

SECTION G — PHYSICS

G03 PHOTOGRAPHY; CINEMATOGRAPHY; ANALOGOUS TECHNIQUES USING WAVES OTHER THAN OPTICAL WAVES; ELECTROGRAPHY; HOLOGRAPHY

G03C PHOTSENSITIVE MATERIALS FOR PHOTOGRAPHIC PURPOSES (for photomechanical purposes G03F); **PHOTOGRAPHIC PROCESSES, e.g. CINE, X-RAY, COLOUR, STEREO-PHOTOGRAPHIC PROCESSES; AUXILIARY PROCESSES IN PHOTOGRAPHY** (photographic processes characterised by the use or manipulation of apparatus classifiable per se in subclass G03B, see G03B; photomechanical production of textured or patterned surfaces G03F; electrography, electrophotography, magnetography G03G)

Note(s)

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

- "photosensitive compositions" covers photosensitive substances, e.g. silver halides, and, if applicable, binders or additives;
- "photosensitive materials" covers the photosensitive compositions, e.g. emulsions, the bases carrying them, and, if applicable, auxiliary layers.

Subclass index

PHOTOGRAPHIC PROCESSES

General.....	5/00, 11/00
For colour photography.....	7/00
For diffusion transfer processes.....	8/00
For stereo-photography and the like.....	9/00
PHOTSENSITIVE COMPOSITIONS AND MATERIALS.....	1/00
PACKAGING.....	3/00

1/00	Photosensitive materials (photosensitive materials for multicolour processes G03C 7/00; for diffusion transfer processes G03C 8/00; photosensitive glass C03C 4/04) [5]	1/09	• • • •	Noble metals or mercury; Salts or compounds thereof; Sulfur, selenium or tellurium, or compounds thereof, e.g. for chemical sensitising (G03C 1/34, G03C 1/35 take precedence) [5]
1/005	• Silver halide emulsions; Preparation thereof; Physical treatment thereof; Incorporation of additives therein (catalytic amounts of silver halide in dry silver systems G03C 1/498) [5]	1/10	• • • •	Organic substances
1/015	• • Apparatus or processes for the preparation of emulsions (coating, drying G03C 1/74) [5]	1/12	• • • • •	Methine or polymethine dyes
1/025	• • Physical treatment of emulsions, e.g. by ultrasonics, refrigeration, pressure (coating, drying G03C 1/74) [5]	1/14	• • • • • •	with an odd number of CH groups
1/035	• • characterised by the crystal form or composition, e.g. mixed grain [5]	1/16	• • • • • • •	with one CH group
1/04	• • with macromolecular additives; with layer-forming substances [5]	1/18	• • • • • • • •	with three CH groups
1/043	• • • Polyalkylene oxides; Polyalkylene sulfides; Polyalkylene selenides; Polyalkylene tellurides [5]	1/20	• • • • • • • • •	with more than three CH groups
1/047	• • • Proteins, e.g. gelatine derivatives; Hydrolysis or extraction products of proteins [5]	1/22	• • • • • • • • •	with an even number of CH groups
1/053	• • • Polymers obtained by reactions only involving carbon-to-carbon unsaturated bonds, e.g. vinyl polymers [5]	1/24	• • • • • • • • •	Styryl dyes
1/06	• • with non-macromolecular additives (G03C 1/04 takes precedence) [5]	1/26	• • • • • • • • •	Polymethine chain forming part of a heterocyclic ring
1/07	• • • Substances influencing grain growth during silver salt formation [5]	1/28	• • • •	together with supersensitising substances
1/08	• • • Sensitivity-increasing substances [5]	1/29	• • • • •	the supersensitising mixture being solely composed of dyes [5]
		1/295	• • •	Development accelerators [5]
		1/30	• • •	Hardeners
		1/31	• • •	Plasticisers [2]
		1/32	• • •	Matting agents
		1/33	• • •	Spot-preventing agents [2]
		1/34	• • •	Fog-inhibitors; Stabilisers; Agents inhibiting latent image regression [5]
		1/35	• • •	Antiplumming agents, i.e. antibronzing agents; Toners [2, 5]
		1/36	• • •	Desensitisers (direct positive emulsions G03C 1/485) [5]

