/02	 with scanning movement of lens or cameras
21/00		37/04	 with cameras or projectors providing touching or
31/00	Associated working of cameras or projectors with sound-recording or sound-reproducing means	37/06	overlapping fields of view involving anamorphosis (G03B 37/02, G03B 37/04)
31/02	 in which sound track is on a moving-picture film 		take precedence)
31/04	• in which sound track is not on, but is synchronised	20/00	High speed photography
	with, a moving-picture film	39/00	High-speed photography
31/06	in which sound track is associated with	39/005 39/02	• {using image converters or amplifiers}
21/00	successively-shown still pictures	39/02	 using stationary plate or film (G03B 39/06 takes precedence)
31/08	• with fade-in and fade-out effects	39/04	using moving plate or film (G03B 39/06 takes precedence)
		39/06	 using light-guides for transferring image frame or
		37/00	elements thereof into different array, e.g. into a line

Special techniques G03B

41/00	Special techniques not covered by groups G03B 31/00 - G03B 39/00; Apparatus therefor	2205/0053	Driving means for the movement of one or more optical element
41/02	 using non-intermittently running film 	2205/0061	using piezoelectric actuators
41/023	• • {combined with shutter}	2205/0069	using electromagnetic actuators, e.g. voice coils
41/026	• • {combined with slit}	2205/0076	using shape memory alloys
41/04	with optical compensator	2205/0084	using other types of actuators
41/06	with rotating reflecting member		
41/08	with rotating transmitting member	2206/00	Systems for exchange of information between
41/10	with oscillating reflecting member		different pieces of apparatus, e.g. for exchanging
41/12	with oscillating transmitting member		trimming information, for photo finishing
		2206/002	using detachable memory means
41/14	• Overcoming image movement by brief flashes of light	2206/004	• using markings on the photographic material, e.g. to indicate pseudo-panoramic exposure
42/00	Obtaining records using waves other than optical	2206/006	• • of the bar-code type
	waves; Visualisation of such records by using	2206/008	using holders for the photographic material
	optical means		
42/02	using X-rays	2207/00	Control of exposure by setting shutters,
42/021	• • {Apparatus for direct X-ray cinematography		diaphragms, or filters separately or conjointly
42/021	(circuit arrangements for obtaining a series of X-ray photographs or for X-ray cinematography	2207/005	. involving control of motion blur
42/022	<u>H05G 1/60</u>)}	2213/00	Viewfinders; Focusing aids for cameras; Means for focusing for cameras; Autofocus systems for
42/023	• • • {Apparatus for indirect X-ray cinematography,	2212/02	cameras
	i.e. by taking pictures on ordinary film	2213/02	• Viewfinders
	from the images on the fluorescent screen	2213/025	Sightline detection
	(by transforming the picture information intermediately into electrical signals G03B 27/725)}	2215/00	Special procedures for taking photographs; Apparatus therefor
42/025	• • {Positioning or masking the X-ray film cartridge	2215/05	. Combinations of cameras with electronic flash units
42/023	in the radiographic apparatus}	2215/0503	Built-in units
12/026			Pop-up mechanisms
42/026	• • {for obtaining three-dimensional pictures}		
42/028	{Industrial applications}	2215/051	with movable reflector, e.g. change of
42/04	Holders for X-ray films	2215/0514	illumination angle or illumination direction
42/042	• • • { for dental applications (<u>radiation diagnosis</u>		Separate unit
	specially adapted for dentistry A61B 6/51;	2215/0517	Housing
	individual packages for X-ray film	2215/0521	• • • movable housing, e.g. bounce-light
	<u>G03C 3/003</u>)}	2215/0525	Reflector
42/045	• { apparatus for loading or unloading the holders}	2215/0528	illumination angle or illumination
42/047	• • • {provided with marking means}		direction
42/06	 using ultrasonic, sonic or infrasonic waves 	2215/0532	Flashtube mounting
42/08	Visualisation of records by optical means	2215/0535	Built-in diffusor
	• •	2215/0539	Ringflash
43/00	Testing correct operation of photographic	2215/0542	watertight
	apparatus or parts thereof	2215/0546	modular
43/02	• Testing shutters	2215/055	Clamp-on device, e.g. filter
		2215/0553	with second integrated flash
2205/00		2215/0557	Multiple units, e.g. slave-unit
2205/00	Adjustment of optical system relative to image or	2215/056	Connection with camera, e.g. adapter
	object surface other than for focusing	2215/0564	• characterised by the type of light source
2205/0007	Movement of one or more optical elements for	2215/0567	Solid-state light source, e.g. LED, laser
	control of motion blur (imaging systems in general	2215/0571	With second light source
	using optical elements for stabilisation of the	2215/0575	Ring shaped lighting arrangements
	position of the image <u>G02B 27/64</u>)	2215/0578	Flashtube mounting
2205/0015	by displacing one or more optical elements	2215/0582	Reflectors
	normal to the optical axis	2215/0585	Movable reflectors, e.g. change of illumination
2205/0023	• • by tilting or inclining one or more optical	2213, 3303	angle or direction
	elements with respect to the optical axis	2215/0589	Diffusors, filters or refraction means
2205/003	• • by a prism with variable angle or the like		
2205/0038	by displacing the image plane with respect to the	2215/0592	installed in front of light emitter
	optical axis (in case of an electronic image sensor H04N 23/68)	2217/00	Details of cameras or camera bodies; Accessories therefor
2205/0046	Movement of one or more optical elements for	2217/002	Details of arrangement of components in or on
	zooming (for optical zoom lenses in general G02B 7/10)		camera body
		2217/005	. Blur detection

G03B

2217/007	. Details of energy supply or management
2217/18	Signals indicating condition of a camera member or
	suitability of light
2217/185	providing indication that the picture may be
	blurred
2217/24	. with means for separately producing marks on the
	film
2217/241	with means for producing composite exposures,
	e.g. exposing an image and a border, producing
2217/242	identity cards
2217/242	. Details of the marking device
2217/243	Optical devices
2217/244 2217/245	Magnetic devices Mechanical devices
2217/246	. Details of the markings
2217/247	Bar codes
2217/248	with means for masking
2217/26	Holders for containing light-sensitive material and adapted to be inserted within the camera
2217/261	Details of spools
2217/263	Details of spools Details of exposure status indicators; Double
2217/203	exposure prevention
2217/265	Details of light-proofing
2217/266	. Thrust-type cartridges
2217/268	Unloading the cartridge from the camera;
	Loading the cartridge into the camera
2219/00	Comoros
2219/00	Cameras Still picture comeras
2219/02	Still-picture cameras Roll-film cameras
2219/045	adapted for unloading the film in the processing
2219/043	laboratory, e.g. disposable, reusable or
	recyclable cameras
2227/00	•
2227/00	Photographic printing apparatus
2227/005	Matrix print; Index print
2227/32	• Projection printing apparatus, e.g. enlarging
2227/225	apparatus, copying camera
2227/325	Microcapsule copiers