

G 02 OPTICS (making optical elements or apparatus [B 24 B](#), [B 29 D 11/00](#), [C 03](#), or other appropriate subclasses or classes; materials per se, see the relevant places, e.g. [C 03 B](#), [C](#))

Note

In this class, the following expression is used with the meaning indicated:

- “optical” applies not only to visible light but also to ultra-violet or infra-red radiations. [4]

G 02 B OPTICAL ELEMENTS, SYSTEMS, OR APPARATUS (*G 02 F takes precedence; optical elements specially adapted for use in lighting devices or systems thereof [F 21 V 1/00 to 13/00](#); measuring-instruments, see the relevant subclass of class [G 01](#), e.g. optical rangefinders [G 01 C](#); testing of optical elements, systems, or apparatus [G 01 M 11/00](#); spectacles [G 02 C](#); apparatus or arrangements for taking photographs or for projecting or viewing them [G 03 B](#); sound lenses [G 10 K 11/30](#); electron and ion “optics” [H 01 J](#); X-ray “optics” [H 01 J](#), [H 05 G 1/00](#); optical elements structurally combined with electric discharge tubes [H 01 J 5/16](#), [29/89](#), [37/22](#); microwave “optics” [H 01 Q](#); combination of optical elements with television receivers [H 04 N 5/72](#); optical systems or arrangements in colour television systems [H 04 N 9/00](#); heating arrangements specially adapted for transparent or reflecting areas [H 05 B 3/84](#)) [1,7]*

Notes

- (1) In this subclass, the following terms or expressions are used with the meanings indicated:
- “simple lens or prism” means a single lens or prism;
 - “compound lens or prism” means an optical member, the constituents of which either are close together without air-space or (except in group [11/00](#)) are “in broken contact”, i.e. with the air-space between the constituents having no essential optical influence;
 - “objective” means a lens or an optical system designed to produce a real image of a real object;
 - “eyepiece” means a lens or an optical system designed to produce a virtual image for viewing by the eye or by another optical system;
 - “front” or “rear” is determined by looking from the more distant conjugate.
- (2) Attention is drawn to the Notes following the titles of class [B 81](#) and subclass [B 81 B](#) relating to “micro-structural devices” and “micro-structural systems”. [7]

Subclass Index

OPTICAL ELEMENTS

Characterised by their structure:
lenses; light guides; other elements [3/00](#); [6/00](#); [5/00](#)
Characterised by the material [1/00](#)

OPTICAL SYSTEMS

General structure: number and
arrangements of optical components [9/00](#), [11/00](#)
Special structures: according to
purpose; with variable
magnification; with reflecting
surfaces [13/00](#); [15/00](#); [17/00](#)
Other systems [27/00](#)

STRUCTURAL DETAILS OF

ARRANGEMENTS COMPRISING LIGHT

GUIDES AND OTHER OPTICAL

ELEMENTS [6/00](#)

OPTICAL APPARATUS

Condensers [19/00](#)

Microscopes [21/00](#)

Telescopes, periscopes, instruments

for viewing the inside of hollow

bodies, viewfinders, aiming or

sighting devices [23/00](#)

Eyepieces, magnifying glasses [25/00](#)

Other apparatus [27/00](#)

CONTROL OF LIGHT [26/00](#)

MOUNTINGS, ADJUSTING MEANS,

LIGHT-TIGHT CONNECTIONS [7/00](#)

1/00 Optical elements characterised by the material of which they are made (compositions of optical glasses [C 03 C 3/00](#)); **Optical coatings for optical elements**

- 1/02 . made of crystals, e.g. rock-salt, semiconductors ([1/08](#) takes precedence)
- 1/04 . made of organic materials, e.g. plastics ([1/08](#) takes precedence)
- 1/06 . made of fluids in transparent cells
- 1/08 . made of polarising materials
- 1/10 . Optical coatings produced by application to, or surface treatment of, optical elements ([1/08](#) takes precedence)

1/11 . . Anti-reflection coatings [6]

1/12 . . by surface treatment, e.g. by irradiation

3/00 Simple or compound lenses (artificial eyes [A 61 F 2/14](#); spectacle lenses or contact lenses for the eyes [G 02 C](#); watch or clock glasses [G 04 B 39/00](#))

3/02 . with non-spherical faces ([3/10](#) takes precedence)

3/04 . . with continuous faces that are rotationally symmetrical but deviate from a true sphere

