

CPC COOPERATIVE PATENT CLASSIFICATION

G PHYSICS (NOTES omitted)

INSTRUMENTS

G02 OPTICS (NOTE omitted)

G02B OPTICAL ELEMENTS, SYSTEMS OR APPARATUS

NOTES

- Attention is drawn to the Notes following the titles of class [B81](#) and subclass [B81B](#) relating to "microstructural devices" and "microstructural systems".
- This subclass does not cover:
 - devices or arrangements, the optical operation of which is modified by changing the optical properties of the medium of the devices or arrangements for the control of the intensity, colour, phase, polarisation or direction of light, frequency-changing, non-linear optics, optical logic elements;
 - optical analogue/digital converters;
 which are covered by subclass [G02F](#).

WARNINGS

- The following IPC groups are not in the CPC scheme. The subject matter for these IPC groups is classified in the following CPC groups:
[G02B 11/00](#) – [G02B 11/34](#) covered by [G02B 9/00](#) and [G02B 13/00](#)
- In this subclass non-limiting references (in the sense of paragraph 39 of the Guide to the IPC) may still be displayed in the scheme.

1/00 Optical elements characterised by the material of which they are made; Optical coatings for optical elements

- 1/002 . {made of materials engineered to provide properties not available in nature, e.g. metamaterials}
- 1/005 . . {made of photonic crystals or photonic band gap materials (photonic band-gap structures or photonic lattices in integrated optics [G02B 6/1225](#); photonic band-gap structures or photonic lattices in optical fibres [G02B 6/02295](#))}
- 1/007 . . {made of negative effective refractive index materials}
- 1/02 . made of crystals, e.g. rock-salt, semi-conductors ([G02B 1/08](#) takes precedence)
- 1/04 . made of organic materials, e.g. plastics ([G02B 1/08](#) takes precedence)

NOTE

In this group the use of specific polymers is indicated using the relevant subdivision of [C08L](#) preceded by a plus sign

- 1/041 . . {Lenses}
- 1/043 . . . {Contact lenses}
- 1/045 . . {Light guides}
- 1/046 . . . {characterised by the core material}
- 1/048 . . . {characterised by the cladding material}
- 1/06 . made of fluids in transparent cells
- 1/08 . made of polarising materials
- 1/10 . Optical coatings produced by application to, or surface treatment of, optical elements ([G02B 1/08](#) takes precedence)

- 1/11 . . Anti-reflection coatings
- 1/111 . . . using layers comprising organic materials
- 1/113 . . . using inorganic layer materials only
- 1/115 Multilayers
- 1/116 including electrically conducting layers

NOTE

When {the arrangement of} electrically conducting layers also exhibit an anti-static effect, classification is also made in group [G02B 1/16](#)

- 1/118 . . . having sub-optical wavelength surface structures designed to provide an enhanced transmittance, e.g. moth-eye structures
- 1/12 . . by surface treatment, e.g. by irradiation
- 1/14 . . Protective coatings, e.g. hard coatings
- 1/16 . . having an anti-static effect, e.g. electrically conducting coatings
- 1/18 . . Coatings for keeping optical surfaces clean, e.g. hydrophobic or photo-catalytic films ([G02B 1/16](#) takes precedence)

3/00 Simple or compound lenses

- 3/0006 . {Arrays ([G02B 3/02](#), [G02B 5/188](#) take precedence)}
- 3/0012 . . {characterised by the manufacturing method}
- 3/0018 . . . {Reflow, i.e. characterized by the step of melting microstructures to form curved surfaces, e.g. manufacturing of moulds and surfaces for transfer etching}
- 3/0025 . . . {Machining, e.g. grinding, polishing, diamond turning, manufacturing of mould parts}

- 3/0031 . . . {Replication or moulding, e.g. hot embossing, UV-casting, injection moulding}
- 3/0037 . . {characterized by the distribution or form of lenses}
- 3/0043 . . . {Inhomogeneous or irregular arrays, e.g. varying shape, size, height}
- 3/005 . . . {arranged along a single direction only, e.g. lenticular sheets ([G02B 3/0043 takes precedence](#))}
- 3/0056 . . . {arranged along two different directions in a plane, e.g. honeycomb arrangement of lenses ([G02B 3/0043 takes precedence](#); [miniaturised objectives for electronic devices employing wafer level optics G02B 13/0085](#))}
- 3/0062 . . . {Stacked lens arrays, i.e. refractive surfaces arranged in at least two planes, without structurally separate optical elements in-between}
- 3/0068 {arranged in a single integral body or plate, e.g. laminates or hybrid structures with other optical elements ([G02B 5/1885](#), [G02B 17/002](#), [G02B 30/27 take precedence](#))}
- 3/0075 . . {characterized by non-optical structures, e.g. having integrated holding or alignment means}
- 3/0081 . {having one or more elements with analytic function to create variable power ([variable magnification in general G02B 15/00](#))}
- 3/0087 . {with index gradient}
- 2003/0093 . {characterised by the shape}
- 3/02 . with non-spherical faces ([G02B 3/10 takes precedence](#))
- 3/04 . . with continuous faces that are rotationally symmetrical but deviate from a true sphere {, e.g. so called "aspheric" lenses}
- 3/06 . . with cylindrical or toric faces
- 3/08 . . with discontinuous faces, e.g. Fresnel lens {(diffraction Fresnel lenses [G02B 5/1876](#))}
- 3/10 . Bifocal lenses; Multifocal lenses
- 3/12 . Fluid-filled or evacuated lenses
- 3/14 . . of variable focal length
- 5/00** **Optical elements other than lenses (light guides [G02B 6/00](#); optical logic elements [G02F 3/00](#))**
 - 5/001 . {Axicons, waxicons, reflexicons}
 - 5/003 . {Light absorbing elements}
 - 5/005 . {Diaphragms (for cameras [G03B 9/02](#))}
 - 5/006 . . {cooled}
 - 5/008 . {Surface plasmon devices (diffraction gratings with a pitch less than or comparable to the wavelength [G02B 5/1809](#); surface plasmons in integrated optics [G02B 6/1226](#); optical analysis of materials by means of surface plasmons [G01N 21/553](#))}
 - 5/02 . Diffusing elements; Afocal elements
 - 5/0205 . . {characterised by the diffusing properties}
 - 5/021 . . . {the diffusion taking place at the element's surface, e.g. by means of surface roughening or micropismatic structures}
 - 5/0215 {the surface having a regular structure}
 - 5/0221 {the surface having an irregular structure ([G02B 5/0226 takes precedence](#))}
 - 5/0226 {having particles on the surface}
- 5/0231 {the surface having micropismatic or micropyramidal shape ([macroscopic prism arrays G02B 5/045](#))}
- 5/0236 . . . {the diffusion taking place within the volume of the element}
- 5/0242 {by means of dispersed particles}
- 5/0247 {by means of voids or pores}
- 5/0252 . . . {using holographic or diffractive means}
- 5/0257 . . . {creating an anisotropic diffusion characteristic, i.e. distributing output differently in two perpendicular axes}
- 5/0263 . . . {with positional variation of the diffusing properties, e.g. gradient or patterned diffuser}
- 5/0268 . . {characterized by the fabrication or manufacturing method}
- 5/0273 . . {characterized by the use}
- 5/0278 . . . {used in transmission}
- 5/0284 . . . {used in reflection}
- 5/0289 . . . {used as a translector}
- 5/0294 . . . {adapted to provide an additional optical effect, e.g. anti-reflection or filter}
- 5/04 . Prisms
 - 5/045 . . {Prism arrays}
 - 5/06 . . Fluid-filled or evacuated prisms
 - 5/08 . Mirrors {(vehicle mirrors involving special optical features [B60R 1/08](#))}
 - 5/0808 . . {having a single reflecting layer ([G02B 5/0883](#), [G02B 5/0891 take precedence](#))}
 - 5/0816 . . {Multilayer mirrors, i.e. having two or more reflecting layers ([G02B 5/0883](#), [G02B 5/0891 take precedence](#))}
 - 5/0825 . . . {the reflecting layers comprising dielectric materials only}
 - 5/0833 {comprising inorganic materials only}
 - 5/0841 {comprising organic materials, e.g. polymers}
 - 5/085 . . . {at least one of the reflecting layers comprising metal}
 - 5/0858 {the reflecting layers comprising a single metallic layer with one or more dielectric layers}
 - 5/0866 {incorporating one or more organic, e.g. polymeric layers}
 - 5/0875 {the reflecting layers comprising two or more metallic layers}
 - 5/0883 . . {with a refractive index gradient ([rugate filters G02B 5/289](#))}
 - 5/0891 . . {Ultraviolet [UV] mirrors (apparatus for microlithography exposure [G03F 7/70](#); X-ray multilayer structures [G21K 1/06](#))}
 - 5/09 . . Multifaceted or polygonal mirrors {, e.g. polygonal scanning mirrors; Fresnel mirrors}
 - 5/10 . . with curved faces
 - 5/12 . Reflex reflectors
 - 5/122 . . cube corner, trihedral or triple reflector type
 - 5/124 . . . plural reflecting elements forming part of a unitary plate or sheet
 - 5/126 . . including curved refracting surface
 - 5/128 . . . transparent spheres being embedded in matrix
 - 5/13 . . . plural curved refracting elements forming part of a unitary body
 - 5/132 . . . with individual reflector mounting means
 - 5/134 including a threaded mounting member

- 5/136 . . plural reflecting elements forming part of a unitary body ([G02B 5/124](#) takes precedence)
- 5/18 . Diffraction gratings {(holographic optical elements [G02B 5/32](#), [G03H](#); integrally combined with optical fibres [G02B 6/02057](#); for coupling light guides [G02B 6/34](#); integrally combined with optical integrated light guides [G02B 6/12](#); grating systems [G02B 27/44](#)}
- 2005/1804 . . {Transmission gratings}
- 5/1809 . . {with pitch less than or comparable to the wavelength}
- 5/1814 . . {structurally combined with one or more further optical elements, e.g. lenses, mirrors, prisms or other diffraction gratings ([G02B 5/189](#) takes precedence)}
- 5/1819 . . . {Plural gratings positioned on the same surface, e.g. array of gratings (plural diffractive elements positioned sequentially along the optical path [G02B 27/4272](#))}
- 5/1823 {in an overlapping or superposed manner}
- 5/1828 . . {having means for producing variable diffraction (controlling the direction of light by means of one or more diffracting elements [G02B 26/0808](#); acousto-optical elements [G02F 1/11](#), [G02F 1/33](#); electro- or magneto-optical diffraction [G02F 1/292](#), [G02F 1/2955](#))}
- 5/1833 . . {comprising birefringent materials (birefringent elements per se [G02B 5/3083](#))}
- 5/1838 . . {for use with ultraviolet radiation or X-rays}
- 5/1842 . . {Gratings for image generation ([G02B 5/1847](#) takes precedence)}
- 5/1847 . . {Manufacturing methods}
- 5/1852 . . . {using mechanical means, e.g. ruling with diamond tool, moulding}
- 5/1857 . . . {using exposure or etching means, e.g. holography, photolithography, exposure to electron or ion beams}
- 5/1861 . . {Reflection gratings characterised by their structure, e.g. step profile, contours of substrate or grooves, pitch variations, materials ([G02B 5/1809](#), [G02B 5/1828](#), [G02B 5/1833](#), [G02B 5/1838](#) and [G02B 5/1847](#) take precedence)}
- 5/1866 . . {Transmission gratings characterised by their structure, e.g. step profile, contours of substrate or grooves, pitch variations, materials ([G02B 5/1809](#), [G02B 5/1828](#), [G02B 5/1833](#), [G02B 5/1838](#) and [G02B 5/1847](#) take precedence)}
- 5/1871 . . . {Transmissive phase gratings}
- 5/1876 . . {Diffractive Fresnel lenses; Zone plates; Kinoforms ([G02B 5/1842](#), [G02B 5/1847](#) take precedence; optical systems having diffractive correction means [G02B 27/0037](#); Fresnel lenses operating by refraction [G02B 3/08](#))}
- 5/188 . . . {Plurality of such optical elements formed in or on a supporting substrate}
- 5/1885 {Arranged as a periodic array}
- 5/189 . . . {Structurally combined with optical elements not having diffractive power}
- 5/1895 {such optical elements having dioptric power}
- 5/20 . Filters (polarising elements [G02B 5/30](#))
- 5/201 . . {in the form of arrays}
- 5/202 . . {comprising a gas or vapour}
- 5/203 . . {having holographic or diffractive elements (diffraction gratings per se [G02B 5/18](#); holographic elements per se [G02B 5/32](#); generating the spectrum using diffraction elements [G01J 3/18](#))}
- 5/204 . . {in which spectral selection is performed by means of a conductive grid or array, e.g. frequency selective surfaces (for use with wavelengths longer than the infra-red light [H01Q 15/0006](#))}
- 5/205 . . {Neutral density filters}
- 5/206 . . {comprising particles embedded in a solid matrix}
- 5/207 . . {comprising semiconducting materials}
- 5/208 . . {for use with infra-red or ultraviolet radiation, e.g. for separating visible light from infra-red and/or ultraviolet radiation}
- 5/22 . . Absorbing filters {([G02B 5/201](#) - [G02B 5/208](#) take precedence)}
- 5/223 . . . {containing organic substances, e.g. dyes, inks or pigments}
- 5/226 . . . {Glass filters}
- 5/23 . . . Photochromic filters
- 5/24 . . . Liquid filters ([G02B 5/23](#) takes precedence)
- 5/26 . . Reflecting filters ([G02B 5/28](#) takes precedence)
- 5/265 . . . {involving total internal reflection}
- 5/28 . . Interference filters
- 5/281 . . . {designed for the infra-red light}
- 5/282 {reflecting for infra-red and transparent for visible light, e.g. heat reflectors, laser protection}
- 5/283 . . . {designed for the ultraviolet}
- 5/284 . . . {of etalon type comprising a resonant cavity other than a thin solid film, e.g. gas, air, solid plates (etalons for fibre optic multiplexing [G02B 6/29358](#); etalons for spectral measurement [G01J 3/26](#))}
- 5/285 . . . {comprising deposited thin solid films ([G02B 5/281](#) - [G02B 5/289](#) take precedence; multilayered film filters for fibre optic multiplexing [G02B 6/29361](#))}
- 5/286 {having four or fewer layers, e.g. for achieving a colour effect}
- 5/287 {comprising at least one layer of organic material}
- 5/288 {comprising at least one thin film resonant cavity, e.g. in bandpass filters}
- 5/289 . . . {Rugate filters}
- 5/30 . Polarising elements (light-modulating devices with active elements [G02F 1/00](#))
- 5/3008 . . {comprising dielectric particles, e.g. birefringent crystals embedded in a matrix}
- 5/3016 . . {involving passive liquid crystal elements (optical properties of liquid crystals [G02F 1/0063](#); polarising elements associated with active liquid crystal devices [G02F 1/133528](#))}
- 5/3025 . . {Polarisers, i.e. arrangements capable of producing a definite output polarisation state from an unpolarised input state ([G02B 5/3008](#), [G02B 5/3016](#) take precedence)}
- 5/3033 . . . {in the form of a thin sheet or foil, e.g. Polaroid}
- 5/3041 {comprising multiple thin layers, e.g. multilayer stacks}

