

## SECTION H — ELECTRICITY

## H04 ELECTRIC COMMUNICATION TECHNIQUE

**H04J MULTIPLEX COMMUNICATION** (peculiar to transmission of digital information H04L 5/00; systems for the simultaneous or sequential transmission of more than one television signal H04N 7/08; in exchanges H04Q 11/00)

**Note(s)**

This subclass covers:

- circuits or apparatus for combining or dividing signals for the purpose of transmitting them simultaneously or sequentially over the same transmission path;
- monitoring arrangements therefor.

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|-------------|---|--------------|--|
| <b>1/00</b> | <b>Frequency-division multiplex systems</b> (H04J 14/02 takes precedence) [5]   | 3/22         | • in which the sources have different rates or codes [4]   |
| 1/02        | • Details   | 3/24         | • in which the allocation is indicated by an address (H04J 3/17 takes precedence) [4]  |
| 1/04        | • • Frequency-transposition arrangements  | 3/26         | • • in which the information and the address are simultaneously transmitted [4]  |
| 1/05        | • • • using digital techniques [3]  |              |  |
| 1/06        | • • Arrangements for supplying the carrier waves  | <b>4/00</b>  | <b>Combined time-division and frequency-division multiplex systems</b> (H04J 13/00 takes precedence) [2]   |
| 1/08        | • • Arrangements for combining channels   | <b>7/00</b>  | <b>Multiplex systems in which the amplitudes or durations of the signals in individual channels are characteristic of those channels</b>   |
| 1/10        | • • Intermediate station arrangements, e.g. for branching, for tapping-off  | 7/02         | • in which the polarity of the amplitude is characteristic   |
| 1/12        | • • Arrangements for reducing cross-talk between channels   | <b>9/00</b>  | <b>Multiplex systems in which each channel is represented by a different type of modulation of the carrier</b>   |
| 1/14        | • • Arrangements providing for calling or supervisory signals   | <b>11/00</b> | <b>Orthogonal multiplex systems</b> (H04J 13/00 takes precedence) [2]  |
| 1/16        | • • Monitoring arrangements   | <b>13/00</b> | <b>Code division multiplex systems</b> (for frequency hopping H04B 1/713) [2, 2011.01]   |
| 1/18        | • in which all the carriers are amplitude-modulated (H04J 1/02 takes precedence) [3]  |              | <b>Note(s) [2011.01]</b>   |
| 1/20        | • in which at least one carrier is angle-modulated (H04J 1/02 takes precedence) [3]   |              | <i>When classifying in this group, any aspect of spread spectrum techniques not specific to frequency hopping, and which is considered to represent information of interest for search, may also be classified in group H04B 1/69.</i> |
| <b>3/00</b> | <b>Time-division multiplex systems</b> (H04J 14/08 takes precedence) [4, 5]   | 13/10        | • Code generation [2011.01]  |
| 3/02        | • Details   | 13/12        | • • Generation of orthogonal codes [2011.01]   |
| 3/04        | • • Distributors combined with modulators or demodulators   | 13/14        | • • Generation of codes with a zero correlation zone [2011.01]   |
| 3/06        | • • Synchronising arrangements  | 13/16        | • Code allocation [2011.01]  |
| 3/07        | • • • using pulse stuffing for systems with different or fluctuating information rates [3]  | 13/18        | • • Allocation of orthogonal codes [2011.01]   |
| 3/08        | • • Intermediate station arrangements, e.g. for branching, for tapping-off  | 13/20        | • • • having an orthogonal variable spreading factor [OVSF] [2011.01]  |
| 3/10        | • • Arrangements for reducing cross-talk between channels   | 13/22        | • • Allocation of codes with a zero correlation zone [2011.01]   |
| 3/12        | • • Arrangements providing for calling or supervisory signals   | <b>14/00</b> | <b>Optical multiplex systems</b> [5]   |
| 3/14        | • • Monitoring arrangements   | 14/02        | • Wavelength-division multiplex systems [5]  |
| 3/16        | • in which the time allocation to individual channels within a transmission cycle is variable, e.g. to accommodate varying complexity of signals, to vary number of channels transmitted (H04J 3/17, H04J 3/24 take precedence) [4] | 14/04        | • Mode multiplex systems [5]   |
| 3/17        | • in which the transmission channel allotted to a first user may be taken away and re-allotted to a second user if the first user becomes inactive, e.g. TASI [4]   | 14/06        | • Polarisation multiplex systems [5]   |
| 3/18        | • using frequency compression and subsequent expansion of the individual signals  |              |  |
| 3/20        | • using resonant transfer [2]   |              |  |

**H04J**

14/08 • Time-division multiplex systems [5]

**99/00 Subject matter not provided for in other groups of this subclass [2009.01]**