- 1/37 • • • Antiseptic agents [2]
- 1/38 • • • Dispersants; Agents facilitating spreading [5]
- 1/40 • • • Dyestuffs not covered by groups G03C 1/08-G03C 1/38 or G03C 1/42 [5]
- 1/42 • • • Developers or their precursors [5]
- 1/43 • • • Processing agents or their precursors, not covered by groups G03C 1/07-G03C 1/42 [5]
- 1/46 • • having more than one photosensitive layer
- 1/485 • • Direct positive emulsions [2, 5]
- 1/49 • • Print-out and photodevelopable emulsions [2, 5]
- 1/492 • • Photosoluble emulsions [5]
- 1/494 • Silver salt compositions other than silver halide emulsions; Photothermographic systems [5]
- 1/496 • • Binder-free compositions, e.g. evaporated [5]
- 1/498 • • Photothermographic systems, e.g. dry silver [5]
- 1/50 • Compositions containing noble metal salts other than silver salts, as photosensitive substances [5]
- 1/52 • Compositions containing diazo compounds as photosensitive substances (G03C 1/64 takes precedence) [5]
- 1/54 • • Diazonium salts or diazo anhydrides
- 1/56 • • Diazo sulfonates
- 1/58 • • Coupling substances therefor [5]
- 1/60 • • with macromolecular additives [5]
- 1/61 • • with non-macromolecular additives [5]
- 1/62 • • • Metal compounds reducible to metal
- 1/64 • Compositions containing iron compounds as photosensitive substances [5]
- 1/66 • Compositions containing chromates as photosensitive substances [5]
- 1/67 • Compositions containing cobalt compounds as photosensitive substances [5]
- 1/675 • Compositions containing polyhalogenated compounds as photosensitive substances (for photopolymerisable or photocrosslinkable compositions G03F 7/028, G03F 7/038) [5]
- 1/685 • Compositions containing spiro-condensed pyran compounds or derivatives thereof, as photosensitive substances [5]
- 1/695 • Compositions containing azides as photosensitive substances (for photopolymerisable or photocrosslinkable compositions G03F 7/008) [5]
- 1/705 • Compositions containing chalcogenides, metals or alloys thereof, as photosensitive substances, e.g. photodope systems (used as photoresists G03F 7/004) [5]
- 1/72 • Photosensitive compositions not covered by groups G03C 1/005-G03C 1/705 [5]
- 1/725 • • containing inorganic compounds [5]
- 1/73 • • containing organic compounds [5]
- 1/735 • • • Organo-metallic compounds [5]
- 1/74 • Applying photosensitive compositions to the base; Drying processes therefor (G03C 1/496 takes precedence) [2, 5]
- 1/76 • Photosensitive materials characterised by the base or auxiliary layers [5]
- 1/765 • • characterised by the shape of the base, e.g. arrangement of perforations, jags [5]
- 1/77 • • the base being of metal [5]
- 1/775 • • the base being of paper [5]
- 1/785 • • • translucent [5]
- 1/79 • • • Macromolecular coatings or impregnations therefor, e.g. varnishes [5]
- 1/795 • • the base being formed of macromolecular substances (G03C 1/775 takes precedence) [5]
- 1/805 • • characterised by stripping layers or stripping means [5]
- 1/81 • • characterised by anti-coiling means [5]
- 1/815 • • characterised by means for filtering or absorbing ultra-violet light, e.g. optical bleaching agents (for photoprinting G03C 5/10; for intensifying X-ray images G03C 5/17) [5]
- 1/825 • • characterised by antireflecting means or visible-light filtering means, e.g. anti-halation [5]
- 1/83 • • • Organic dyestuffs therefor [5]
- 1/835 • • • Macromolecular substances therefor, e.g. mordants [5]
- 1/85 • • characterised by antistatic additives or coatings [5]
- 1/89 • • • Macromolecular substances therefor [5]
- 1/91 • • characterised by subbing layers or subbing means [5]
- 1/93 • • • Macromolecular substances therefor [5]
- 1/95 • • rendered opaque or writable, e.g. with inert particulate additives (G03C 1/775 takes precedence) [5]
- 3/00 Packages of films for inserting into cameras, e.g. roll-films, film-packs; Wrapping materials for light-sensitive plates, films, or papers, e.g. materials characterised by the use of special dyes, printing inks, adhesives (wrapping materials in general B65D)**
- 3/02 • Photographic roll-films with paper strips
- 5/00 Photographic processes or agents therefor; Regeneration of such processing agents (multicolour processes G03C 7/00; diffusion transfer processes G03C 8/00; stereo-photographic processes G03C 9/00; photomechanical processes G03F) [4, 5]**
- 5/02 • Sensitometric processes, e.g. determining sensitivity, colour sensitivity, gradation, graininess, density; Making sensitometric wedges
- 5/04 • Photo-taking processes
- 5/06 • • Travelling-mask processes
- 5/08 • Photoprinting (G03C 5/18 takes precedence); Processes or means for preventing photoprinting [3, 5]
- 5/10 • • Reflex-printing; Photoprinting using fluorescent or phosphorescent means [5]
- 5/12 • Cinematographic processes of taking pictures or printing
- 5/14 • • combined with sound-recording (sound-recording in general G11B)
- 5/16 • X-ray, infra-red, or ultra-violet ray processes
- 5/17 • • using screens to intensify X-ray images (X-ray conversion screens G21K 4/00) [2, 4]
- 5/18 • Diazo-type processes, e.g. thermal development, or agents therefor [3, 5]
- 5/20 • • Reflex-printing
- 5/22 • Direct chromate processes, i.e. without preceding silver picture, or agents therefor [5]
- 5/26 • Processes using silver-salt-containing photosensitive materials or agents therefor (physical development G03C 5/58) [5]
- 5/28 • • Cinematographic-film processes [5]
- 5/29 • • Development processes or agents therefor (G03C 5/38, G03C 5/50 take precedence) [5]
- 5/30 • • • Developers
- 5/305 • • • Additives other than developers [5]
- 5/31 • • • Regeneration; Replenishers [5]
- 5/315 • • • Tanning development [5]
- 5/32 • • Latensification; Desensitising [5]