- 5/305 {including organic materials, e.g. polymeric layers}
- 5/3058 . . . {comprising electrically conductive elements, e.g. wire grids, conductive particles}
- 5/3066 . . . {involving the reflection of light at a particular angle of incidence, e.g. Brewster's angle}
- 5/3075 . . . {for use in the UV ([G02B 5/3066](#) takes precedence)}
- 5/3083 . . {Birefringent or phase retarding elements ([G02B 5/3008](#), [G02B 5/3016](#) take precedence; systems for polarisation control [G02B 27/286](#); manufacturing phase modulating patterns by lithographic processes [G03F 7/001](#))}
- 5/3091 . . . {for use in the UV}
- 5/32 . . Holograms used as optical elements
- 6/00 Light guides**
- 6/0001 . {specially adapted for lighting devices or systems (lighting or signalling on vehicles using light guides [B60Q 1/00](#); lighting devices for vehicle dashboards [B60Q 3/10](#); lighting devices for vehicle interior using light guides [B60Q 3/62](#); lighting devices mounted on the vehicle rear part using light guides [F21S 43/235](#); measuring arrangements having light conducting pointers [G01D 13/265](#); illumination of liquid crystal displays [G02F 1/1336](#); illuminated signs [G09F 13/00](#))}
- 6/0003 . . {the light guides being doped with fluorescent agents}
- 6/0005 . . {the light guides being of the fibre type ([G02B 6/0003](#) takes precedence)}
- 6/0006 . . . {Coupling light into the fibre (in general [G02B 6/4298](#))}
- 6/0008 . . . {the light being emitted at the end of the fibre}
- 6/001 . . . {the light being emitted along at least a portion of the lateral surface of the fibre}
- 6/0011 . . {the light guides being planar or of plate-like form}
- 6/0013 . . . {Means for improving the coupling-in of light from the light source into the light guide (coupling light into light guides in general [G02B 6/42](#))}
- 6/0015 {provided on the surface of the light guide or in the bulk of it}
- 6/0016 {Grooves, prisms, gratings, scattering particles or rough surfaces}
- 6/0018 {Redirecting means on the surface of the light guide}
- 6/002 {by shaping at least a portion of the light guide, e.g. with collimating, focussing or diverging surfaces}
- 6/0021 {for housing at least a part of the light source, e.g. by forming holes or recesses}
- 6/0023 {provided by one optical element, or plurality thereof, placed between the light guide and the light source, or around the light source}
- 6/0025 {Diffusing sheet or layer; Prismatic sheet or layer}
- 6/0026 {Wavelength selective element, sheet or layer, e.g. filter or grating}
- 6/0028 {Light guide, e.g. taper}
- 6/003 {Lens or lenticular sheet or layer}
- 6/0031 {Reflecting element, sheet or layer}
- 6/0033 . . . {Means for improving the coupling-out of light from the light guide}
- 6/0035 {provided on the surface of the light guide or in the bulk of it}
- 6/0036 {2-D arrangement of prisms, protrusions, indentations or roughened surfaces}
- 6/0038 {Linear indentations or grooves, e.g. arc-shaped grooves or meandering grooves, extending over the full length or width of the light guide}
- 6/004 {Scattering dots or dot-like elements, e.g. microbeads, scattering particles, nanoparticles}
- 6/0041 {provided in the bulk of the light guide}
- 6/0043 {provided on the surface of the light guide}
- 6/0045 {by shaping at least a portion of the light guide}
- 6/0046 {Tapered light guide, e.g. wedge-shaped light guide}
- 6/0048 {with stepwise taper}
- 6/005 {provided by one optical element, or plurality thereof, placed on the light output side of the light guide}
- 6/0051 {Diffusing sheet or layer}
- 6/0053 {Prismatic sheet or layer; Brightness enhancement element, sheet or layer}
- 6/0055 {Reflecting element, sheet or layer}
- 6/0056 {for producing polarisation effects, e.g. by a surface with polarizing properties or by an additional polarizing elements}
- 6/0058 {varying in density, size, shape or depth along the light guide}
- 6/006 {to produce indicia, symbols, texts or the like}
- 6/0061 {to provide homogeneous light output intensity}
- 6/0063 {for extracting light out both the major surfaces of the light guide}
- 6/0065 . . . {Manufacturing aspects; Material aspects}
- NOTE**
- When classifying in this group, classification must also be made in one or more of the groups of [G02B 6/0013](#) or [G02B 6/0033](#) for the related device aspects
- 6/0066 . . . {characterised by the light source being coupled to the light guide}
- 6/0068 {Arrangements of plural sources, e.g. multi-colour light sources}
- 6/007 {Incandescent lamp or gas discharge lamp}
- 6/0071 {with elongated shape, e.g. tube}
- 6/0073 {Light emitting diode [LED]}
- 6/0075 . . . {Arrangements of multiple light guides ([G02B 6/0028](#) takes precedence)}
- 6/0076 {Stacked arrangements of multiple light guides of the same or different cross-sectional area}
- 6/0078 {Side-by-side arrangements, e.g. for large area displays}
- 6/008 {of the partially overlapping type}

- 6/0081 . . . {Mechanical or electrical aspects of the light guide and light source in the lighting device peculiar to the adaptation to planar light guides, e.g. concerning packaging}
- 6/0083 {Details of electrical connections of light sources to drivers, circuit boards, or the like}
- 6/0085 {Means for removing heat created by the light source from the package (heat extraction or cooling elements for semiconductor light sources in general [H01L 33/64](#))}
- 6/0086 {Positioning aspects}
- 6/0088 {of the light guide or other optical sheets in the package}
- 6/009 {of the light source in the package ([G02B 6/0021](#) takes precedence)}
- 6/0091 {of the light source relative to the light guide ([G02B 6/0021](#) takes precedence)}
- 6/0093 {Means for protecting the light guide}
- 6/0095 {Light guides as housings, housing portions, shelves, doors, tiles, windows, or the like}
- 6/0096 . . {the lights guides being of the hollow type}
- 2006/0098 . {for scanning}
- 6/02 . Optical fibres with cladding
- 6/02004 . . {characterised by the core effective area or mode field radius}
- 6/02009 . . . {Large effective area or mode field radius, e.g. to reduce nonlinear effects in single mode fibres}
- 6/02014 {Effective area greater than 60 square microns in the C band, i.e. 1530-1565 nm}
- 6/02019 {Effective area greater than 90 square microns in the C band, i.e. 1530-1565 nm}
- 6/02023 {Based on higher order modes, i.e. propagating modes other than the LP01 or HE11 fundamental mode (mode converters [G02B 6/14](#))}
- 6/02028 . . . {Small effective area or mode field radius, e.g. for allowing nonlinear effects (non-linear optical waveguide devices [G02F 1/365](#))}
- 6/02033 . . {Core or cladding made from organic material, e.g. polymeric material ([G02B 1/04](#) takes precedence)}
- 6/02038 . . . {with core or cladding having graded refractive index}
- 6/02042 . . {Multicore optical fibres}
- 6/02047 . . {Dual mode fibre ([G02B 6/105](#) takes precedence)}
- 6/02052 . . {comprising optical elements other than gratings, e.g. filters (comprising gratings [G02B 6/02057](#))}
- 6/02057 . . {comprising gratings}
- 6/02061 . . . {Grating external to the fibre and in contact with the fibre, e.g. evanescently coupled, gratings applied to the fibre end (mechanically induced in the fibre [G02B 6/02071](#), surface relief on the fibre [G02B 6/02066](#))}
- 6/02066 . . . {Gratings having a surface relief structure, e.g. repetitive variation in diameter of core or cladding}
- 6/02071 . . . {Mechanically induced gratings, e.g. having microbends ([G02B 6/02066](#) takes precedence; mode converters [G02B 6/14](#))}
- 6/02076 . . . {Refractive index modulation gratings, e.g. Bragg gratings}
- 6/0208 {characterised by their structure, wavelength response ([G02B 6/02114](#), [G02B 6/02171](#), [G02B 6/02195](#) take precedence; multiple layer cores or claddings [G02B 6/036](#), protective coverings [G02B 6/4429](#))}
- 6/02085 {characterised by the grating profile, e.g. chirped, apodised, tilted, helical}
- 2006/0209 {Helical, chiral gratings}
- 6/02095 {Long period gratings, i.e. transmission gratings coupling light between core and cladding modes}
- 6/021 {characterised by the core or cladding or coating, e.g. materials, radial refractive index profiles, cladding shape}
- 6/02104 {characterised by the coating external to the cladding, e.g. coating influences grating properties}
- 6/02109 {having polarization sensitive features, e.g. reduced photo-induced birefringence}
- 6/02114 {characterised by enhanced photosensitivity characteristics of the fibre, e.g. hydrogen loading, heat treatment (treatment of glass fibres by ion diffusion, implantation, radiation, [C03C 25/60](#), [C03C 25/62](#))}
- 6/02119 {Photosensitivity profiles determining the grating structure, e.g. radial or longitudinal}
- 6/02123 {characterised by the method of manufacture of the grating (photolithography [G03F 7/0005](#))}
- 6/02128 {Internal inscription, i.e. grating written by light propagating within the fibre, e.g. "self-induced"}
- 6/02133 {using beam interference}
- 6/02138 {based on illuminating a phase mask}
- 6/02142 {based on illuminating or irradiating an amplitude mask, i.e. a mask having a repetitive intensity modulating pattern}
- 6/02147 {Point by point fabrication, i.e. grating elements induced one step at a time along the fibre, e.g. by scanning a laser beam, arc discharge scanning ([G02B 6/02133](#) and [G02B 6/02142](#) take precedence)}
- 6/02152 {involving moving the fibre or a manufacturing element, stretching of the fibre ([G02B 6/02147](#) takes precedence)}
- 2006/02157 {Grating written during drawing of the fibre}
- 2006/02161 {Grating written by radiation passing through the protective fibre coating}
- 2006/02166 {Methods of designing the gratings, i.e. calculating the structure, e.g. algorithms, numerical methods}
- 6/02171 {characterised by means for compensating environmentally induced changes}
- 6/02176 {due to temperature fluctuations}
- 6/0218 {using mounting means, e.g. by using a combination of materials having different thermal expansion coefficients}
- 6/02185 {based on treating the fibre, e.g. post-manufacture treatment, thermal aging, annealing (annealing glass fibres [C03B 37/15](#))}