3/06 . . with cylindrical or toric faces

3/08 . . with discontinuous faces, e.g. Fresnel lens

3/10 . Bifocal lenses; Multifocal lenses

- 3/12 . Fluid-filled or evacuated lenses
- 3/14 . . of variable focal length
- 5/00 Optical elements other than lenses** (light guides 6/00; optical logic elements G 02 F 3/00) [4]
- 5/02 . Diffusing elements; Afocal elements
- 5/04 . Prisms
- 5/06 . . Fluid-filled or evacuated prisms
- 5/08 . Mirrors
- 5/09 . . Multifaceted or polygonal mirrors [6]
- 5/10 . . with curved faces
- 5/12 . Reflex reflectors
- 5/122 . . cube corner, trihedral or triple reflector type [2]
- 5/124 . . . plural reflecting elements forming part of a unitary plate or sheet [2]
- 5/126 . . including curved refracting surface [2]
- 5/128 . . . transparent spheres being embedded in matrix [2]
- 5/13 . . . plural curved refracting elements forming part of a unitary body [2]
- 5/132 . . . with individual reflector mounting means [2]
- 5/134 including a threaded mounting member [2]
- 5/136 . . plural reflecting elements forming part of a unitary body (5/124 takes precedence) [2]
- 5/18 . Diffracting gratings
- 5/20 . Filters (polarising elements 5/30; filters specially adapted for photographic purposes G 03 B 11/00)
- 5/22 . . Absorbing filters
- 5/23 . . . Photochromic filters [2]
- 5/24 . . . Liquid filters (5/23 takes precedence) [2]
- 5/26 . . Reflecting filters (5/28 takes precedence)
- 5/28 . . Interference filters
- 5/30 . Polarising elements (light-modulating devices G 02 F 1/00)
- 5/32 . Holograms used as optical elements (processes or apparatus for producing holograms G 03 H) [2]
- 6/00 Light guides; Structural details of arrangements comprising light guides and other optical elements, e.g. couplings** [4,6]
- 6/02 . Optical fibre with cladding (6/16 takes precedence; mechanical structures for providing tensile strength and external protection 6/44) [4]
- 6/04 . formed by bundles of fibres (6/24 takes precedence) [4]
- 6/06 . . the relative position of the fibres being the same at both ends, e.g. for transporting images [4]
- 6/08 . . . with fibre bundle in form of plate [4]
- 6/10 . of the optical waveguide type (6/24 takes precedence; devices or arrangements for the control of light by electric, magnetic, electro-magnetic or acoustic means G 02 F 1/00; transferring the modulation of modulated light G 02 F 2/00; optical logic elements G 02 F 3/00; optical analogue/digital converters G 02 F 7/00; stores using opto-electronic devices G 11 C 11/42; electric waveguides H 01 P; transmission of information by optical means H 04 B 10/00; multiplex systems H 04 J 14/00) [4]
- 6/12 . . of the integrated circuit kind (production or processing of single crystals C 30 B; electric integrated circuits H 01 L 27/00) [4]
- 6/122 . . . Basic optical elements, e.g. light-guiding paths [6]
- 6/124 Geodesic lenses or integrated gratings [6]
- 6/125 Bends, branchings or intersections [6]
- 6/126 using polarisation effects [6]
- 6/13 . . . Integrated optical circuits characterised by the manufacturing method [6]
- 6/132 by deposition of thin films [6]
- 6/134 by substitution by dopant atoms [6]
- 6/136 by etching [6]
- 6/138 by using polymerisation [6]
- 6/14 . . Mode converters [4]
- 6/16 . . Optical fibre with cladding (mechanical structures for providing tensile strength and external protection 6/44) [4]
- 6/17 . . . with polarisation-maintaining properties [6]
- 6/18 . . . with core or cladding having graded refractive index [4]
- 6/20 . . . with non-solid core or cladding [4]
- 6/22 . . . core or cladding comprising multiple layers [4]
- 6/24 . Coupling light guides (for electric waveguides H 01 P 1/00) [4,5]
- 6/245 . . Removing protective coverings of light guides before coupling [5]
- 6/25 . . Preparing the ends of light guides for coupling, e.g. cutting [5]
- 6/255 . . Splicing of light guides, e.g. by fusion or bonding [5]
- 6/26 . . Optical coupling means (6/36, 6/42 take precedence) [4]
- 6/27 . . . with polarisation selective and adjusting means (polarisation elements in general 5/30; polarisation systems in general 27/28; optical polarisation multiplex systems H 04 J 14/06) [6]
- 6/28 . . . having data bus means, i.e. plural waveguides interconnected and providing an inherently bidirectional system by mixing and splitting signals [4]
- 6/287 Structuring of light guides to shape optical elements with heat application (6/255 takes precedence) [6]
- 6/293 with wavelength selective means (for optical elements in use, see the relevant subgroups of this subclass; optical wavelength-division multiplexing systems H 04 J 14/02) [6]
- 6/30 . . . for use between fibre and thin-film device [4]
- 6/32 . . . having lens focusing means [4]
- 6/34 . . . utilising prism or grating [4]
- 6/35 . . . having switching means (optical switching in general 26/08; by changing the optical properties of the medium G 02 F 1/00) [6]
- 6/36 . . Mechanical coupling means (6/255, 6/42 take precedence) [4,5]
- 6/38 . . . having fibre to fibre mating means [4]