- 5/38 • • Fixing; Developing-fixing; Hardening-fixing (bleach-fixing G03C 5/44) [5]
- 5/39 • • • Stabilising, i.e. fixing without washing out [2, 5]
- 5/395 • • Regeneration of photographic processing agents other than developers; Replenishers therefor [4, 5]
- 5/40 • • Chemically transforming developed images (G03C 5/50 takes precedence) [5]
- 5/42 • • • Reducing; Intensifying [5]
- 5/44 • • • Bleaching; Bleach-fixing [5]
- 5/46 • • • Toning [5]
- 5/48 • • • Mordanting [5]
- 5/50 • • Reversal development; Contact processes (G03C 5/315, G03C 8/00 take precedence) [5]
- 5/56 • Processes using photosensitive compositions covered by groups G03C 1/64-G03C 1/72 or agents therefor (G03C 5/58 takes precedence) [5]
- 5/58 • Processes for obtaining metallic images by vapour deposition or physical development (images obtained by photomechanical means, e.g. by etching, G03F) [5]
- 5/60 • Processes for obtaining vesicular images [5]
- 7/00 Multicolour photographic processes or agents therefor; Regeneration of such processing agents; Photosensitive materials for multicolour processes (diffusion transfer processes G03C 8/00) [4, 5]**
- 7/02 • Direct bleach-out processes; Materials therefor; Preparing or processing such materials [5]
- 7/04 • Additive processes using colour screens; Materials therefor; Preparing or processing such materials [5]
- 7/06 • • Manufacture of colour screens
- 7/08 • • • from diversely-coloured grains irregularly distributed
- 7/10 • • • with regular areas of colour, e.g. bands, lines, dots
- 7/12 • • • • by photo-exposure
- 7/14 • Additive processes using lenticular screens; Materials therefor; Preparing or processing such materials [5]
- 7/18 • Processes for the correction of the colour image in subtractive colour photography (using coloured colour-couplers G03C 7/333) [5]
- 7/20 • Subtractive colour processes using differently sensitised films, each coated on its own base, e.g. bipacks, tripacks [5]
- 7/22 • Subtractive cinematographic processes; Materials therefor; Preparing or processing such materials [5]
- 7/24 • • combined with sound-recording (sound-recording in general G11B)
- 7/25 • • Dye-imbibition processes; Materials therefor; Preparing or processing such materials [5]
- 7/26 • Silver halide emulsions for subtractive colour processes (G03C 7/28-G03C 7/30 take precedence) [5]
- 7/28 • Silver dye bleach processes; Materials therefor; Preparing or processing such materials [5]
- 7/29 • • Azo dyes therefor [5]
- 7/30 • Colour processes using colour-coupling substances; Materials therefor; Preparing or processing such materials [5]
- 7/305 • • Substances liberating photographically active agents, e.g. development-inhibiting releasing couplers (G03C 7/388 takes precedence) [5]
- 7/32 • • Colour-coupling substances (G03C 7/305, G03C 7/388 take precedence) [5]
- 7/327 • • • Macromolecular coupling substances [5]
- 7/333 • • • Coloured coupling substances, e.g. for the correction of the coloured image [5]
- 7/34 • • • Couplers containing phenols (G03C 7/327, G03C 7/333 take precedence) [5]
- 7/36 • • • Couplers containing compounds with active methylene groups (G03C 7/327, G03C 7/333 take precedence) [5]
- 7/38 • • • • in rings [5]
- 7/384 • • • • • in pyrazolone rings [5]
- 7/388 • • Processes for the incorporation in the emulsion of substances liberating photographically active agents or colour-coupling substances; Solvents therefor [5]
- 7/392 • • Additives (G03C 7/305, G03C 7/32 take precedence) [5]
- 7/396 • • • Macromolecular additives [5]
- 7/407 • • Development processes or agents therefor [5]
- 7/413 • • • Developers [5]
- 7/42 • • Bleach-fixing or agents therefor [3, 5]
- 7/44 • • Regeneration; Replenishers (G03C 7/42 takes precedence) [5]
- 7/46 • Subtractive colour processes not covered by group G03C 7/26; Materials therefor; Preparing or processing such materials [5]
- 8/00 Diffusion transfer processes or agents therefor; Photosensitive materials for such processes [5]**
- 8/02 • Photosensitive materials characterised by the image-forming section [5]
- 8/04 • • the substances transferred by diffusion consisting of inorganic compounds or of organo-metallic compounds derived from photosensitive noble metals [5]
- 8/06 • • • Silver salt diffusion transfer [5]
- 8/08 • • the substances transferred by diffusion consisting of organic compounds (G03C 8/04 takes precedence) [5]
- 8/10 • • • of dyes or their precursors [5]
- 8/12 • • • • characterised by the release mechanism [5]
- 8/14 • • • • • Oxidation of the chromogenic substance [5]
- 8/16 • • • • • initially diffusible in alkaline environment [5]
- 8/18 • • • • • • Dye developers [5]
- 8/20 • • • • • • initially non-diffusible in alkaline environment [5]
- 8/22 • • • • • Reduction of the chromogenic substance [5]
- 8/24 • Photosensitive materials characterised by the image-receiving section [5]
- 8/26 • • Image-receiving layers (G03C 8/52 takes precedence) [5]
- 8/28 • • • containing development nuclei or compounds forming such nuclei [5]
- 8/30 • Additive processes using colour screens; Materials therefor; Preparing or processing such materials [5]
- 8/32 • Development processes or agents therefor (G03C 8/18 takes precedence) [5]
- 8/34 • • Containers for the agents (G03C 8/48, G03B 17/50 take precedence) [5]
- 8/36 • • Developers [5]
- 8/38 • • • containing viscosity increasing substances [5]
- 8/40 • • Development by heat [5]
- 8/42 • Structural details [5]