- 6/0219 {based on composition of fibre materials}
- 6/02195 {characterised by means for tuning the grating}
- 6/022 {using mechanical stress, e.g. tuning by compression or elongation, special geometrical shapes such as "dog-bone" or taper ([G02B 6/02204 takes precedence; optical modulation using photo-elastic effect G02F 1/0131](#))}
- 6/02204 {using thermal effects, e.g. heating or cooling of a temperature sensitive mounting body ([optical modulation using thermo-optic effect G02F 1/0147](#))}
- 6/02209 {Mounting means, e.g. adhesives, casings ([G02B 6/02171](#) and [G02B 6/02195 take precedence](#))}
- 6/02214 . . {tailored to obtain the desired dispersion, e.g. dispersion shifted, dispersion flattened}
- 6/02219 . . . {Characterised by the wavelength dispersion properties in the silica low loss window around 1550 nm, i.e. S, C, L and U bands from 1460-1675 nm}
- 6/02223 {Dual window fibres, i.e. characterised by dispersion properties around 1550 nm and in at least another wavelength window, e.g. 1310 nm}
- 6/02228 {Dispersion flattened fibres, i.e. having a low dispersion variation over an extended wavelength range}
- 6/02233 {having at least two dispersion zero wavelengths}
- 6/02238 {Low dispersion slope fibres}
- 6/02242 {having a dispersion slope <0.06 ps/km/nm²}
- 6/02247 {Dispersion varying along the longitudinal direction, e.g. dispersion managed fibre}
- 6/02252 {Negative dispersion fibres at 1550 nm}
- 6/02257 {Non-zero dispersion shifted fibres, i.e. having a small negative dispersion at 1550 nm, e.g. ITU-T G.655 dispersion between - 1.0 to - 10 ps/nm.km for avoiding nonlinear effects}
- 6/02261 {Dispersion compensating fibres, i.e. for compensating positive dispersion of other fibres}
- 6/02266 {Positive dispersion fibres at 1550 nm}
- 6/02271 {Non-zero dispersion shifted fibres, i.e. having a small positive dispersion at 1550 nm, e.g. ITU-T G.655 dispersion between 1.0 to 10 ps/nm.km for avoiding nonlinear effects}
- 6/02276 {Dispersion shifted fibres, i.e. zero dispersion at 1550 nm}
- 6/0228 . . . {Characterised by the wavelength dispersion slope properties around 1550 nm ([G02B 6/02228 takes precedence](#))}
- 6/02285 . . . {Characterised by the polarisation mode dispersion [PMD] properties, e.g. for minimising PMD ([fabrication methods for minimising PMD C03B 37/02745](#))}
- 6/0229 . . {characterised by nanostructures, i.e. structures of size less than 100 nm, e.g. quantum dots}
- 6/02295 . . {Microstructured optical fibre ([polarisation properties thereof G02B 6/105](#) and [G02B 6/024](#))}
- 6/023 . . . {having different index layers arranged around the core for guiding light by reflection, i.e. 1D crystal, e.g. omniguide}
- 6/02304 {Core having lower refractive index than cladding, e.g. air filled, hollow core}
- 6/02309 . . . {Structures extending perpendicularly or at a large angle to the longitudinal axis of the fibre, e.g. photonic band gap along fibre axis}
- 6/02314 . . . {Plurality of longitudinal structures extending along optical fibre axis, e.g. holes}
- 6/02319 {characterised by core or core-cladding interface features}
- 6/02323 {Core having lower refractive index than cladding, e.g. photonic band gap guiding}
- 6/02328 {Hollow or gas filled core}
- 6/02333 {Core having higher refractive index than cladding, e.g. solid core, effective index guiding}
- 6/02338 {Structured core, e.g. core contains more than one material, non-constant refractive index distribution in core, asymmetric or non-circular elements in core unit, multiple cores, insertions between core and clad}
- 6/02342 {characterised by cladding features, i.e. light confining region}
- 6/02347 {Longitudinal structures arranged to form a regular periodic lattice, e.g. triangular, square, honeycomb unit cell repeated throughout cladding}
- 6/02352 {Complex periodic lattices or multiple interpenetrating periodic lattices, e.g. unit cell having more than two materials, partially internally coated holes, for multiple bandgaps}
- 6/02357 {Property of longitudinal structures or background material varies radially and/or azimuthally in the cladding, e.g. size, spacing, periodicity, shape, refractive index, graded index, quasiperiodic, quasicrystals}
- 6/02361 {Longitudinal structures forming multiple layers around the core, e.g. arranged in multiple rings with each ring having longitudinal elements at substantially the same radial distance from the core, having rotational symmetry about the fibre axis}
- 6/02366 {Single ring of structures, e.g. "air clad"}
- 6/02371 {Cross section of longitudinal structures is non-circular}
- 6/02376 {Longitudinal variation along fibre axis direction, e.g. tapered holes}
- 6/0238 {Longitudinal structures having higher refractive index than background material, e.g. high index solid rods}
- 6/02385 {Comprising liquid, e.g. fluid filled holes}
- 6/0239 {Comprising means for varying the guiding properties, e.g. tuning means}

- 6/02395 . . {Glass optical fibre with a protective coating, e.g. two layer polymer coating deposited directly on a silica cladding surface during fibre manufacture ([G02B 6/02052](#), [G02B 6/02057](#), [G02B 6/105](#), [G02B 6/024](#), [G02B 6/032](#), [G02B 6/14](#) take precedence; optical cables, i.e. comprising protective structures external to the protective coating such as a jacket or plural coated optical fibres [G02B 6/44](#); coating on fibre gratings [G02B 6/02104](#); coating of glass to obtain optical fibres [C03C 25/104](#); multilayer core or cladding [G02B 6/036](#); reinforcing splice joints [G02B 6/2558](#))}
- 6/024 . . with polarisation maintaining properties
- 6/028 . . with core or cladding having graded refractive index {([G02B 6/02033](#), [G02B 6/02295](#) take precedence)}
- 6/0281 . . . {Graded index region forming part of the central core segment, e.g. alpha profile, triangular, trapezoidal core ([G02B 6/0288](#), [G02B 6/0286](#) take precedence)}
- 6/0283 . . . {Graded index region external to the central core segment, e.g. sloping layer or triangular or trapezoidal layer ([G02B 6/0288](#), [G02B 6/0286](#) take precedence)}
- 6/0285 {Graded index layer adjacent to the central core segment and ending at the outer cladding index}
- 6/0286 . . . {Combination of graded index in the central core segment and a graded index layer external to the central core segment ([G02B 6/0288](#) takes precedence)}
- 6/0288 . . . {Multimode fibre, e.g. graded index core for compensating modal dispersion}
- 6/032 . . with non solid core or cladding {([G02B 6/02295](#) takes precedence)}
- 2006/0325 . . . {Fluid core or cladding}
- 6/036 . . core or cladding comprising multiple layers {(multicore optical fibres [G02B 6/02042](#); microstructured properties [G02B 6/02295](#); omniguide fibres [G02B 6/023](#))}
- 6/03605 . . . {Highest refractive index not on central axis}
- 6/03611 {Highest index adjacent to central axis region, e.g. annular core, coaxial ring, centreline depression affecting waveguiding}
- 6/03616 . . . {Optical fibres characterised both by the number of different refractive index layers around the central core segment, i.e. around the innermost high index core layer, and their relative refractive index difference}
- the innermost highest index core layer and continuing in a radially outward direction
- 6/03622 {having 2 layers only}
- 6/03627 {arranged - +}
- 6/03633 {arranged - -}
- 6/03638 {having 3 layers only}
- 6/03644 {arranged - + -}
- 6/0365 {arranged - - +}
- 6/03655 {arranged - + +}
- 6/03661 {having 4 layers only}
- 6/03666 {arranged - + - +}
- 6/03672 {arranged - - + -}
- 6/03677 {arranged - + + -}
- 6/03683 {arranged - - + +}
- 6/03688 {having 5 or more layers}
- 6/03694 . . . {Multiple layers differing in properties other than the refractive index, e.g. attenuation, diffusion, stress properties}
- 6/04 . . formed by bundles of fibres ([G02B 6/24](#) takes precedence)
- 6/06 . . the relative position of the fibres being the same at both ends, e.g. for transporting images
- 6/065 . . . {with dynamic image improvement}
- 6/08 . . . with fibre bundle in form of plate
- 6/10 . . of the optical waveguide type ([G02B 6/02](#), [G02B 6/24](#) take precedence; devices or arrangements for the control of light by electric, magnetic, electro-magnetic or acoustic means [G02F 1/00](#); transferring the modulation of modulated light [G02F 2/00](#); optical logic elements [G02F 3/00](#); optical analogue/digital converters [G02F 7/00](#))
- 6/102 . . {for infra-red and ultra-violet radiation}
- 6/105 . . {having optical polarisation effects}
- 6/107 . . {Subwavelength-diameter waveguides, e.g. nanowires}
- 6/12 . . of the integrated circuit kind (electric integrated circuits [H01L 27/00](#))
- 6/12002 . . . {Three-dimensional structures}
- 6/12004 . . . {Combinations of two or more optical elements}
- 6/12007 . . . {forming wavelength selective elements, e.g. multiplexer, demultiplexer}
- 6/12009 {comprising arrayed waveguide grating [AWG] devices, i.e. with a phased array of waveguides}
- 6/12011 {characterised by the arrayed waveguides, e.g. comprising a filled groove in the array section}
- 6/12014 {characterised by the wavefront splitting or combining section, e.g. grooves or optical elements in a slab waveguide}
- 6/12016 {characterised by the input or output waveguides, e.g. tapered waveguide ends, coupled together pairs of output waveguides}

NOTE

A layer is characterised by an abrupt change in refractive index gradient, e.g. by the layer having a maximum or minimum or the layer being between two points of inflexion, such that a graded boundary as in a trapezoidal core is not counted as a separate layer. 2. The innermost high index core layer is the first layer starting from the central core after which the refractive index decreases. 3. + and - refer respectively to the relative refractive index difference increase/decrease of adjacent layers starting from

6/12019	. . . . .	{ characterised by the optical interconnection to or from the AWG devices, e.g. integration or coupling with lasers or photodiodes (coupling integrated waveguide to fibre G02B 6/30 , to optoelectronic element G02B 6/42 ; monolithic integration of integrated waveguides with other optical elements G02B 6/12004) }
6/12021	. . . . .	{ Comprising cascaded AWG devices; AWG multipass configuration; Plural AWG devices integrated on a single chip }
6/12023	. . . . .	{ characterised by means for reducing the polarisation dependence, e.g. reduced birefringence }
6/12026	. . . . .	{ characterised by means for reducing the temperature dependence }
6/12028	. . . . .	{ based on a combination of materials having a different refractive index temperature dependence, i.e. the materials are used for transmitting light }
6/1203	. . . . .	{ using mounting means, e.g. by using a combination of materials having different thermal expansion coefficients }
6/12033	. . . . .	{ characterised by means for configuring the device, e.g. moveable element for wavelength tuning (switching G02B 6/35 ; thermo-optic devices G02F 1/0147) }
2006/12035	. . . .	{ Materials }
2006/12038	. . . .	{ Glass (SiO ₂ based materials) }
2006/1204	. . . .	{ Lithium niobate (LiNbO ₃) }
2006/12042	. . . .	{ Potassium niobate (KNbO ₃) }
2006/12045	. . . .	{ Lithium tantalate (LiTaO ₃) }
2006/12047	. . . .	{ Barium titanate (BaTiO ₃) }
2006/1205	. . . .	{ Arsenic sulfide (As ₂ S ₃) }
2006/12052	. . . .	{ Arsenic selenide (As ₂ Se ₃) }
2006/12054	. . . .	{ Tantalum pentoxide (Ta ₂ O ₅) }
2006/12057	. . . .	{ Niobium pentoxide (Nb ₂ O ₅) }
2006/12059	. . . .	{ Titanium niobate (TiNbPO ₃) }
2006/12061	. . . .	{ Silicon }
2006/12064	. . . .	{ Zinc sulfide (ZnS) }
2006/12066	. . . .	{ Calcite (CaCO ₃) }
2006/12069	. . . .	{ Organic material }
2006/12071	. . . . .	{ PMMA }
2006/12073	. . . . .	{ Epoxy }
2006/12076	. . . . .	{ Polyamide }
2006/12078	. . . . .	{ Gallium arsenide or alloys (GaAs, GaAlAs, GaAsP, GaInAs) }
2006/1208	. . . . .	{ Rare earths }
2006/12083	. . . .	{ Constructional arrangements }
2006/12085	. . . . .	{ Integrated }
2006/12088	. . . . .	{ Monomode }
2006/1209	. . . . .	{ Multimode }
2006/12092	. . . . .	{ Stepped }
2006/12095	. . . . .	{ Graded }
2006/12097	. . . . .	{ Ridge, rib or the like }
2006/121	. . . . .	{ Channel; buried or the like }
2006/12102	. . . . .	{ Lens }
2006/12104	. . . . .	{ Mirror; Reflectors or the like }
2006/12107	. . . . .	{ Grating }
2006/12109	. . . . .	{ Filter }
2006/12111	. . . . .	{ Fibre }
2006/12114	. . . . .	{ Prism }
2006/12116	. . . . .	{ Polariser; Birefringent }
2006/12119	. . . . .	{ Bend }
2006/12121	. . . . .	{ Laser }
2006/12123	. . . . .	{ Diode }
2006/12126	. . . . .	{ Light absorber }
2006/12128	. . . . .	{ Multiple Quantum Well [MQW] }
2006/1213	. . . . .	{ comprising photonic band-gap structures or photonic lattices }
2006/12133	. . . .	{ Functions }
2006/12135	. . . . .	{ Temperature control }
2006/12138	. . . . .	{ Sensor }
2006/1214	. . . . .	{ Soliton }
2006/12142	. . . . .	{ Modulator }
2006/12145	. . . . .	{ Switch }
2006/12147	. . . . .	{ Coupler }
2006/1215	. . . . .	{ Splitter }
2006/12152	. . . . .	{ Mode converter }
2006/12154	. . . . .	{ Power divider }
2006/12157	. . . . .	{ Isolator }
2006/12159	. . . . .	{ Interferometer }
2006/12161	. . . . .	{ Distributed feedback [DFB] }
2006/12164	. . . . .	{ Multiplexing; Demultiplexing }
2006/12166	. . . .	{ Manufacturing methods }
2006/12169	. . . . .	{ Annealing }
2006/12171	. . . . .	{ using a laser beam }
2006/12173	. . . . .	{ Masking }
2006/12176	. . . . .	{ Etching }
2006/12178	. . . . .	{ Epitaxial growth }
2006/1218	. . . . .	{ Diffusion }
2006/12183	. . . . .	{ Ion-exchange }
2006/12185	. . . . .	{ field-assisted ion-exchange }
2006/12188	. . . . .	{ Ion implantation }
2006/1219	. . . . .	{ Polymerisation }
2006/12192	. . . . .	{ Splicing }
2006/12195	. . . . .	{ Tapering }
2006/12197	. . . . .	{ Grinding; Polishing }
6/122	. . . .	Basic optical elements, e.g. light-guiding paths
6/1221	. . . . .	{ made from organic materials }
6/1223	. . . . .	{ high refractive index type, i.e. high-contrast waveguides }
6/1225	. . . . .	{ comprising photonic band-gap structures or photonic lattices }
6/1226	. . . . .	{ involving surface plasmon interaction }
6/1228	. . . . .	{ Tapered waveguides, e.g. integrated spot-size transformers (for coupling with fibres G02B 6/305) }
6/124	. . . . .	Geodesic lenses or integrated gratings
6/1245	. . . . .	{ Geodesic lenses }
6/125	. . . . .	Bends, branchings or intersections
6/126	. . . .	using polarisation effects ((G02B 6/1226 takes precedence)) }
6/13	. . . .	Integrated optical circuits characterised by the manufacturing method
6/131	. . . . .	{ by using epitaxial growth (epitaxial growth for semiconductors H01L 21/02365) }
6/132	. . . . .	by deposition of thin films
6/134	. . . . .	by substitution by dopant atoms
6/1342	. . . . .	{ using diffusion (diffusion in single crystals C30B 31/00 ; diffusion in glass C03C 23/00) }

