

SECTION G — PHYSICS

G03 PHOTOGRAPHY; CINEMATOGRAPHY; ANALOGOUS TECHNIQUES USING WAVES OTHER THAN OPTICAL WAVES; ELECTROGRAPHY; HOLOGRAPHY**G03F PHOTOMECHANICAL PRODUCTION OF TEXTURED OR PATTERNED SURFACES, e.g. FOR PRINTING, FOR PROCESSING OF SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICES; MATERIALS THEREFOR; ORIGINALS THEREFOR; APPARATUS SPECIALLY ADAPTED THEREFOR** (phototypographic composing devices B41B; photosensitive materials or processes for photographic purposes G03C; electrography, sensitive layers or processes G03G)**Note(s)**

In this subclass, the following terms or expressions are used with the meanings indicated:

- "photosensitive" means not only sensitive of electromagnetic radiation but also to corpuscular radiation;
- "photosensitive compositions" covers photosensitive substances, e.g. quinonediazides, and, if applicable, binders or additives;
- "photosensitive materials" covers the photosensitive compositions, e.g. photoresists, the bases carrying them and, if applicable, auxiliary layers.

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| <p>1/00 Preparation of originals for the photomechanical production of textured or patterned surfaces (photomechanical processes in general G03F 7/00) [3]</p> <p>1/02 • by photographic processes for production of originals simulating relief</p> <p>1/04 • by montage processes</p> <p>1/06 • from printing surfaces [5]</p> <p>1/08 • Originals having inorganic imaging layers, e.g. chrome masks (G03F 1/12 takes precedence) [5]</p> <p>1/10 • by exposing and washing out pigmented or coloured organic layers; by colouring macromolecular patterns [5]</p> <p>1/12 • by exposing silver-halide-containing photosensitive materials or diazo-type photosensitive materials [5]</p> <p>1/14 • Originals characterised by structural details, e.g. supports, cover layers, pellicle rings [5]</p> <p>1/16 • Originals having apertures, e.g. for corpuscular lithography [5]</p> <p>3/00 Colour separation; Correction of tonal value (photographic copying apparatus in general G03B)</p> <p>3/02 • by retouching</p> <p>3/04 • by photographic means</p> <p>3/06 • • by masking</p> <p>3/08 • by photoelectric means</p> <p>3/10 • Checking the colour or tonal value of separation negatives or positives</p> <p>5/00 Screening processes; Screens therefor</p> <p>5/02 • by projecting methods (cameras G03B)</p> <p>5/04 • • changing the screen effect</p> <p>5/06 • • changing the diaphragm effect</p> <p>5/08 • • using line screens</p> <p>5/10 • • using cross-line screens</p> <p>5/12 • • using other screens, e.g. granulated screen</p> <p>5/14 • by contact methods</p> <p>5/16 • • using grey half-tone screens</p> <p>5/18 • • using colour half-tone screens</p> <p>5/20 • using screens for gravure printing</p> <p>5/22 • combining several screens; Elimination of moire</p> | <p>5/24 • by multiple exposure, e.g. combined processes for line photo and screen</p> <p>7/00 Photomechanical, e.g. photolithographic, production of textured or patterned surfaces, e.g. printed surfaces; Materials therefor, e.g. comprising photoresists; Apparatus specially adapted therefor (using photoresist structures for special production processes, see the relevant places, e.g. B44C, H01L, e.g. H01L 21/00, H05K) [3, 5]</p> <p>7/004 • Photosensitive materials (G03F 7/12, G03F 7/14 take precedence) [5]</p> <p>7/008 • • Azides (G03F 7/075 takes precedence) [5]</p> <p>7/012 • • • Macromolecular azides; Macromolecular additives, e.g. binders [5]</p> <p>7/016 • • Diazonium salts or compounds (G03F 7/075 takes precedence) [5]</p> <p>7/021 • • • Macromolecular diazonium compounds; Macromolecular additives, e.g. binders [5]</p> <p>7/022 • • Quinonediazides (G03F 7/075 takes precedence) [5]</p> <p>7/023 • • • Macromolecular quinonediazides; Macromolecular additives, e.g. binders [5]</p> <p>7/025 • • Non-macromolecular photopolymerisable compounds having carbon-to-carbon triple bonds, e.g. acetylenic compounds (G03F 7/075 takes precedence) [5]</p> <p>7/027 • • Non-macromolecular photopolymerisable compounds having carbon-to-carbon double bonds, e.g. ethylenic compounds (G03F 7/075 takes precedence) [5]</p> <p>7/028 • • • with photosensitivity-increasing substances, e.g. photoinitiators [5]</p> <p>7/029 • • • Inorganic compounds; Onium compounds; Organic compounds having hetero atoms other than oxygen, nitrogen or sulfur [5]</p> <p>7/031 • • • Organic compounds not covered by group G03F 7/029 [5]</p> <p>7/032 • • • with binders [5]</p> <p>7/033 • • • the binders being polymers obtained by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds, e.g. vinyl polymers [5]</p> |