G 02 B

- 6/40 . . . having fibre bundle mating means [4]
- 6/42 . . Coupling light guides with opto-electronic elements [4]
- 6/43 . . . Arrangements comprising a plurality of opto-electronic elements and associated optical interconnections (light-emissive or light-sensitive semiconductor devices [H 01 L 27/00](#), [31/00](#), [33/00](#); semiconductor lasers monolithically integrated with other components [H 01 S 5/026](#)) [6]
- 6/44 . Mechanical structures for providing tensile strength and external protection for fibres, e.g. optical transmission cables (cables incorporating electric conductors and optical fibres [H 01 B 11/22](#)) [4]
- 6/46 . Processes or apparatus adapted for installing optical fibres or optical cables (installation of cables containing electric conductors and optical fibres [H 02 G](#)) [6]
- 6/48 . . Overhead installation [6]
- 6/50 . . Underground or underwater installation; Installation through tubing, conduits or ducts [6]
- 6/52 . . . using fluid, e.g. air [6]
- 6/54 . . . using mechanical means, e.g. pulling or pushing devices [6]
- 7/00 Mountings, adjusting means, or light-tight connections, for optical elements**
- 7/02 . for lenses
- 7/04 . . with mechanism for focusing or varying magnification [2]
- 7/06 . . . Focusing binocular pairs
- 7/08 . . . adapted to co-operate with a remote control mechanism
- 7/09 . . . adapted for automatic focusing or varying magnification (automatic generation of focusing signals [7/28](#)) [5]
- 7/10 . . . by relative axial movement of several lenses, e.g. of varifocal objective lens
- 7/105 with movable lens means specially adapted for focusing at close distances [4]
- 7/12 . . Adjusting pupillary distance of binocular pairs
- 7/14 . . adapted to interchange lenses
- 7/16 . . . Rotatable turrets
- 7/18 . for prisms; for mirrors
- 7/182 . . for mirrors (optical devices or arrangements using movable or deformable optical elements for controlling the intensity, colour, phase, polarisation or direction of light [26/00](#)) [5]
- 7/183 . . . specially adapted for very large mirrors, e.g. for astronomy ([7/185](#), [7/192](#), [7/198](#) take precedence) [6]
- 7/185 . . . with means for adjusting the shape of the mirror surface (mirrors with curved faces [5/10](#)) [5]
- 7/188 Membrane mirrors [5]
- 7/192 . . . with means for minimising internal mirror stresses [5]
- 7/195 Fluid-cooled mirrors [5]
- 7/198 . . . with means for adjusting the mirror relative to its support [5]
- 7/20 . Light-tight connections for movable optical elements
- 7/22 . . Extensible connections, e.g. bellows
- 7/24 . . Pivoted connections
- 7/28 . Systems for automatic generation of focusing signals (measuring distance *per se* [G 01 C, S](#); using such signals to control focus of particular apparatus, *see* the subclasses for the apparatus, e.g. [G 03 B, F](#)) [5]
- 7/30 . . using parallax triangle with a base line [5]
- 7/32 . . . using active means, e.g. light emitter [5]
- 7/34 . . using different areas in a pupil plane [5]
- 7/36 . . using image sharpness techniques [5]
- 7/38 . . . measured at different points on the optical axis [5]
- 7/40 . . using time delay of the reflected waves, e.g. of ultrasonic waves [5]
- 9/00 Optical objectives characterised both by the number of the components and their arrangements according to their sign, i.e. + or - ([13/00](#), [15/00](#) take precedence)**

Note

In this group, a component is deemed to be a simple lens or a compound lens or a divided lens equivalent to a simple or to a compound lens.

- 9/02 . having one + component only (simple lenses [3/00](#))
- 9/04 . having two components only
- 9/06 . . two + components
- 9/08 . . . arranged about a stop
- 9/10 . . one + and one - component
- 9/12 . having three components only
- 9/14 . . arranged + - +
- 9/16 . . . all the components being simple
- 9/18 . . . only one component having a compound lens ([9/30](#) takes precedence)
- 9/20 the rear component having the compound
- 9/22 the middle component having the compound
- 9/24 . . . two of the components having compound lenses ([9/30](#) takes precedence)
- 9/26 the front and rear components having compound lenses
- 9/28 the middle and rear components having compound lenses
- 9/30 . . . the middle component being a - compound meniscus having a + lens
- 9/32 the + lens being a meniscus
- 9/34 . having four components only
- 9/36 . . arranged + - - +

Note

In groups 9/38, 9/44 or 9/50 to 9/56, the first-mentioned applicable group takes precedence over later-mentioned groups.

- 9/38 . . . both –components being meniscus
- 9/40 one –component being compound
- 9/42 two –components being compound
- 9/44 . . . both –components being biconcave
- 9/46 one –component being compound
- 9/48 two –components being compound
- 9/50 . . . both + components being meniscus
- 9/52 . . . the rear + component being compound
- 9/54 . . . the front + component being compound
- 9/56 . . . all components being simple lenses
- 9/58 . . . arranged –+ + –
- 9/60 . having five components only
- 9/62 . having six components only
- 9/64 . having more than six components

11/00 Optical objectives characterised by the total number of simple and compound lenses forming the objective and their arrangement (9/00 takes precedence; having only one simple lens 3/00)

Note

In this group, lenses in broken contact are counted separately. Simple lenses are denoted by L, compound lenses by C, and the front lens is mentioned first.