- 6/1345 {using ion exchange ([ion exchange in glass C03C 21/00](#))}
- 6/1347 {using ion implantation ([ion implantation in glass C03C 23/0055](#); [ion implantation in general C23C](#))}
- 6/136 by etching
- 6/138 by using polymerisation
- 6/14 . . . Mode converters
- 6/24 . . Coupling light guides
- 6/241 . . {Light guide terminations}
- 6/243 . . . {as light absorbers}
- 6/245 . . Removing protective coverings of light guides before coupling
- 6/25 . . Preparing the ends of light guides for coupling, e.g. cutting
- 6/255 . . Splicing of light guides, e.g. by fusion or bonding
- 6/2551 . . . {using thermal methods, e.g. fusion welding by arc discharge, laser beam, plasma torch}
- 6/2552 . . . {reshaping or reforming of light guides for coupling using thermal heating, e.g. tapering, forming of a lens on light guide ends}
- 6/2553 . . . {Splicing machines, e.g. optical fibre fusion splicer}
- 6/2555 . . . {Alignment or adjustment devices for aligning prior to splicing}
- 6/2556 {including a fibre supporting member inclined to the bottom surface of the alignment means}
- 6/2557 {using deformable flexure members, flexible hinges or pivotal arms}
- 6/2558 . . . {Reinforcement of splice joint}
- 6/26 . . Optical coupling means ([G02B 6/36](#), [G02B 6/42 take precedence](#))
- 6/262 . . . {Optical details of coupling light into, or out of, or between fibre ends, e.g. special fibre end shapes or associated optical elements}
- 6/264 . . . {with optical elements between opposed fibre ends which perform a function other than beam splitting ([having lens focusing means G02B 6/32](#); [utilising prism or grating G02B 6/34](#))}
- 6/266 {the optical element being an attenuator}
- 6/268 . . . {for modal dispersion control, e.g. concatenation of light guides having different modal dispersion properties ([graded index multimode fibres G02B 6/0288](#); [multimodal transmission systems H04B 10/2581](#))}
- 6/27 . . . with polarisation selective and adjusting means
- 6/2706 {as bulk elements, i.e. free space arrangements external to a light guide, e.g. polarising beam splitters}
- 6/2713 {cascade of polarisation selective or adjusting operations}
- 6/272 {comprising polarisation means for beam splitting and combining}
- 6/2726 {in or on light guides, e.g. polarisation means assembled in a light guide}
- 6/2733 {Light guides evanescently coupled to polarisation sensitive elements}
- 6/274 {based on light guide birefringence, e.g. due to coupling between light guides ([G02B 6/105](#), [G02B 6/024 take precedence](#); [mechanically induced birefringence G02F 1/0134](#))}
- 6/2746 {comprising non-reciprocal devices, e.g. isolators, FRM, circulators, quasi-isolators ([magneto-optic non-reciprocal devices G02F 1/093](#))}
- 6/2753 {characterised by their function or use, i.e. of the complete device}
- 6/276 {Removing selected polarisation component of light, i.e. polarizers}
- 6/2766 {Manipulating the plane of polarisation from one input polarisation to another output polarisation, e.g. polarisation rotators, linear to circular polarisation converters}
- 6/2773 {Polarisation splitting or combining}
- 6/278 {Controlling polarisation mode dispersion [PMD], e.g. PMD compensation or emulation ([PMD minimised transmission systems H04B 10/2569](#))}
- 6/2786 {Reducing the polarisation degree, i.e. depolarisers, scramblers, unpolarised output}
- 6/2793 {Controlling polarisation dependent loss, e.g. polarisation insensitivity, reducing the change in polarisation degree of the output light even if the input polarisation state fluctuates}
- 6/28 . . . having data bus means, i.e. plural waveguides interconnected and providing an inherently bidirectional system by mixing and splitting signals
- 6/2804 {forming multipart couplers without wavelength selective elements, e.g. "T" couplers, star couplers}
- 6/2808 {using a mixing element which evenly distributes an input signal over a number of outputs}
- 6/2813 {based on multimode interference effect, i.e. self-imaging}
- 6/2817 {using reflective elements to split or combine optical signals}
- 6/2821 {using lateral coupling between contiguous fibres to split or combine optical signals}
- 6/2826 {using mechanical machining means for shaping of the couplers, e.g. grinding or polishing ([grinding, polishing in general B24](#))}
- 6/283 {couplers being tunable or adjustable}
- 6/2835 {formed or shaped by thermal treatment, e.g. couplers}
- 2006/2839 {fabricated from double or twin core fibres}
- 6/2843 {the couplers having polarisation maintaining or holding properties ([polarisation preserving light guides G02B 6/105](#))}
- 6/2848 {having refractive means, e.g. imaging elements between light guides as splitting, branching and/or combining devices, e.g. lenses, holograms}

6/2852	. . . . .	{using tapping light guides arranged sidewardly, e.g. in a non-parallel relationship with respect to the bus light guides (light extraction or launching through cladding, with or without surface discontinuities, bent structures)}	6/29322	. . . . .	{Diffractive elements of the tunable type (G02B 6/02195 takes precedence; optical modulation devices based on a change of the optical properties of the medium G02F 1/00)}
6/2856	. . . . .	{formed or shaped by thermal heating means, e.g. splitting, branching and/or combining elements}	6/29323	. . . . .	{Coupling to or out of the diffractive element through the lateral surface of the light guide (evanescent grating couplers G02B 6/29332)}
6/2861	. . . . .	{using fibre optic delay lines and optical elements associated with them, e.g. for use in signal processing, e.g. filtering (delay lines in general H03H , H01P 9/00 ; optical computing devices G06E)}	6/29325	. . . . .	{of the slab or planar or plate like form, i.e. confinement in a single transverse dimension only (integrated circuit planar waveguide arrangements G02B 6/12007 ; specially adapted for lighting G02B 6/0011)}
2006/2865	. . . . .	{couplers of the 3x3 type}	6/29326	. . . . .	{Diffractive elements having focusing properties, e.g. curved gratings (Rowland circle spectrometers G01J 3/20)}
6/287	. . . . .	Structuring of light guides to shape optical elements with heat application (G02B 6/255 takes precedence)	6/29328	. . . . .	{Diffractive elements operating in reflection}
6/293	. . . . .	with wavelength selective means	6/29329	. . . . .	{Diffractive elements operating in transmission}
6/29301	. . . . .	{based on a phased array of light guides (integrated arrayed waveguide gratings G02B 6/12009)}	6/29331	. . . . .	{operating by evanescent wave coupling}
6/29302	. . . . .	{based on birefringence or polarisation, e.g. wavelength dependent birefringence, polarisation interferometers}	6/29332	. . . . .	{Wavelength selective couplers, i.e. based on evanescent coupling between light guides, e.g. fused fibre couplers with transverse coupling between fibres having different propagation constant wavelength dependency (non wavelength-selective light guide couplers G02B 6/28)}
6/29304	. . . . .	{operating by diffraction, e.g. grating (G02B 6/29301 takes precedence; spectrometers using gratings G01J 3/18)}	6/29334	. . . . .	{Grating-assisted evanescent light guide couplers, i.e. comprising grating at or functionally associated with the coupling region between the light guides, e.g. with a grating positioned where light fields overlap in the coupler}
6/29305	. . . . .	{as bulk element, i.e. free space arrangement external to a light guide}	6/29335	. . . . .	{Evanescent coupling to a resonator cavity, i.e. between a waveguide mode and a resonant mode of the cavity (wavelength selective means based on resonator cavity coupled non-evanescently G02B 6/29356 , G02B 6/29358)}
6/29307	. . . . .	{components assembled in or forming a solid transparent unitary block, e.g. for facilitating component alignment}	6/29337	. . . . .	{Cavities of the linear kind, e.g. formed by reflectors at ends of a light guide}
6/29308	. . . . .	{Diffractive element having focusing properties, e.g. curved gratings (Rowland circle spectrometers G01J 3/20)}	6/29338	. . . . .	{Loop resonators}
6/2931	. . . . .	{Diffractive element operating in reflection}	6/2934	. . . . .	{Fibre ring resonators, e.g. fibre coils}
6/29311	. . . . .	{Diffractive element operating in transmission}	6/29341	. . . . .	{Loop resonators operating in a whispering gallery mode evanescently coupled to a light guide, e.g. sphere or disk or cylinder (evanescent coupling for sensing fluorescence G01N 21/648)}
6/29313	. . . . .	{characterised by means for controlling the position or direction of light incident to or leaving the diffractive element, e.g. for varying the wavelength response (switching G02B 6/35)}	6/29343	. . . . .	{Cascade of loop resonators}
6/29314	. . . . .	{by moving or modifying the diffractive element, e.g. deforming}	6/29344	. . . . .	{operating by modal interference or beating, i.e. of transverse modes, e.g. zero-gap directional coupler, MMI}
6/29316	. . . . .	{Light guides comprising a diffractive element, e.g. grating in or on the light guide such that diffracted light is confined in the light guide (G02B 6/02057 , G02B 6/29332 , G02B 6/29356 take precedence)}			
6/29317	. . . . .	{Light guides of the optical fibre type}			
6/29319	. . . . .	{With a cascade of diffractive elements or of diffraction operations (forming interferometer by splitting and recombining G02B 6/29347 - G02B 6/29358)}			
6/2932	. . . . .	{comprising a directional router, e.g. directional coupler, circulator}			