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- 7/035 • • • • the binders being polyurethanes [5]
- 7/037 • • • • the binders being polyamides or polyimides [5]
- 7/038 • • Macromolecular compounds which are rendered insoluble or differentially wetttable (G03F 7/075 takes precedence; macromolecular azides G03F 7/012; macromolecular diazonium compounds G03F 7/021) [5]
- 7/039 • • Macromolecular compounds which are photodegradable, e.g. positive electron resists (G03F 7/075 takes precedence; macromolecular quinonediazides G03F 7/023) [5]
- 7/04 • • Chromates (G03F 7/075 takes precedence) [5]
- 7/06 • • Silver salts (G03F 7/075 takes precedence) [5]
- 7/07 • • • used for diffusion transfer [5]
- 7/075 • • Silicon-containing compounds [5]
- 7/085 • • Photosensitive compositions characterised by adhesion-promoting non-macromolecular additives (G03F 7/075 takes precedence) [5]
- 7/09 • • characterised by structural details, e.g. supports, auxiliary layers (supports for printing plates in general B41N) [5]
- 7/095 • • • having more than one photosensitive layer (G03F 7/075 takes precedence) [5]
- 7/105 • • • having substances, e.g. indicators, for forming visible images [5]
- 7/11 • • • having cover layers or intermediate layers, e.g. subbing layers [5]
- 7/115 • • • having supports or layers with means for obtaining a screen effect or for obtaining better contact in vacuum printing [5]
- 7/12 • Production of screen printing forms or similar printing forms, e.g. stencils
- 7/14 • Production of collotype printing forms
- 7/16 • Coating processes; Apparatus therefor (applying coatings to base materials in general B05; applying photosensitive compositions to the base for photographic purposes G03C 1/74)
- 7/18 • • Coating curved surfaces
- 7/20 • Exposure; Apparatus therefor (photographic printing apparatus for making copies G03B 27/00) [4]
- 7/207 • • Means for focusing, e.g. automatically (combination of positioning and focusing G03F 9/02; systems for automatic generation of focusing signals in general G02B 7/28; means for automatic focusing of projection printing apparatus G03B 27/34) [4]
- 7/213 • • Exposing with the same light pattern different positions of the same surface at the same time (G03F 7/207 takes precedence) [4]
- 7/22 • • Exposing sequentially with the same light pattern different positions of the same surface (G03F 7/207 takes precedence) [4]
- 7/23 • • • Automatic means therefor [4]
- 7/24 • • Curved surfaces
- 7/26 • Processing photosensitive materials; Apparatus therefor (G03F 7/12-G03F 7/24 take precedence) [3, 5]
- 7/28 • • for obtaining powder images (G03F 3/10 takes precedence) [5]
- 7/30 • • Imagewise removal using liquid means [5]
- 7/32 • • • Liquid compositions therefor, e.g. developers [5]
- 7/34 • • Imagewise removal by selective transfer, e.g. peeling away [5]
- 7/36 • • Imagewise removal not covered by groups G03F 7/30-G03F 7/34, e.g. using gas streams, using plasma [5]
- 7/38 • • Treatment before imagewise removal, e.g. prebaking [5]
- 7/40 • • Treatment after imagewise removal, e.g. baking [5]
- 7/42 • • Stripping or agents therefor [5]
- 9/00 Registration or positioning of originals, masks, frames, photographic sheets or textured or patterned surfaces, e.g. automatically** (G03F 7/22 takes precedence; preparation of photographic masks G03F 1/00; within photographic printing apparatus for making copies G03B 27/00) [4]
- 9/02 • combined with means for automatic focusing (automatic focusing in general G02B 7/09; systems for automatic generation of focusing signals G02B 7/28) [4]