- 11/02 . having two lenses only
- 11/04 . . arranged C C
- 11/06 . having three lenses only
- 11/08 . . arranged L L L
- 11/10 . . arranged L C L
- 11/12 . . arranged L L C
- 11/14 . . arranged C L C
- 11/16 . . arranged C C L
- 11/18 . . arranged C C C
- 11/20 . having four lenses only
- 11/22 . . arranged L L L L
- 11/24 . . arranged C L L C
- 11/26 . . arranged L C C L
- 11/28 . . arranged C C C C
- 11/30 . having five lenses only
- 11/32 . having six lenses only
- 11/34 . having more than six lenses

13/00 Optical objectives specially designed for the purposes specified below (with variable magnification 15/00)

- 13/02 . Telephoto objectives, i.e. systems of the type + – in which the distance from the front vertex to the image plane is less than the equivalent focal length
- 13/04 . Reversed telephoto objectives
- 13/06 . Panoramic objectives; So-called “sky lenses”
- 13/08 . Anamorphic objectives
- 13/10 . . involving prisms (13/12 takes precedence)
- 13/12 . . with variable magnification
- 13/14 . for use with infra-red or ultra-violet radiation (13/16 takes precedence)

- 13/16 . for use in conjunction with image converters or intensifiers
- 13/18 . with lenses having one or more non-spherical faces, e.g. for reducing geometrical aberration
- 13/20 . Soft-focus objectives (diffusing elements in general 5/02)
- 13/22 . Telecentric objectives or lens systems
- 13/24 . for reproducing or copying at short object distances
- 13/26 . . for reproducing with unit magnification [3]
- 15/00 Optical objectives with means for varying the magnification (anamorphic objectives 13/08)**
- 15/02 . by changing, adding, or subtracting a part of the objective, e.g. convertible objective
- 15/04 . . by changing a part
- 15/06 . . . by changing the front part
- 15/08 . . . by changing the rear part
- 15/10 . . by adding a part, e.g. close-up attachment
- 15/12 . . . by adding telescopic attachments (15/14 takes precedence)
- 15/14 . by axial movement of one or more lenses or groups of lenses relative to the image plane for continuously varying the equivalent focal length of the objective [4]
- 15/15 . . compensation by means of only one movement or by means of only linearly related movements, e.g. optical compensation [4]
- 15/16 . . with interdependent non-linearly related movements between one lens or lens group, and another lens or lens group (15/22 takes precedence) [4]
- 15/163 . . . having a first movable lens or lens group and a second movable lens or lens group, both in front of a fixed lens or lens group (15/177 takes precedence) [4]
- 15/167 having an additional fixed front lens or group of lenses [4]
- 15/17 arranged + – – [4]
- 15/173 arranged + – + [4]
- 15/177 . . . having a negative front lens or group of lenses [4]
- 15/20 . . . having an additional movable lens or lens group for varying the objective focal length [4]
- 15/22 . . with movable lens means specially adapted for focusing at close distances [4]
- 15/24 . . . having a front fixed lens or lens group and two movable lenses or lens groups in front of a fixed lens or lens group [4]
- 15/26 arranged + – – [4]
- 15/28 arranged + – + [4]
- 17/00 Systems with reflecting surfaces, with or without refracting elements (microscopes 21/00; telescopes, periscopes 23/00; beam shaping not otherwise provided for 27/09; for beam splitting or combining 27/10; for optical projection 27/18) [6]**
- 17/02 . Catoptric systems, e.g. image erecting and reversing system
- 17/04 . . using prisms only