- 6/29346 {operating by wave or beam interference (interferometers for measuring [G01B 9/02](#))}
- 6/29347 {Loop interferometers, e.g. Sagnac, loop mirror}
- 6/29349 {Michelson or Michelson/Gires-Tournois configuration, i.e. based on splitting and interferometrically combining relatively delayed signals at a single beamsplitter}
- 6/2935 {Mach-Zehnder configuration, i.e. comprising separate splitting and combining means}
- 6/29352 {in a light guide}
- 6/29353 {with a wavelength selective element in at least one light guide interferometer arm, e.g. grating, interference filter, resonator}
- 6/29355 {Cascade arrangement of interferometers}
- 6/29356 {Interference cavity within a single light guide, e.g. between two fibre gratings ([G02B 6/29347](#) - [G02B 6/2935](#) take precedence; evanescent coupling to a resonator cavity [G02B 6/29335](#))}
- 6/29358 {Multiple beam interferometer external to a light guide, e.g. Fabry-Pérot, etalon, VIPA plate, OTDL plate, continuous interferometer, parallel plate resonator ([G02B 6/29347](#), [G02B 6/29349](#), [G02B 6/2935](#), [G02B 6/29361](#) take precedence; resonator evanescently coupled to light guide [G02B 6/29335](#))}
- 6/29359 {Cavity formed by light guide ends, e.g. fibre Fabry Pérot [FFP]}
- 6/29361 {Interference filters, e.g. multilayer coatings, thin film filters, dichroic splitters or mirrors based on multilayers, WDM filters}
- 6/29362 {Serial cascade of filters or filtering operations, e.g. for a large number of channels}
- 6/29364 {Cascading by a light guide path between filters or filtering operations, e.g. fibre interconnected single filter modules}
- 6/29365 {in a multireflection configuration, i.e. beam following a zigzag path between filters or filtering operations}
- 6/29367 {Zigzag path within a transparent optical block, e.g. filter deposited on an etalon, glass plate, wedge acting as a stable spacer}
- 6/29368 {Light guide comprising the filter, e.g. filter deposited on a fibre end ([G02B 6/29359](#) takes precedence)}
- 6/2937 {In line lens-filtering-lens devices, i.e. elements arranged along a line and mountable in a cylindrical package for compactness, e.g. 3- port device with GRIN lenses sandwiching a single filter operating at normal incidence in a tubular package}
- 6/29371 {operating principle based on material dispersion}
- 6/29373 {utilising a bulk dispersive element, e.g. prism}
- 6/29374 {in an optical light guide ([G02B 6/02214](#) takes precedence)}
- 6/29376 {coupling light guides for controlling wavelength dispersion, e.g. by concatenation of two light guides having different dispersion properties (dispersion managed optical transmission systems [H04B 10/25253](#))}
- 6/29377 {controlling dispersion around 1550 nm, i.e. S, C, L and U bands from 1460-1675 nm}
- 6/29379 {characterised by the function or use of the complete device}
- 6/2938 {for multiplexing or demultiplexing, i.e. combining or separating wavelengths, e.g. 1xN, NxM}
- 6/29382 {including at least adding or dropping a signal, i.e. passing the majority of signals}
- 6/29383 {Adding and dropping}
- 6/29385 {Channel monitoring, e.g. by tapping (channel monitoring in optical transmission systems [H04B 10/07](#))}
- 6/29386 {Interleaving or deinterleaving, i.e. separating or mixing subsets of optical signals, e.g. combining even and odd channels into a single optical signal}
- 6/29388 {for lighting or use with non-coherent light}
- 6/29389 {Bandpass filtering, e.g. 1x1 device rejecting or passing certain wavelengths ([G02B 6/2938](#) takes precedence)}
- 6/29391 {Power equalisation of different channels, e.g. power flattening}
- 6/29392 {Controlling dispersion ([G02B 6/02214](#) takes precedence; modal dispersion control [G02B 6/268](#))}
- 6/29394 {Compensating wavelength dispersion ([G02B 6/29376](#) takes precedence; dispersion compensated optical transmission systems [H04B 10/2507](#))}
- 6/29395 {configurable, e.g. tunable or reconfigurable (switching [G02B 6/35](#))}
- 6/29397 {Polarisation insensitivity}
- 6/29398 {Temperature insensitivity}
- 6/30 for use between fibre and thin-film device
- 6/305 {and having an integrated mode-size expanding section, e.g. tapered waveguide}
- 6/32 having lens focusing means {positioned between opposed fibre ends (with lens being an integral part of the single fibre end [G02B 6/262](#))}
- 6/322 {and having centering means being part of the lens for the self-positioning of the lightguide at the focal point, e.g. holes, wells, indents, nibs}

- 6/325 {comprising a transparent member, e.g. window, protective plate}
- 6/327 {with angled interfaces to reduce reflections}
- 6/34 . . . utilising prism or grating [{\(G02B 6/293 takes precedence\)}](#)
- 6/35 . . . having switching means [\(by changing the optical properties of the medium G02F 1/00\)](#)
- 6/3502 {involving direct waveguide displacement, e.g. cantilever type waveguide displacement involving waveguide bending, or displacing an interposed waveguide between stationary waveguides}
- 6/3504 {Rotating, tilting or pivoting the waveguides, or with the waveguides describing a curved path [\(rotary joint G02B 6/3628\)](#)}
- 6/3506 {Translating the waveguides along the beam path, e.g. by varying the distance between opposed waveguide ends, or by translation of the waveguide ends}
- 6/3508 {Lateral or transverse displacement of the whole waveguides, e.g. by varying the distance between opposed waveguide ends, or by mutual lateral displacement of opposed waveguide ends}
- 6/351 {involving stationary waveguides with moving interposed optical elements [\(G02B 6/3538 takes precedence; interposed waveguides G02B 6/3502\)](#)}
- 6/3512 {the optical element being reflective, e.g. mirror}
- 6/3514 {the reflective optical element moving along a line so as to translate into and out of the beam path, i.e. across the beam path}
- 6/3516 {the reflective optical element moving along the beam path, e.g. controllable diffractive effects using multiple micromirrors within the beam}
- 6/3518 {the reflective optical element being an intrinsic part of a MEMS device, i.e. fabricated together with the MEMS device [\(MEMS devices in general B81B; manufacture of MEM devices in general B81C; micromechanical devices controlling the direction of light G02B 26/0833\)](#)}
- 6/352 {the reflective optical element having a shaped reflective surface, e.g. a reflective element comprising several reflective surfaces or facets that function together}
- 6/3522 {the optical element enabling or impairing total internal reflection [\(using evanescent coupling G02B 6/3536\)](#)}
- 6/3524 {the optical element being refractive}
- 6/3526 {the optical element being a lens}
- 6/3528 {the optical element being a prism}
- 6/353 {the optical element being a shutter, baffle, beam dump or opaque element [\(absorbers on light guide termination G02B 6/243\)](#)}
- 6/3532 {the optical element being a wavelength independent filter or having spatially dependent transmission properties, e.g. neutral filter or neutral density wedge substrate with plurality of density filters}
- 6/3534 {the optical element being diffractive, i.e. a grating}
- 6/3536 {involving evanescent coupling variation, e.g. by a moving element such as a membrane which changes the effective refractive index [\(mode converters G02B 6/14; adjustable lateral coupling between waveguides G02B 6/283; electro- optical refractive index variations G02F 1/0118\)](#)}
- 6/3538 {based on displacement or deformation of a liquid [\(controlling the intensity of light by displacement or deformation of a fluid in general G02B 26/004; fluid-filled lens of variable focal length G02B 3/14\)](#)}
- 6/354 {Switching arrangements, i.e. number of input/output ports and interconnection types}
- 6/3542 {Non-blocking switch, e.g. with multiple potential paths between multiple inputs and outputs, the establishment of one switching path not preventing the establishment of further switching paths}
- 6/3544 {2D constellations, i.e. with switching elements and switched beams located in a plane}
- 6/3546 {NxM switch, i.e. a regular array of switches elements of matrix type constellation}
- 6/3548 {1xN switch, i.e. one input and a selectable single output of N possible outputs}
- 6/355 {1x2 switch, i.e. one input and a selectable single output of two possible outputs}
- 6/3552 {1x1 switch, e.g. on/off switch}
- 6/3554 {3D constellations, i.e. with switching elements and switched beams located in a volume}
- 6/3556 {NxM switch, i.e. regular arrays of switches elements of matrix type constellation}
- 6/3558 {1xN switch, i.e. one input and a selectable single output of N possible outputs}
- 6/356 {in an optical cross-connect device, e.g. routing and switching aspects of interconnecting different paths propagating different wavelengths to (re)configure the various input and output links [\(switching polarized beams G02B 6/3594; power equalizers G02B 6/356 and G02B 6/3594; path selecting means H04Q 11/0001\)](#)}
- 6/3562 {Switch of the bypass type, i.e. enabling a change of path in a network, e.g. to bypass a failed element in the network}
- 6/3564 {Mechanical details of the actuation mechanism associated with the moving element or mounting mechanism details}
- 6/3566 {involving bending a beam, e.g. with cantilever}

- 6/3568 {characterised by the actuating force}
- 6/357 {Electrostatic force (electrostatic forces controlling reflecting elements in general [G02B 26/0841](#))}
- 6/3572 {Magnetic force (magnetic forces controlling reflecting elements in general [G02B 26/085](#); magneto-optic devices [G02F 1/09](#))}
- 6/3574 {Mechanical force, e.g. pressure variations}
- 6/3576 {Temperature or heat actuation (thermal forces controlling reflecting elements in general [G02B 26/086](#); thermo-optic devices [G02F 1/0147](#))}
- 6/3578 {Piezoelectric force (piezoelectric forces controlling reflecting elements in general [G02B 26/0858](#); piezo-optic devices [G02F 1/0131](#))}
- 6/358 {Latching of the moving element, i.e. maintaining or holding the moving element in place once operation has been performed; includes a mechanically bistable system}
- 6/3582 {Housing means or package or arranging details of the switching elements, e.g. for thermal isolation}
- 6/3584 {constructional details of an associated actuator having a MEMS construction, i.e. constructed using semiconductor technology such as etching (MEMS [per se B81B, B81C](#))}
- 6/3586 {Control or adjustment details, e.g. calibrating (testing optical equipment [G01M 11/00](#))}
- 6/3588 {of the processed beams, i.e. controlling during switching of orientation, alignment, or beam propagation properties such as intensity, size or shape}
- 6/359 {of the position of the moving element itself during switching, i.e. without monitoring the switched beams}
- 6/3592 {Means for removing polarization dependence of the switching means, i.e. polarization insensitive switching (light guides coupling with polarization selective and adjusting means [G02B 6/27](#))}
- 6/3594 {Characterised by additional functional means, e.g. means for variably attenuating or branching or means for switching differently polarized beams}
- 6/3596 {With planar waveguide arrangement, i.e. in a substrate, regardless if actuating mechanism is outside the substrate}
- 6/3598 {Switching means directly located between an optoelectronic element and waveguides, including direct displacement of either the element or the waveguide, e.g. optical pulse generation (based on changing the optical properties of the medium [G02F 1/00](#); optical pulse generation in optical transmitters [H04B 10/508](#); optical pulse generation by controlling laser operation [H01S 3/00](#))}
- 6/36 . . . Mechanical coupling means ([G02B 6/255](#), [G02B 6/42](#) take precedence)
- 6/3604 . . . {Rotary joints allowing relative rotational movement between opposing fibre or fibre bundle ends}
- 6/3608 . . . {Fibre wiring boards, i.e. where fibres are embedded or attached in a pattern on or to a substrate, e.g. flexible sheets (optical ribbon cables in support members [G02B 6/4401](#))}
- 6/3612 {Wiring methods or machines}
- 6/3616 . . . {Holders, macro size fixtures for mechanically holding or positioning fibres, e.g. on an optical bench (supporting carriers of a microbench type [G02B 6/3648](#); micromanipulators [B25J 7/00](#); cassettes, bobbins [G02B 6/4439](#))}
- 6/362 {Vacuum holders for optical elements}
- 6/3624 {Fibre head, e.g. fibre probe termination (optical details of light guide terminations [G02B 6/241](#); reshaping of light guides [G02B 6/2552](#); optical details of coupling light into or out of fibre end [G02B 6/262](#))}
- 6/3628 . . . {for mounting fibres to supporting carriers ([G02B 6/3608](#), [G02B 6/3616](#) take precedence)}
- 6/3632 {characterised by the cross-sectional shape of the mechanical coupling means}
- 6/3636 {the mechanical coupling means being grooves ([G02B 6/3652](#) takes precedence)}
- 6/364 {inverted grooves, e.g. dovetails}
- 6/3644 {the coupling means being through-holes or wall apertures}
- 6/3648 {Supporting carriers of a microbench type, i.e. with micromachined additional mechanical structures (microstructured devices [per se B81B](#))}
- 6/3652 {the additional structures being prepositioning mounting areas, allowing only movement in one dimension, e.g. grooves, trenches or vias in the microbench surface, i.e. self aligning supporting carriers}
- 6/3656 {the additional structures being micropositioning, with microactuating elements for fine adjustment, or restricting movement, into two dimensions, e.g. cantilevers, beams, tongues or bridges with associated MEMs}
- 6/366 {the additional structures allowing for adjustment or alignment in all dimensions, i.e. 3D microoptics arrangements, e.g. free space optics on the microbench, microhinges or spring latches, with associated microactuating elements for fine adjustment or alignment}
- 6/3664 {2D cross sectional arrangements of the fibres}
- 6/3668 {with conversion in geometry of the cross section}
- 6/3672 {with fibres arranged in a regular matrix array}
- 6/3676 {Stacked arrangement}
- 6/368 {with pitch conversion between input and output plane, e.g. for increasing packing density}
- 6/3684 {characterised by the manufacturing process of surface profiling of the supporting carrier (manufacturing microsystems [per se B81C 1/00015](#))}