G03C

- 8/44 • • Integral units, i.e. the image-forming section not being separated from the image-receiving section [5]
- 8/46 • • • characterised by the trapping means or by gas releasing means [5]
- 8/48 • • • characterised by substances used for masking the image-forming section [5]
- 8/50 • • Peel-apart units, i.e. the image-forming section being separated from the image-receiving section [5]
- 8/52 • • Bases or auxiliary layers; Substances therefor [5]
- 8/54 • • • Timing layers [5]
- 8/56 • • • Mordant layers [5]
- 9/00 Stereo-photographic or similar processes**
- 9/02 • Parallax-stereogram
- 9/04 • Vectographic-image
- 9/06 • Anaglyph
- 9/08 • producing three-dimensional images
- 11/00 Auxiliary processes in photography** (characterised by apparatus used G03D 15/00)
- 11/02 • Marking or applying of text
- 11/04 • Retouching
- 11/06 • Smoothing; Renovating; Roughening; Matting; Cleaning; Lubricating; Flame retardant treatments [5]
- 11/08 • Varnishing, e.g. application of protective layers on finished photographic prints [5]
- 11/10 • • for protection from ultra-violet light
- 11/12 • Stripping or transferring intact photographic layers
- 11/14 • Pasting; Mounting
- 11/16 • Drying
- 11/18 • Colouring
- 11/20 • • with powdered or molten colours
- 11/22 • Preparing plates or films for the manufacture of photographic negatives by non-photographic processes
- 11/24 • Removing emulsion from waste photographic material; Recovery of photosensitive substances (electrolytic recovery of metals C25C 1/00) [5]