- 17/06 . . . using mirrors only
- 17/08 . . . Catadioptric systems
- 19/00 Condensers** (for microscopes 21/08)
- 21/00 Microscopes** (eyepieces 25/00; polarising systems 27/28; measuring microscopes G 01 B 9/04; microtomes G 01 N 1/06; investigating or analysing surface structures in atomic ranges using scanning-probe techniques, e.g. techniques employing scanning tunnelling or scanning near-field optical microscopes G 01 N 13/10; details of scanning-probe apparatus, in general G 12 B 21/00) [1,7]
 - 21/02 . . . Objectives
 - 21/04 . . . involving mirrors
 - 21/06 . . . Means for illuminating specimen
 - 21/08 . . . Condensers
 - 21/10 affording dark-field illumination (21/14 takes precedence)
 - 21/12 affording bright-field illumination (21/14 takes precedence)
 - 21/14 affording illumination for phase-contrast observation
 - 21/16 . . . adapted for ultra-violet illumination
 - 21/18 . . . Arrangements with more than one light-path, e.g. for comparing two specimens
 - 21/20 . . . Binocular arrangements
 - 21/22 Stereoscopic arrangements
 - 21/24 . . . Base structure
 - 21/26 . . . Stages; Adjusting means therefor
 - 21/28 . . . with cooling device
 - 21/30 . . . with heating device
 - 21/32 . . . Micromanipulators structurally combined with microscopes
 - 21/33 . . . Immersion oils [6]
 - 21/34 . . . Microscope slides, e.g. mounting specimens on microscope slides (preparing specimens for investigation G 01 N 1/28; means for supporting the objects or the materials to be analysed in electron microscopes H 01 J 37/20)
 - 21/36 . . . arranged for photographic purposes or projection purposes (21/18 takes precedence)
- 23/00 Telescopes, e.g. binoculars** (measuring telescopes G 01 B 9/06); **Periscopes; Instruments for viewing the inside of hollow bodies** (diagnostic instruments A 61 B); **Viewfinders** (objectives 9/00, 11/00, 15/00, 17/00; eyepieces 25/00); **Optical aiming or sighting devices** (non-optical aspects of weapon aiming or sighting devices F 41 G) [4]
 - 23/02 . . . involving prisms or mirrors (23/14 takes precedence)
 - 23/04 . . . for the purpose of beam splitting or combining, e.g. fitted with eyepieces for more than one observer (23/10 takes precedence)
 - 23/06 . . . having a focusing action, e.g. parabolic mirror
 - 23/08 . . . Periscopes
 - 23/10 . . . reflecting into the field of view additional indications, e.g. from collimator (collimators in general 27/30; graticules 27/34)
 - 23/12 . . . with means for image conversion or intensification (objectives for image conversion or intensification 13/16; electrical image converters with optical input and optical output H 01 J 31/50)
 - 23/14 . . . Viewfinders (for photographic apparatus G 03 B 13/02)
 - 23/16 . . . Housings; Caps; Mountings; Supports, e.g. with counterweight (cases or receptacles A 45 C)
 - 23/18 . . . for binocular arrangements
 - 23/20 . . . Collapsible housings (23/18 takes precedence)
 - 23/22 . . . Underwater equipments, e.g. for submarine periscope
 - 23/24 . . . Instruments for viewing the inside of hollow bodies, e.g. fibrescopes [4]
 - 23/26 . . . using light guides [4]
- 25/00 Eyepieces; Magnifying glasses** (simple lenses 3/00)
 - 25/02 . . . with means for illuminating object viewed
 - 25/04 . . . affording a wide-angle view, e.g. through a spy-hole
- 26/00 Optical devices or arrangements using movable or deformable optical elements for controlling the intensity, colour, phase, polarisation or direction of light, e.g. switching, gating, modulating** (mechanically operable parts of lighting devices for the control of light order F 21 V; specially adapted for measuring characteristics of light G 01 J; devices or arrangements, the optical operation of which is modified by changing the optical properties of the medium of the devices or arrangements G 02 F 1/00; control of light in general G 05 D 25/00; control of light sources H 01 S 3/10, H 05 B 37/00 to 43/00) [4]
 - 26/02 . . . for controlling the intensity of light [4]
 - 26/04 . . . by periodically varying the intensity of light, e.g. using choppers [4]
 - 26/06 . . . for controlling the phase of light (26/08 takes precedence) [4]
 - 26/08 . . . for controlling the direction of light (in light guides 6/35) [4]
 - 26/10 . . . Scanning systems (for special applications, see the relevant places, e.g. G 03 B 27/32, G 03 F 3/08, G 03 G 15/04, G 09 G 3/00, H 04 N) [4]
 - 26/12 . . . using multifaceted mirrors [6]
- 27/00 Other optical systems; Other optical apparatus** (means for bringing-about special optical effects in shop-windows, showcases A 47 F, e.g. 11/06; optical toys A 63 H 33/22; designs or pictures characterised by special light effects B 44 F 1/00)
 - 27/01 . . . Head-up displays [6]
 - 27/02 . . . Viewing or reading apparatus (stereoscopic systems 27/22; of the projection type G 03 B; slide-changing apparatus G 03 B)
 - 27/04 . . . having collapsible parts
 - 27/06 . . . with moving-picture effect
 - 27/08 . . . Kaleidoscopes
 - 27/09 . . . Beam shaping, e.g. changing the cross-sectioned area, not otherwise provided for [6]
 - 27/10 . . . Beam splitting or combining systems (mixing and splitting light signals using optical waveguides 6/28; polarising systems 27/28) [4]
 - 27/12 . . . operating by refraction only
 - 27/14 . . . operating by reflection only
 - 27/16 . . . used as aids for focusing
 - 27/18 . . . for optical projection, e.g. combination of mirror and condenser and objective