6/3688	. . . . .	{using laser ablation}	6/3823	. . . . .	{containing surplus lengths, internal fibre loops (provisionally see also G02B 6/444)}
6/3692	. . . . .	{with surface micromachining involving etching, e.g. wet or dry etching steps (surface micromachining involving subtractive techniques B81C 1/00055)}	6/3825	. . . . .	{with an intermediate part, e.g. adapter, receptacle, linking two plugs}
6/3696	. . . . .	{by moulding, e.g. injection moulding, casting, embossing, stamping, stenciling, printing, or with metallic mould insert manufacturing using LIGA or MIGA techniques (shaping the mould surface by machining B29C 33/38 ; moulding techniques B29C 39/00 , B29C 43/00 , B29C 45/00 , B29C 48/00 , B29C 59/00 ; stamping, printing or embossing techniques B81C 1/00444 ; surface micromachining using LIGA B81C 2201/032)}	6/3826	. . . . .	{characterised by form or shape}
6/38	. . .	having fibre to fibre mating means	6/3827	. . . . .	{Wrap-back connectors, i.e. containing a fibre having an U shape}
6/3801	. . . . .	{Permanent connections, i.e. wherein fibres are kept aligned by mechanical means (splices by bonding G02B 6/255 ; fusion splices G02B 6/2551)}	6/3829	. . . . .	{Bent or angled connectors (G02B 6/3827 takes precedence)}
6/3802	. . . . .	{Assembly tools, e.g. crimping tool or pressing bench (splicing machines G02B 6/2553)}	6/383	. . . . .	{Hermaphroditic connectors, i.e. two identical plugs mating with one another, each plug having both male and female diametrically opposed engaging parts; (electric hermaphroditic coupling H01R 24/84 , H01R 13/28)}
6/3803	. . . . .	{Adjustment or alignment devices for alignment prior to splicing}	6/3831	. . . . .	{comprising a keying element on the plug or adapter, e.g. to forbid wrong connection (keying element on the ferrule G02B 6/3851 ; keying element for electrical coupling H01R 13/64)}
6/3805	. . . . .	{with a fibre-supporting member inclined to the bottom surface of the alignment means}	6/3833	. . . . .	{Details of mounting fibres in ferrules; Assembly methods; Manufacture}
6/3806	. . . . .	{Semi-permanent connections, i.e. wherein the mechanical means keeping the fibres aligned allow for removal of the fibres (dismountable connectors G02B 6/3807)}	6/3834	. . . . .	{Means for centering or aligning the light guide within the ferrule}
6/3807	. . . . .	{Dismountable connectors, i.e. comprising plugs}	6/3835	. . . . .	{using discs, bushings or the like}
6/3809	. . . . .	{without a ferrule embedding the fibre end, i.e. with bare fibre end}	6/3837	. . . . .	{forwarding or threading methods of light guides into apertures of ferrule centering means}
6/381	. . . . .	{of the ferrule type, e.g. fibre ends embedded in ferrules, connecting a pair of fibres}	6/3838	. . . . .	{using grooves for light guides}
6/3812	. . . . .	{having polarisation-maintaining light guides (light guides having polarisation effects per se G02B 6/105)}	6/3839	. . . . .	{for a plurality of light guides}
6/3813	. . . . .	{for transmission of high energy beam (coupling high energy sources and light guides G02B 6/4296)}	6/3841	. . . . .	{using rods, balls for light guides}
6/3814	. . . . .	{with cooling or heat dissipation means}	6/3842	. . . . .	{for a plurality of light guides}
6/3816	. . . . .	{for use under water, high pressure connectors (provisionally see G02B 6/4428)}	6/3843	. . . . .	{with auxiliary facilities for movably aligning or adjusting the fibre within its ferrule, e.g. measuring position or eccentricity (testing the alignment of axes, including eccentricity, G01B 11/27)}
6/3817	. . . . .	{containing optical and electrical conductors (cables including electrical and optical conductors H01B 11/22 ; G02B 6/3816 takes precedence)}	6/3845	. . . . .	{ferrules comprising functional elements, e.g. filters}
6/3818	. . . . .	{of a low-reflection-loss type (G02B 6/3813 takes precedence)}	6/3846	. . . . .	{with fibre stubs}
6/382	. . . . .	{with index-matching medium between light guides (provisionally see G02B 6/4212)}	6/3847	. . . . .	{with means preventing fibre end damage, e.g. recessed fibre surfaces}
6/3821	. . . . .	{with axial spring biasing or loading means (G02B 6/3847 takes precedence)}	6/3849	. . . . .	{using mechanical protective elements, e.g. caps, hoods, sealing membranes (G02B 6/3816 takes precedence; provisionally see H01R 13/44)}
6/3822	. . . . .	{with beveled fibre ends}	6/385	. . . . .	{Accessories for testing or observation of connectors (means for centering or aligning the light guide within the ferrule with auxiliary facilities for movably aligning or adjusting the fibre within its ferrule, measuring position, eccentricity G02B 6/3843 ; mechanical features associated with the optical testing of optical fibres G01M 11/088)}
			6/3851	. . . . .	{Ferrules having keying or coding means}
			6/3853	. . . . .	{Lens inside the ferrule (lensed connectors G02B 6/32)}
			6/3854	. . . . .	{Ferrules characterised by materials}

- 6/3855 {characterised by the method of anchoring or fixing the fibre within the ferrule ([G02B 6/3854](#) takes precedence)}
- 6/3857 {Crimping, i.e. involving plastic deformation}
- 6/3858 {Clamping, i.e. with only elastic deformation}
- 6/3859 {Ferrules characterised by use of shape memory material [SMM], e.g. heat recoverable polymers, Ti-Ni compounds (chemical aspects of SMM see the relevant places under [C08](#) and [C22](#); SMM used for shaping by moulding [B29C 61/00](#); SMM for electrical coupling [H01R 4/01](#), [H01R 4/72](#), [H01R 12/856](#), [H02G 15/1806](#))}
- 6/3861 {Adhesive bonding (adhesives in general [C09J](#))}
- 6/3862 {radially-compressed, longitudinally-split ferrules consisting of a pair of identical matching halves}
- 6/3863 {fabricated by using polishing techniques (grinding of the fibre ends [B24B 19/226](#))}
- 6/3865 {fabricated by using moulding techniques (shaping techniques of plastic materials in general [B29C](#); producing plastic optical fiber connectors [B29D 11/0075](#))}
- 6/3866 {Devices, tools or methods for cleaning connectors (cleaning in general [B08B](#))}
- 6/3867 {comprising air venting holes}
- 6/3869 {Mounting ferrules to connector body, i.e. plugs}
- 6/387 {Connector plugs comprising two complementary members, e.g. shells, caps, covers, locked together}
- 6/3871 {Ferrule rotatable with respect to plug body, e.g. for setting rotational position (adjusting fibre within the ferrule, [G02B 6/3843](#)); Fixation of ferrules after rotation}
- 6/3873 {Connectors using guide surfaces for aligning ferrule ends, e.g. tubes, sleeves, V-grooves, rods, pins, balls}
- 6/3874 {using tubes, sleeves to align ferrules}
- 6/3875 {Floatingly supported sleeves}
- 6/3877 {Split sleeves}
- 6/3878 {comprising a plurality of ferrules, branching and break-out means}
- 6/3879 {Linking of individual connector plugs to an overconnector, e.g. using clamps, clips, common housings comprising several individual connector plugs}
- 6/3881 {using grooves to align ferrule ends}
- 6/3882 {using rods, pins or balls to align a pair of ferrule ends}
- 6/3883 {using rods, pins or balls to align a plurality of pairs of ferrule ends}

- 6/3885 {Multicore or multichannel optical connectors, i.e. one single ferrule containing more than one fibre, e.g. ribbon type (optical ribbon cable [G02B 6/4403](#), [G02B 6/448](#))}
- 6/3886 {Magnetic means to align ferrule ends}
- 6/3887 {Anchoring optical cables to connector housings, e.g. strain relief features}

WARNING

Group [G02B 6/3887](#) is impacted by reclassification into groups [G02B 6/38875](#) and [G02B 6/3888](#).

Groups [G02B 6/3887](#), [G02B 6/38875](#) and [G02B 6/3888](#) should be considered in order to perform a complete search.

- 6/38875 {Protection from bending or twisting}

WARNING

Group [G02B 6/38875](#) is incomplete pending reclassification of documents from groups [G02B 6/3887](#) and [G02B 6/3889](#).

Groups [G02B 6/3887](#), [G02B 6/3889](#) and [G02B 6/38875](#) should be considered in order to perform a complete search.

- 6/3888 {Protection from over-extension or over-compression}

WARNING

Group [G02B 6/3888](#) is incomplete pending reclassification of documents from groups [G02B 6/3887](#) and [G02B 6/3889](#).

Groups [G02B 6/3887](#), [G02B 6/3889](#) and [G02B 6/3888](#) should be considered in order to perform a complete search.

- 6/3889 {using encapsulation for protection, e.g. adhesive, molding or casting resin}

WARNING

Group [G02B 6/3889](#) is impacted by reclassification into groups [G02B 6/38875](#) and [G02B 6/3888](#).

Groups [G02B 6/3889](#), [G02B 6/38875](#) and [G02B 6/3888](#) should be considered in order to perform a complete search.

- 6/389 {characterised by the method of fastening connecting plugs and sockets, e.g. screw- or nut-lock, snap-in, bayonet type}
- 6/3891 {Bayonet type}
- 6/3893 {Push-pull type, e.g. snap-in, push-on}
- 6/3894 {Screw-lock type}
- 6/3895 {identification of connection, e.g. right plug to the right socket or full engagement of the mating parts (keying element on the plug or adapter [G02B 6/3831](#); keying element on the ferrule [G02B 6/3851](#); keying element for electrical connection [H01R 13/64](#))}

- 6/3897 {Connectors fixed to housings, casings, frames, circuit boards}
- 6/3898 {Tools, e.g. handheld; Tuning wrenches; Jigs used with connectors, e.g. for extracting, removing or inserting in a panel, for engaging or coupling connectors, for assembling or disassembling components within the connector, for applying clips to hold two connectors together or for crimping (tools for cleaning, [G02B 6/3866](#); tools in general [B25B](#))}
- 6/40 . . . having fibre bundle mating means
- 6/403 {of the ferrule type, connecting a pair of ferrules}
- 6/406 {of the ferrule type, connecting a plurality of pairs of ferrules}
- 6/42 . . Coupling light guides with opto-electronic elements
- NOTE**
- In this group, the following expression is used with the meaning indicated:
- "opto-electronic elements" includes light emitting elements, e.g. lasers or LED's, as well as light receiving elements, e.g. photodiodes or phototransistors
- 6/4201 . . . {Packages, e.g. shape, construction, internal or external details}
- 6/4202 {for coupling an active element with fibres without intermediate optical elements, e.g. fibres with plane ends, fibres with shaped ends, bundles}
- 6/4203 {Optical features}
- 6/4204 {the coupling comprising intermediate optical elements, e.g. lenses, holograms (encapsulated active devices [H01S 5/02208](#), [H01L 33/52](#))}
- 6/4206 {Optical features ([G02B 6/4207](#), [G02B 6/421](#) take precedence)}
- 6/4207 {with optical elements reducing the sensitivity to optical feedback (anti-reflection devices specially adapted for lasers, see [H01S 3/0064](#))}
- 6/4208 {using non-reciprocal elements or birefringent plates, i.e. quasi-isolators (optical isolators per se [G02F 1/093](#), [G02F 1/0955](#))}
- 6/4209 {Optical features}
- 6/421 {the intermediate optical component consisting of a short length of fibre, e.g. fibre stub}
- 6/4212 {the intermediate optical element being a coupling medium interposed therebetween, e.g. epoxy resin, refractive index matching material, index grease, matching liquid or gel}
- 6/4213 {the intermediate optical elements being polarisation selective optical elements ([G02B 6/27](#) takes precedence)}
- 6/4214 {the intermediate optical element having redirecting reflective means, e.g. mirrors, prisms for deflecting the radiation from horizontal to down- or upward direction toward a device ([G02B 6/4246](#) takes precedence)}
- 6/4215 {the intermediate optical elements being wavelength selective optical elements, e.g. variable wavelength optical modules or wavelength lockers ([G02B 6/4246](#) takes precedence)}
- 6/4216 {incorporating polarisation-maintaining fibres (polarisation-maintaining fibres per se [G02B 6/105](#))}
- 6/4218 {Optical features}
- 6/4219 {Mechanical fixtures for holding or positioning the elements relative to each other in the couplings; Alignment methods for the elements, e.g. measuring or observing methods especially used therefor}
- 6/422 {Active alignment, i.e. moving the elements in response to the detected degree of coupling or position of the elements ([G02B 6/4233](#), [G02B 6/4234](#) take precedence)}
- 6/4221 {involving a visual detection of the position of the elements, e.g. by using a microscope or a camera}
- 6/4222 {by observing back-reflected light}
- 6/4224 {using visual alignment markings, e.g. index methods}
- 6/4225 {by a direct measurement of the degree of coupling, e.g. the amount of light power coupled to the fibre or the opto-electronic element}
- 6/4226 {Positioning means for moving the elements into alignment, e.g. alignment screws, deformation of the mount}
- 6/4227 {Active alignment methods, e.g. procedures and algorithms}
- 6/4228 {Passive alignment, i.e. without a detection of the degree of coupling or the position of the elements ([G02B 6/4234](#) takes precedence)}
- 6/423 {using guiding surfaces for the alignment}
- 6/4231 {with intermediate elements, e.g. rods and balls, between the elements}
- 6/4232 {using the surface tension of fluid solder to align the elements, e.g. solder bump techniques (flip-chip mounting techniques in assembly of semiconductor devices [H01L 24/81](#))}
- 6/4233 {Active alignment along the optical axis and passive alignment perpendicular to the optical axis}
- 6/4234 {Passive alignment along the optical axis and active alignment perpendicular to the optical axis}
- 6/4236 {Fixing or mounting methods of the aligned elements}
- 6/4237 {Welding}
- 6/4238 {Soldering}
- 6/4239 {Adhesive bonding; Encapsulation with polymer material}

