

SECTION G — PHYSICS

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

G03C PHOTSENSITIVE MATERIALS FOR PHOTOGRAPHIC PURPOSES; PHOTOGRAPHIC PROCESSES, e.g. CINE, X-RAY, COLOUR OR 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)

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) [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 • • • • • • • Polymethylene 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 [5]
- 1/685 • Compositions containing spiro-condensed pyran compounds or derivatives thereof, as photosensitive substances [5]
- 1/695 • Compositions containing azides as photosensitive substances [5]
- 1/705 • Compositions containing chalcogenides, metals or alloys thereof, as photosensitive substances, e.g. photodope systems [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 or film-packs; Wrapping materials for light-sensitive plates, films, or papers, e.g. materials characterised by the use of special dyes, printing inks or adhesives**
- 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) [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
- 5/16 • X-ray, infra-red, or ultra-violet ray processes
- 5/17 • • using screens to intensify X-ray images [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 [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
- 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 diffusable in alkaline environment [5]
- 8/18 • • • • • • Dye developers [5]
- 8/20 • • • • • • initially non-diffusable 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]
- 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**

G03C

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| 9/02 | • Parallax-stereogram | 11/10 | • • for protection from ultra-violet light |
| 9/04 | • Vectographic-image | 11/12 | • Stripping or transferring intact photographic layers |
| 9/06 | • Anaglyph | 11/14 | • Pasting; Mounting |
| 9/08 | • producing three-dimensional images | 11/16 | • Drying |
| 11/00 | Auxiliary processes in photography (characterised by apparatus used G03D 15/00) | 11/18 | • Colouring |
| 11/02 | • Marking or applying of text | 11/20 | • • with powdered or molten colours |
| 11/04 | • Retouching | 11/22 | • Preparing plates or films for the manufacture of photographic negatives by non-photographic processes |
| 11/06 | • Smoothing; Renovating; Roughening; Matting; Cleaning; Lubricating; Flame retardant treatments [5] | 11/24 | • Removing emulsion from waste photographic material; Recovery of photosensitive substances [5] |
| 11/08 | • Varnishing, e.g. application of protective layers on finished photographic prints [5] | | |