- 27/20 . . for imaging minute objects, e.g. light-pointer
- 27/22 . for producing stereoscopic or other three-dimensional effects (in microscopes 21/22; viewing apparatus 27/02)
- 27/24 . . involving reflecting prisms and mirrors only
- 27/26 . . involving polarising means
- 27/28 . for polarising (used in stereoscopes 27/26)
- 27/30 . Collimators
- 27/32 . Fiducial marks or measuring scales within the optical system
- 27/34 . . illuminated
- 27/36 . . adjustable
- 27/40 . Optical focusing aids (beam splitting or combining systems 27/10)
- 27/42 . Diffraction optics (27/60 takes precedence) [3]
- 27/44 . . Grating systems; Zone plate systems (27/46 takes precedence; spectrometry G 01 J) [3]
- 27/46 . . Systems using spatial filters (character recognition G 06 K 9/00) [3]
- 27/48 . Laser speckle optics (speckle suppression in holography G 03 H 1/32) [3]
- 27/50 . Optics for phase object visualisation [3]
- 27/52 . . Phase contrast optics (in microscopes 21/14) [3]
- 27/54 . . Schlieren-optical systems [3]
- 27/56 . Optics using evanescent waves, i.e. inhomogeneous waves [3]
- 27/58 . Optics for apodization or superresolution; Optical synthetic aperture systems [3]
- 27/60 . Systems using moire fringes (means for converting the output of a sensing member using diffraction gratings G 01 D 5/38) [3]
- 27/62 . Optical apparatus specially adapted for adjusting optical elements during the assembly of optical systems (adjusting means being part of the system to be assembled 7/00) [3]
- 27/64 . Imaging systems using optical elements for stabilisation of the lateral and angular position of the image (focusing systems 7/04; adjustment of optical system relative to image or object surface G 03 B 5/00) [3]

Note

In this group, the filter may be in any plane, e.g. the image or the Fourier transfer plane. [3]

G 02 C SPECTACLES; SUNGLASSES OR GOGGLES INsofar AS THEY HAVE THE SAME FEATURES AS SPECTACLES
(trial frames for testing the eyes A 61 B 3/04; goggles or eyeshields not having the same features as spectacles A 61 F 9/00)

Note

This subclass covers also contact lenses for the eyes, monocles, pince-nez, or lorgnettes.

Subclass Index

OPTICAL PARTS7/00
NON-OPTICAL PARTS

Supporting arrangements; adjuncts3/00, 5/00; 11/00

ATTACHMENTS OF OPTICAL PARTS TO
NON-OPTICAL PARTS

Principal; auxiliary.....1/00; 9/00
ASSEMBLING, REPAIRING, CLEANING 13/00

1/00 Assemblies of lenses with bridges or browbars

- 1/02 . Bridge or browbar secured to lenses without the use of rims
- 1/04 . Bridge or browbar secured to, or integral with, partial rims, e.g. with partially-flexible rim for holding the lens
- 1/06 . Bridge or browbar secured to, or integral with, closed rigid rims for the lenses
- 1/08 . . the rims being transversely-split and provided with securing means

3/00 Special supporting arrangement for lens assemblies or monocles (lenses therefor 7/00)

- 3/02 . Arrangements for supporting by headgear
- 3/04 . Arrangements for supporting by hand, e.g. lorgnette; Arrangements for supporting by articles (by walking-sticks A 45 B 3/00)

5/00 Constructions of non-optical parts

- 5/02 . Bridges; Browbars; Intermediate bars (nose-engaging surfaces 5/12)
- 5/04 . . with adjustable means
- 5/06 . . with resilient means
- 5/08 . . foldable
- 5/10 . . Intermediate bar or bars between bridge and side-members
- 5/12 . Nose-pads; Nose-engaging surfaces of bridges or rims

G 02 C, F

- 5/14 . Side-members
- 5/16 . . resilient or with resilient parts
- 5/18 . . reinforced
- 5/20 . . adjustable, e.g. telescopic
- 5/22 . Hinges (pivotal connection in general [F 16 C 11/00](#))

7/00 **Optical parts** (characterised by the material [G 02 B 1/00](#))

- 7/02 . Lenses; Lens systems
- 7/04 . . Contact lenses for the eyes (disinfection or sterilisation of contact lenses [A 61 L 12/00](#))
- 7/06 . . bifocal; multifocal
- 7/08 . . Auxiliary lenses; Arrangements for varying focal length
- 7/10 . Filters, e.g. for facilitating adaptation of the eyes to the dark; Sunglasses
- 7/12 . Polarisers
- 7/14 . Mirrors; Prisms
- 7/16 . Shades, shields; Obturators, e.g. with pinhole, with slot

9/00 **Attaching auxiliary optical parts** (auxiliary optical parts [7/08](#) to [7/16](#))

- 9/02 . by hinging
- 9/04 . by fitting over or clamping on

11/00 **Non-optical adjuncts; Attachment thereof** ([7/16](#) takes precedence; cases [A 45 C 11/04](#))

- 11/02 . Ornaments, e.g. exchangeable
- 11/04 . Illuminating means
- 11/06 . Hearing aids (construction of hearing aids [H 04 R 25/00](#))
- 11/08 . Anti-misting means, e.g. ventilating, heating ([H 05 B 3/84](#) takes precedence); Wipers [**5**]