- 6/424 {Mounting of the optical light guide}
- 6/4242 {Mounting of the optical light guide to the lid of the package}
- 6/4243 {Mounting of the optical light guide into a groove ([mounting optical light guides into a groove in general G02B 6/3636](#))}
- 6/4244 {Mounting of the optical elements}
- 6/4245 {Mounting of the opto-electronic elements}
- 6/4246 {Bidirectionally operating package structures}
- 6/4248 {Feed-through connections for the hermetical passage of fibres through a package wall ([see provisionally also G02B 6/4428](#))}
- 6/4249 {comprising arrays of active devices and fibres}
- 6/425 {Optical features ([semiconductor laser arrays H01S 5/40](#); [hybrid LED arrays H01L 25/0753](#); [monolithic LED arrays H01L 27/153](#))}
- 6/4251 {Sealed packages ([G02B 6/4248 takes precedence](#))}
- 6/4253 {by embedding housing components in an adhesive or a polymer material ([G02B 6/4212 takes precedence](#))}
- 6/4254 {with an inert gas, e.g. nitrogen or oxygen ([gas filled packages for semiconductor lasers H01S 5/0222](#))}
- 6/4255 {Moulded or casted packages}
- 6/4256 {Details of housings}
- 6/4257 {having a supporting carrier or a mounting substrate or a mounting plate ([G02B 6/3648 takes precedence](#))}
- 6/4259 {of the transparent type}
- 6/426 {mounting, engaging or coupling of the package to a board, a frame or a panel}
- 6/4261 {Packages with mounting structures to be pluggable or detachable, e.g. having latches or rails}
- 6/4262 {characterised by the shape of the housing ([for semiconductor lasers H01S 5/02208](#))}
- 6/4263 {of the transistor outline [TO] can type}
- 6/4265 {of the Butterfly or dual inline package [DIP] type}
- 6/4266 {Thermal aspects, temperature control or temperature monitoring ([thermal aspect of electrical circuits H05K 7/20](#), [H05K 5/0213](#), [temperature control in general G05D 23/19](#))}
- 6/4267 {Reduction of thermal stress, e.g. by selecting thermal coefficient of materials}
- 6/4268 {Cooling ([of semiconductor devices H01L 23/24](#); [of electric apparatus H05K 7/20](#); [of instruments G12B 15/00](#))}
- 6/4269 {with heat sinks or radiation fins}
- 6/4271 {with thermo electric cooling}
- 6/4272 {with mounting substrates of high thermal conductivity}
- 6/4273 {with heat insulation means to thermally decouple or restrain the heat from spreading}
- 6/4274 {Electrical aspects ([G02B 6/4263 and G02B 6/4265 take precedence](#))}
- 6/4275 {Protection against electrostatic discharge [ESD]}
- 6/4277 {Protection against electromagnetic interference [EMI], e.g. shielding means ([shielding of electric apparatus H05K 9/00](#), [of instruments G12B 17/00](#))}
- 6/4278 {related to pluggable or demountable opto-electronic or electronic elements}
- 6/4279 {Radio frequency signal propagation aspects of the electrical connection, high frequency adaptations}
- 6/428 {containing printed circuit boards [PCB]}
- 6/4281 {the printed circuit boards being flexible ([in general H05K 1/147](#))}
- 6/4283 {with electrical insulation means}
- 6/4284 {of optical modules with disconnectable electrical connectors ([latching arms for electrical connectors H01R 13/627](#))}
- 6/4285 {Optical modules characterised by a connectorised pigtail}
- 6/4286 {Optical modules with optical power monitoring}
- 6/4287 {Optical modules with tapping or launching means through the surface of the waveguide ([G02B 6/2852](#), [G02B 6/4286 take precedence](#))}
- 6/4289 {by inducing bending, microbending or macrobending, to the light guide}
- 6/429 {by surface irregularities on the light guide, e.g. by mechanical modification of the surface of the light guide on its exterior}
- 6/4291 {by accessing the evanescent field of the light guide}
- 6/4292 {the light guide being disconnectable from the opto-electronic element, e.g. mutually self aligning arrangements}
- 6/4293 {hybrid electrical and optical connections for transmitting electrical and optical signals}
- 6/4295 {coupling with semiconductor devices activated by light through the light guide, e.g. thyristors, phototransistors}
- 6/4296 {coupling with sources of high radiant energy, e.g. high power lasers, high temperature light sources}
- 2006/4297 {having protection means, e.g. protecting humans against accidental exposure to harmful laser radiation}
- 6/4298 {coupling with non-coherent light sources and/or radiation detectors, e.g. lamps, incandescent bulbs, scintillation chambers}
- 6/43 Arrangements comprising a plurality of opto-electronic elements and associated optical interconnections
- 6/44 Mechanical structures for providing tensile strength and external protection for fibres, e.g. optical transmission cables ([cables incorporating electric conductors and optical fibres {where features relating to the optical fibres are not of interest} H01B 11/22](#))
- 6/4401 {Optical cables}
- 6/4402 {with one single optical waveguide ([G02B 6/4429](#), [G02B 6/4439](#), [G02B 6/4479 take precedence](#))}

- 6/4403 . . . {with ribbon structure ([G02B 6/4429](#),
[G02B 6/4439](#), [G02B 6/4479](#) take precedence)}
- 6/4404 {Multi-podded}
- 6/4405 . . . {with longitudinally spaced waveguide
clamping ([G02B 6/4429](#), [G02B 6/4439](#),
[G02B 6/4479](#) take precedence)}
- 6/4407 . . . {with internal fluted support member
([G02B 6/4429](#), [G02B 6/4439](#), [G02B 6/4479](#)
take precedence)}
- 6/4408 {Groove structures in support members to
decrease or harmonise transmission losses in
ribbon cables}
- 6/4409 {for ribbons}
- 6/441 . . . {built up from sub-bundles ([G02B 6/4429](#),
[G02B 6/4439](#), [G02B 6/4479](#) take precedence)}
- 6/4411 {Matrix structure}
- 6/4413 {Helical structure}
- 6/4414 {with internal serpentine waveguides}
- 6/4415 . . . {Cables for special applications ([G02B 6/4429](#),
[G02B 6/4439](#), [G02B 6/4479](#) take precedence)}
- 6/4416 {Heterogeneous cables}
- 6/4417 {High voltage aspects, e.g. in cladding}
- 6/4419 {Preventing corona discharge}
- 6/442 {Insulators}
- 6/4421 {Insulators with helical structure of
optical fibre, e.g. fibres wound around
insulators}
- 6/4422 {of the overhead type}
- 6/4423 {Electro-corrosion preventing means}
- 6/4425 {Suppression of galloping oscillation}
- 6/4426 {Reducing drag caused by wired, e.g. by
oval cross-section}
- 6/4427 {Pressure resistant cables, e.g. undersea
cables}
- 6/4428 {Penetrator systems in pressure-resistant
devices}
- 6/4429 . . . {Strengthening and protecting features
([G02B 6/4492](#), [G02B 6/4494](#), [G02B 6/4496](#)
take precedence)}
- 6/443 {Protective covering}
- 6/4432 {with fibre reinforcements}
- 6/4433 {Double reinforcement laying in straight
line with optical transmission element}
- 6/4434 {Central member to take up tensile loads}
- 6/4435 {Corrugated mantle}
- 6/4436 {Heat resistant}
- 6/4438 {facilitating insertion by fluid drag in ducts
or capillaries}
- 6/4439 . . . {Auxiliary devices}
- 6/444 {Systems and boxes with surplus length}
- 6/4441 {[Boxes]}
- 6/4442 {Cap coupling boxes}
- 6/4444 {Seals}
- 6/4445 {Divided base plates}
- 6/4446 {Cableboxes}
- 6/4447 {with divided shells ([G02B 6/4448](#)
takes precedence)}
- 6/4448 {electro-optic}
- 6/445 {with lateral pivoting cover}
- 6/4451 {underground connection boxes
([G02B 6/4448](#) takes precedence)}
- 6/4452 {Distribution frames}
- 6/4453 {Cassettes}
- 6/4454 {with splices}
- 6/4455 {characterised by the way of
extraction or insertion of the cassette
in the distribution frame, e.g.
pivoting, sliding, rotating, gliding}
- 6/4457 {Bobbins; Reels}
- 6/4458 {coiled, e.g. extensible helix}
- 6/4459 {Ducts; Conduits}
- 6/446 {Desiccating features}
- 6/4461 {articulated}
- 6/4463 {Mechanical aspects of installing cables in
ducts or the like (methods or apparatus for
laying electrical cables through tubing or
conduit [H02G 1/08](#))}
- 6/4464 {by fluid drag ([G02B 6/4466](#) takes
precedence)}
- 6/4465 {Pulling eyes ([G02B 6/4466](#) takes
precedence)}
- 6/4466 {for buildings}
- 6/4467 {Repair sets}
- 6/4469 {Security aspects}
- 6/447 {locatable, e.g. magnetic means (detection of
buried cables [G01V](#))}
- 6/4471 {terminating, fan-out, clamping, strain-
relieving or like devices ([demountable
connectors G02B 6/3807](#))}
- 6/4472 {Manifolds}
- 6/4473 {Three-way systems}
- 6/4475 {with provision for lateral branching
([G02B 6/4495](#) takes precedence)}
- 6/4476 {with heat-shrinkable elements}
- 6/4477 {Strain-relieving to interior strengths
element}
- 6/4478 {Bending relief}
- 6/4479 . . . {Fabrication methods}
- 6/448 {ribbon cables}
- 6/4482 {code or colour marking}
- 6/4483 {Injection or filling devices (hydrogen
absorbing materials [G02B 6/4492](#);
water blocking or hydrophobic materials
[G02B 6/4494](#))}
- 6/4484 {with desired surplus length between fibres
and protection feature}
- 6/4485 {Installing in protective tubing by fluid drag}
- 6/4486 {protective covering}
- 6/4488 {with metallic tube}
- 6/4489 {of central supporting member of lobe
structure}
- 6/449 {twisting}
- 6/4491 {in a lobe structure}
- 6/4492 . . . {provided with hydrogen absorbing materials
([G02B 6/4439](#), [G02B 6/4479](#) take precedence)}
- 6/4494 . . . {provided with water blocking or hydrophobic
materials ([G02B 6/4439](#), [G02B 6/4479](#) take
precedence)}
- 6/4495 . . . {with provision in the cable protection, e.g.
weak line, for gaining access to one or more
fibres, e.g. for branching or tapping (break-out
terminations [G02B 6/4439](#))}
- 6/4496 . . . {Freeze-prevention means ([G02B 6/4439](#),
[G02B 6/4479](#) take precedence)}
- 6/4497 . . . {Devices for opening or removing the mantle}
- 6/4498 {for ribbon cables}

