

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.

1/00 Frequency-division multiplex systems (H04J 14/02 takes precedence) [5]

- 1/02 • Details
- 1/04 • • Frequency-transposition arrangements
- 1/05 • • • using digital techniques [3]
- 1/06 • • Arrangements for supplying the carrier waves
- 1/08 • • Arrangements for combining channels
- 1/10 • • Intermediate station arrangements, e.g. for branching, for tapping-off
- 1/12 • • Arrangements for reducing cross-talk between channels
- 1/14 • • Arrangements providing for calling or supervisory signals
- 1/16 • • Monitoring arrangements
- 1/18 • in which all the carriers are amplitude-modulated (H04J 1/02 takes precedence) [3]
- 1/20 • in which at least one carrier is angle-modulated (H04J 1/02 takes precedence) [3]

3/00 Time-division multiplex systems (H04J 14/08 takes precedence) [4, 5]

- 3/02 • Details
- 3/04 • • Distributors combined with modulators or demodulators
- 3/06 • • Synchronising arrangements
- 3/07 • • • using pulse stuffing for systems with different or fluctuating information rates [3]
- 3/08 • • Intermediate station arrangements, e.g. for branching, for tapping-off
- 3/10 • • Arrangements for reducing cross-talk between channels
- 3/12 • • Arrangements providing for calling or supervisory signals
- 3/14 • • Monitoring arrangements
- 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]
- 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]
- 3/18 • using frequency compression and subsequent expansion of the individual signals
- 3/20 • using resonant transfer [2]

- 3/22 • in which the sources have different rates or codes [4]

- 3/24 • in which the allocation is indicated by an address (H04J 3/17 takes precedence) [4]

- 3/26 • • in which the information and the address are simultaneously transmitted [4]

4/00 Combined time-division and frequency-division multiplex systems (H04J 13/00 takes precedence) [2]

7/00 Multiplex systems in which the amplitudes or durations of the signals in individual channels are characteristic of those channels

- 7/02 • in which the polarity of the amplitude is characteristic

9/00 Multiplex systems in which each channel is represented by a different type of modulation of the carrier

11/00 Orthogonal multiplex systems (H04J 13/00 takes precedence) [2]

13/00 Code division multiplex systems (for frequency hopping H04B 1/713) [2, 2011.01]

Note(s) [2011.01]

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.

- 13/10 • Code generation [2011.01]
- 13/12 • • Generation of orthogonal codes [2011.01]
- 13/14 • • Generation of codes with a zero correlation zone [2011.01]
- 13/16 • Code allocation [2011.01]
- 13/18 • • Allocation of orthogonal codes [2011.01]
- 13/20 • • • having an orthogonal variable spreading factor [OVSF] [2011.01]
- 13/22 • • Allocation of codes with a zero correlation zone [2011.01]

14/00 Optical multiplex systems [5]

- 14/02 • Wavelength-division multiplex systems [5]
- 14/04 • Mode multiplex systems [5]
- 14/06 • Polarisation multiplex systems [5]

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

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