13/00 **Assembling** (producing spectacle frames from plastics or from substances in a plastic state [B 29 D 12/02](#)); **Repairing; Cleaning** (disinfection or sterilisation of contact lenses [A 61 L 12/00](#))

G 02 F DEVICES OR ARRANGEMENTS, THE OPTICAL OPERATION OF WHICH IS MODIFIED BY CHANGING THE OPTICAL PROPERTIES OF THE MEDIUM OF THE DEVICES OR ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CONTROL OF THE INTENSITY, COLOUR, PHASE, POLARISATION OR DIRECTION OF LIGHT, e.g. SWITCHING, GATING, MODULATING OR DEMODULATING; TECHNIQUES OR PROCEDURES FOR THE OPERATION THEREOF; FREQUENCY-CHANGING; NON-LINEAR OPTICS; OPTICAL LOGIC ELEMENTS; OPTICAL ANALOGUE/DIGITAL CONVERTERS (optical transfer means between sensing member and indicating or recording part in connection with measuring [G 01 D 5/26](#); devices in which mathematical operations are carried out with optical elements [G 06 E 3/00](#); electrical signal transmission systems using optical means to convert the input signal [G 08 C 19/36](#); information-recording by electric or magnetic means and reproducing by sensing optical properties [G 11 B 11/00](#); static stores using optical elements [G 11 C 13/04](#); transmission systems employing electromagnetic waves other than radio waves, e.g. light, infra-red radiation, [H 04 B 10/00](#); optical multiplex systems [H 04 J 14/00](#); pictorial communication, e.g. television [H 04 N](#)) [**2,4**]

1/00 Devices or arrangements for the control of the intensity, colour, phase, polarisation or direction of light arriving from an independent light source, e.g. switching, gating or modulating; Non-linear optics (thermometers using change of colour or translucency [G 01 K 11/12](#), using changes in fluorescence [11/32](#); light guide devices [G 02 B 6/00](#); optical devices or arrangements using movable or deformable elements for controlling light independent of the light source [G 02 B 26/00](#); control of light in general [G 05 D 25/00](#); visible signalling systems [G 08 B 5/00](#); indicating arrangements for variable information by selection or combination of individual elements [G 09 F 9/00](#); control arrangements or circuits for visual indicators other than cathode-ray tubes [G 09 G 3/00](#); control of light sources [H 01 S 3/10](#), [H 05 B 33/08](#), [35/00](#) to [43/00](#)) [**2,4**]

Note

This group covers only:

- devices or arrangements, e.g. cells, the optical operation of which is modified by changing the optical properties of the medium of the devices or arrangements by the influence or control of physical parameters, e.g. electric fields, electric current, magnetic fields, sound or mechanical vibrations, stress or thermal effects; [**2**]
- devices or arrangements in which the electric or magnetic field component of the light beams influences the optical properties of the medium, i.e. non-linear optics; [**2**]
- control of light by electromagnetic waves, e.g. radio waves, or by electrons or other elementary particles. [**2**]

*1/01 . for the control of the intensity, phase, polarisation or colour ([1/29](#), [1/35](#) take precedence; polarizing elements *per se* [G 02 B 5/30](#); static storage *per se* [G 11 C](#); image tube screens acting as light valves by shutter operation [H 01 J 29/12](#); such screen acting by discoloration [H 01 J 29/14](#)) [**2,7**]*

- 1/015 . . . based on semiconductor elements with at least one potential jump barrier, e.g. PN, PIN junction (1/03 takes precedence) [3]
- 1/017 . . . Structures with periodic or quasi periodic potential variation, e.g. superlattices, quantum wells [7]
- 1/025 . . . in an optical waveguide structure (1/017 takes precedence) [5,7]
- 1/03 . . . based on ceramics or electro-optical crystals, e.g. exhibiting Pockels or Kerr effect (1/061 takes precedence) [2,4,7]
- 1/035 . . . in an optical waveguide structure [5]
- 1/05 . . . with ferro-electric properties (1/035, 1/055 take precedence) [2,5]
- 1/055 . . . the active material being a ceramic (1/035 takes precedence) [4,5]
- 1/061 . . . based on electro-optical organic material (1/07 takes precedence) [7]
- 1/065 . . . in an optical waveguide structure [7]
- 1/07 . . . based on electro-optical liquids exhibiting Kerr effect [2]
- 1/09 . . . based on magneto-optical elements, e.g. exhibiting Faraday effect [2]
- 1/095 . . . in an optical waveguide structure [5]
- 1/11 . . . based on acousto-optical elements, e.g. using variable diffraction by sound or like mechanical waves (acousto-optical deflection 1/33) [2]
- 1/125 . . . in an optical waveguide structure [5]
- 1/13 . . . based on liquid crystals, e.g. single liquid crystal display cells (liquid crystal materials C 09 K 19/00) [2]
- 1/133 . . . Constructional arrangements; Operation of liquid crystal cells; Circuit arrangements (arrangements or circuits for control of liquid crystal elements in a matrix, not structurally associated with these elements G 09 G 3/36) [3,7]
- 1/1333 . . . Constructional arrangements (1/135, 1/136 take precedence) [5]
- 1/1334 . . . based on polymer-dispersed liquid crystals, e.g. microencapsulated liquid crystals [7]
- 1/1335 . . . Structural association of optical devices, e.g. polarisers, reflectors, with the cell [5]
- 1/13357 . . . Illuminating devices [7]
- 1/13363 . . . Birefringent elements, e.g. for optical compensation [7]
- 1/1337 . . . Surface-induced orientation of the liquid crystal molecules, e.g. by alignment layers [5]
- 1/1339 . . . Gaskets; Spacers; Sealing of the cell [5]
- 1/1341 . . . Filling or closing of the cell [5]
- 1/1343 . . . Electrodes [5]
- 1/1345 . . . Conductors connecting electrodes to cell terminals [5]
- 1/1347 . . . Arrangement of liquid crystal layers or cells in which the final condition of one light beam is achieved by the addition of the effects of two or more layers or cells [5]
- 1/135 . . . Liquid crystal cells structurally associated with a photoconducting or a ferro-electric layer, the properties of which can be optically or electrically varied [3]
- 1/136 . . . Liquid crystal cells structurally associated with a semi-conducting layer or substrate, e.g. cells forming part of an integrated circuit (1/135 takes precedence) [5]
- 1/1362 . . . Active matrix addressed cells [7]
- 1/1365 . . . in which the switching element is a two-electrode device [7]
- 1/1368 . . . in which the switching element is a three-electrode device [7]
- 1/137 . . . characterised by a particular electro- or magneto-optical effect, e.g. field-induced phase transition, orientation effect, guest-host interaction, dynamic scattering [3]
- 1/139 . . . based on orientation effects in which the liquid crystal remains transparent [6]
- 1/141 . . . using ferroelectric liquid crystals [6]
- 1/15 . . . based on electrochromic elements [5]
- 1/153 . . . Constructional arrangements [5]
- 1/155 . . . Electrodes [5]
- 1/157 . . . Structural association of optical devices, e.g. reflectors or illuminating devices, with the cell [5]
- 1/161 . . . Gaskets; Spacers; Sealing of the cell; Filling or closing of the cell [5]
- 1/163 . . . Operation of electrochromic cells; Circuit arrangements [5]
- 1/167 . . . based on electrophoresis [5]
- 1/17 . . . based on variable absorption elements (1/015 to 1/167 take precedence) [2,5]
- 1/19 . . . based on variable reflection or refraction elements (1/015 to 1/167 take precedence) [2,5]
- 1/21 . . . by interference [2]
- 1/225 . . . in an optical waveguide structure [5]
- 1/23 . . . for the control of the colour (1/03 to 1/21 take precedence) [2]
- 1/25 . . . as to hue or predominant wavelength [2]
- 1/29 . . . for the control of the position or the direction of light beams, i.e. deflection (static stores with electric or magnetic read-in and optical read-out G 11 C; lasers provided with means to change the location from which, or the direction in which, laser radiation is emitted H 01 S 3/101) [4]
- 1/295 . . . in an optical waveguide structure (1/313, 1/335 take precedence) [5]
- 1/31 . . . Digital deflection devices (1/33 takes precedence) [2]
- 1/313 . . . in an optical waveguide structure [5]
- 1/315 . . . based on the use of controlled total internal reflection [3]
- 1/33 . . . Acousto-optical deflection devices [2]
- 1/335 . . . having an optical waveguide structure [5]

G 02 F

- 1/35 . Non-linear optics (optical bistable devices 3/02; lasers using stimulated Brillouin or Raman effect H 01 S 3/30) [2,5]
- 1/355 . . characterised by the materials used [7]
- 1/361 . . . Organic materials [7]
- 1/365 . . in an optical waveguide structure (1/377 takes precedence) [7]
- 1/37 . . for second-harmonic generation [2]
- 1/377 . . . in an optical waveguide structure [7]
- 1/383 . . . of the optical fibre type [7]
- 1/39 . . for parametric generation or amplification of light, infra-red, or ultra-violet waves (electrical parametric amplifiers H 03 F 7/00) [2]

- 2/00 **Demodulating light; Transferring the modulation of modulated light; Frequency-changing of light** (1/35 takes precedence; photoelectric detecting or measuring devices G 01 J, H 01 J 40/00, H 01 L 31/00; demodulating laser arrangements H 01 S 3/10; demodulation or transference of modulation of modulated electromagnetic waves in general H 03 D 9/00) [2]
- 2/02 . Frequency-changing of light, e.g. by quantum counters (luminescent materials C 09 K 11/00) [2]
- 3/00 **Optical logic elements** (electric-pulse generators using opto-electronic devices as active elements H 03 K 3/42; logic circuits using opto-electronic devices H 03 K 19/14); **Optical bistable devices** [5]
- 3/02 . Optical bistable devices [5]
- 7/00 **Optical analogue/digital converters**

Note

This group covers only converters based in substantial manner on elements which are provided for in group 1/00. [4]