- 6/46 . Processes or apparatus adapted for installing optical fibres or optical cables ([installation of cables containing electric conductors and optical fibres H02G](#))
- 6/48 . . Overhead installation
- 6/483 . . . {Installation of aerial type}
- 6/486 {by helical wrapping}
- 6/50 . . Underground or underwater installation; Installation through tubing, conduits or ducts
- 6/502 . . . {Installation methods in fluid conducts, e.g. pipelines}
- 6/504 . . . {Installation in solid material, e.g. underground}
- 6/506 . . . {Underwater installation}
- 6/508 . . . {Fixation devices in ducts for drawing cables}
- 6/52 . . . using fluids, e.g. air
- 6/54 . . . using mechanical means, e.g. pulling or pushing devices
- 7/00 Mountings, adjusting means, or light-tight connections, for optical elements**
- 7/001 . {Counterbalanced structures, e.g. surgical microscopes}
- 7/002 . {Mounting on the human body}
- 7/003 . {Alignment of optical elements ([G02B 7/001, G02B 7/002 take precedence; for mirrors G02B 7/1822](#))}
- 7/004 . . {Manual alignment, e.g. micromanipulators}
- 7/005 . . {Motorised alignment}
- 7/006 . {Filter holders}
- 7/007 . {Pressure-resistant sight glasses}
- 7/008 . {with means for compensating for changes in temperature or for controlling the temperature; thermal stabilisation}
- 7/02 . for lenses ([supports for magnifying lenses G02B 25/002](#))
- 7/021 . . {for more than one lens}
- 7/022 . . {lens and mount having complementary engagement means, e.g. screw/thread}
- 7/023 . . {permitting adjustment}
- 7/025 . . {using glue}
- 7/026 . . {using retaining rings or springs ([G02B 7/027 takes precedence](#))}
- 7/027 . . {the lens being in the form of a sphere or ball}
- 7/028 . . {with means for compensating for changes in temperature or for controlling the temperature; thermal stabilisation}
- 7/04 . . with mechanism for focusing or varying magnification
- 7/06 . . . Focusing binocular pairs
- 7/08 . . . adapted to co-operate with a remote control mechanism
- 7/09 . . . adapted for automatic focusing or varying magnification
- 7/10 . . . by relative axial movement of several lenses, e.g. of varifocal objective lens
- 7/102 {controlled by a microcomputer ([cameras with interchangeable lenses G03B 17/14](#))}
- 7/105 with movable lens means specially adapted for focusing at close distances
- 7/12 . . Adjusting pupillary distance of binocular pairs
- 7/14 . . adapted to interchange lenses ([G02B 7/027 takes precedence](#))}
- 7/16 . . . Rotatable turrets
- 7/18 . for prisms; for mirrors
- 7/1805 . . {for prisms ([G02B 7/181 takes precedence](#))}
- 7/181 . . {with means for compensating for changes in temperature or for controlling the temperature; thermal stabilisation}
- 7/1815 . . . {with cooling or heating systems ([cooling arrangements for laser mirrors H01S 3/0401](#))}
- 7/182 . . for mirrors
- 7/1821 . . . {for rotating or oscillating mirrors}
- 7/1822 . . . {comprising means for aligning the optical axis ([G02B 7/1821 takes precedence](#))}
- 7/1824 {Manual alignment}
- 7/1825 {made by screws, e.g. for laser mirrors}
- 7/1827 {Motorised alignment}
- 7/1828 {using magnetic means}
- 7/183 . . . specially adapted for very large mirrors, e.g. for astronomy, {or solar concentrators}
- 7/185 . . . with means for adjusting the shape of the mirror surface
- 7/188 Membrane mirrors ([not in use, see G02B 26/06, G02B 26/0825](#))}
- 7/192 . . . with means for minimising internal mirror stresses {not in use}
- 7/195 Fluid-cooled mirrors ([not in use, see G02B 7/181](#))}
- 7/198 . . . with means for adjusting the mirror relative to its support ([G02B 7/1822 takes precedence](#))}
- 7/20 . Light-tight connections for movable optical elements
- 7/22 . . Extensible connections, e.g. bellows
- 7/24 . . Pivoted connections
- 7/28 . Systems for automatic generation of focusing signals
- 7/282 . . {Autofocusing of zoom lenses}
- 7/285 . . {including two or more different focus detection devices, e.g. both an active and a passive focus detecting device}
- 7/287 . . {including a sight line detecting device}
- 7/30 . . using parallax triangle with a base line
- 7/305 . . . {using a scanner}
- 7/32 . . . using active means, e.g. light emitter {including both an active and a passive focus detecting device [G02B 7/285; using ultrasound G02B 7/40](#)}
- 7/34 . . using different areas in a pupil plane
- 7/343 . . . {using light beam separating prisms}
- 7/346 . . . {using horizontal and vertical areas in the pupil plane, i.e. wide area autofocusing}
- 7/36 . . using image sharpness techniques {, e.g. image processing techniques for generating autofocus signals ([image data processing per se G06T; in cameras having a solid state image sensor H04N 23/67](#))}
- 7/365 . . . {by analysis of the spatial frequency components of the image}
- 7/38 . . . measured at different points on the optical axis {, e.g. focussing on two or more planes and comparing image data}
- 7/40 . . using time delay of the reflected waves, e.g. of ultrasonic waves

9/00 Optical objectives characterised both by the number of the components and their arrangements according to their sign, i.e. + or - (G02B 15/00 takes precedence)

- 9/02 . having one + component only (simple lenses G02B 3/00)
- 9/04 . having two components only
- 9/06 . . two + components
- 9/08 . . . arranged about a stop
- 9/10 . . one + and one - component
- 9/12 . having three components only
- 9/14 . . arranged + - +
- 9/16 . . . all the components being simple
- 9/18 . . . only one component having a compound lens (G02B 9/30 takes precedence)
- 9/20 the rear component having the compound
- 9/22 the middle component having the compound
- 9/24 two of the components having compound lenses (G02B 9/30 takes precedence)
- 9/26 the front and rear components having compound lenses
- 9/28 the middle and rear components having compound lenses
- 9/30 . . . the middle component being a - compound meniscus having a + lens
- 9/32 the + lens being a meniscus
- 9/34 . having four components only
- 9/36 . . arranged + -- +

NOTE

In sub-groups G02B 9/38, G02B 9/44 - G02B 9/56 the first mentioned applicable sub-group takes precedence over later-mentioned sub-groups.

- 9/38 . . . both - components being meniscus
- 9/40 one - component being compound
- 9/42 two - components being compound
- 9/44 . . . both - components being biconcave
- 9/46 one - component being compound
- 9/48 two - components being compound
- 9/50 . . . both + components being meniscus
- 9/52 . . . the rear + component being compound
- 9/54 . . . the front + component being compound
- 9/56 . . . all components being simple lenses
- 9/58 . . arranged - + + -
- 9/60 . having five components only
- 9/62 . having six components only
- 9/64 . having more than six components

13/00 Optical objectives specially designed for the purposes specified below (with variable magnification {in general} G02B 15/00)

NOTE

Unless specified in the title of the subgroups, this group and its subgroups do not cover objectives comprising reflecting surfaces, which are covered by G02B 17/06, G02B 17/08 and their subgroups

- 13/0005 . {having F-Theta characteristic (scanning systems employing movable or deformable optical elements G02B 26/10)}

- 13/001 . {Miniaturised objectives for electronic devices, e.g. portable telephones, webcams, PDAs, small digital cameras (G02B 23/243 takes precedence)}
- 13/0015 . . {characterised by the lens design}
- 13/002 . . . {having at least one aspherical surface}

NOTE

When classifying in this group, a lens is deemed to be a simple lens or a compound lens

- 13/0025 {having one lens only}
- 13/003 {having two lenses}
- 13/0035 {having three lenses}
- 13/004 {having four lenses}
- 13/0045 {having five or more lenses}
- 13/005 . . . {having spherical lenses only}
- 13/0055 . . {employing a special optical element}
- 13/006 . . . {at least one element being a compound optical element, e.g. cemented elements}
- 13/0065 . . . {having a beam-folding prism or mirror}
- 13/007 {the beam folding prism having at least one curved surface}
- 13/0075 . . . {having an element with variable optical properties}
- 13/008 . . {designed for infrared light}
- 13/0085 . . {employing wafer level optics}
- 13/009 . . {having zoom function}
- 13/0095 . {Relay lenses or rod lenses (in instruments for viewing the inside of hollow bodies G02B 23/2446)}
- 13/02 . Telephoto objectives, i.e. systems of the type + - in which the distance from the front vertex to the image plane is less than the equivalent focal length
- 13/04 . Reversed telephoto objectives
- 13/06 . Panoramic objectives; So-called "sky lenses" {including panoramic objectives having reflecting surfaces}
- 13/08 . Anamorphic objectives
- 13/10 . . involving prisms (G02B 13/12 takes precedence)
- 13/12 . . with variable magnification
- 13/14 . for use with infra-red or ultra-violet radiation ({G02B 13/008, } G02B 13/16 take precedence)
- 13/143 . . {for use with ultra-violet radiation}
- 13/146 . . {with corrections for use in multiple wavelength bands, such as infra-red and visible light, e.g. FLIR systems}
- 13/16 . for use in conjunction with image converters or intensifiers {, or for use with projectors, e.g. objectives for projection TV}
- 13/18 . with lenses having one or more non-spherical faces, e.g. for reducing geometrical aberration {(G02B 13/002 takes precedence)}
- 13/20 . Soft-focus objectives
- 13/22 . Telecentric objectives or lens systems
- 13/24 . for reproducing or copying at short object distances
- 13/26 . . for reproducing with unit magnification
- 15/00 Optical objectives with means for varying the magnification (anamorphic objectives G02B 13/08)**
- 15/02 . by changing, adding, or subtracting a part of the objective, e.g. convertible objective
- 15/04 . . by changing a part
- 15/06 . . . by changing the front part

- 15/08 . . . by changing the rear part
- 15/10 . . by adding a part, e.g. close-up attachment
- 15/12 . . . by adding telescopic attachments ([G02B 15/14 takes precedence](#))
- 15/14 . by axial movement of one or more lenses or groups of lenses relative to the image plane for continuously varying the equivalent focal length of the objective
- 15/142 . . {having two groups only}
- 15/1421 . . . {the first group being positive}
- 15/1425 . . . {the first group being negative}
- 15/143 . . {having three groups only}
- 15/1431 . . . {the first group being positive}
- 15/143101 {arranged +--}
- 15/143103 {arranged ++-}
- 15/143105 {arranged +++}
- 15/143107 {arranged ++++}
- 15/1435 . . . {the first group being negative}
- 15/143501 {arranged ---}
- 15/143503 {arranged +-}
- 15/143505 {arranged --+}
- 15/143507 {arranged -++}
- 15/144 . . {having four groups only}
- 15/1441 . . . {the first group being positive}
- 15/144101 {arranged +---}
- 15/144103 {arranged +++-}
- 15/144105 {arranged ++++}
- 15/144107 {arranged ++++}
- 15/144109 {arranged ++++}
- 15/144111 {arranged ++++}
- 15/144113 {arranged ++++}
- 15/144115 {arranged ++++}
- 15/1445 . . . {the first group being negative}
- 15/144501 {arranged ----}
- 15/144503 {arranged +---}
- 15/144505 {arranged --+-}
- 15/144507 {arranged -++-}
- 15/144509 {arranged ----}
- 15/144511 {arranged -++}
- 15/144513 {arranged -++}
- 15/144515 {arranged -+++}
- 15/145 . . {having five groups only}
- 15/1451 . . . {the first group being positive}
- 15/145101 {arranged +----}
- 15/145103 {arranged +++-}
- 15/145105 {arranged +++-}
- 15/145107 {arranged ++++}
- 15/145109 {arranged ++++}
- 15/145111 {arranged ++++}
- 15/145113 {arranged ++++}
- 15/145115 {arranged ++++}
- 15/145117 {arranged ++++}
- 15/145119 {arranged ++++}
- 15/145121 {arranged ++++}
- 15/145123 {arranged ++++}
- 15/145125 {arranged ++++}
- 15/145127 {arranged ++++}
- 15/145129 {arranged ++++}
- 15/145131 {arranged ++++}
- 15/1455 . . . {the first group being negative}
- 15/145501 {arranged ----}
- 15/145503 {arranged +---}
- 15/145505 {arranged ----}
- 15/145507 {arranged +---}
- 15/145509 {arranged ---+}
- 15/145511 {arranged -++-}
- 15/145513 {arranged -++-}
- 15/145515 {arranged -+++}
- 15/145517 {arranged ----}
- 15/145519 {arranged -++-}
- 15/145521 {arranged -++-}
- 15/145523 {arranged -+++}
- 15/145525 {arranged ---+}
- 15/145527 {arranged -++-}
- 15/145529 {arranged -+++}
- 15/145531 {arranged -+++}
- 15/146 . . {having more than five groups}
- 15/1461 . . . {the first group being positive}
- 15/1465 . . . {the first group being negative}
- 15/15 . . compensation by means of only one movement or by means of only linearly related movements, e.g. optical compensation
- 15/16 . . with interdependent non-linearly related movements between one lens or lens group, and another lens or lens group ([G02B 15/22 takes precedence](#))
- 15/163 . . . having a first movable lens or lens group and a second movable lens or lens group, both in front of a fixed lens or lens group ([G02B 15/177 takes precedence](#))
- 15/167 having an additional fixed front lens or group of lenses
- 15/17 arranged +-
- 15/173 arranged +-
- 15/177 . . . having a negative front lens or group of lenses
- 15/20 . . . having an additional movable lens or lens group for varying the objective focal length
- 15/22 . . with movable lens means specially adapted for focusing at close distances
- 15/24 . . . having a front fixed lens or lens group and two movable lenses or lens groups in front of a fixed lens or lens group
- 15/26 arranged +-
- 15/28 arranged +-
- 17/00 Systems with reflecting surfaces, with or without refracting elements**
- 17/002 . {Arrays of reflective systems}
- 17/004 . {Systems comprising a plurality of reflections between two or more surfaces, e.g. cells, resonators ([multipass arrangements for optical cuvettes G01N 21/031](#); [laser resonators H01S 3/05](#))}
- 17/006 . {Systems in which light light is reflected on a plurality of parallel surfaces, e.g. louvre mirrors, total internal reflection [TIR] lenses ([Fresnel mirrors G02B 5/09](#), [Fresnel lenses G02B 3/08](#))}
- 17/008 . {Systems specially adapted to form image relays or chained systems}
- 17/02 . Catoptric systems, e.g. image erecting and reversing system
- 17/023 . . {for extending or folding an optical path, e.g. delay lines}

- 17/026 . . {having static image erecting or reversing properties only ([G02B 17/045](#) takes precedence; optical derotators [G02B 27/642](#); optical devices for controlling the direction of light using movable or deformable optical elements [G02B 26/08](#))}
- 17/04 . . using prisms only
- 17/045 . . . {having static image erecting or reversing properties only (optical derotators [G02B 27/642](#); optical devices for controlling the direction of light using movable or deformable optical elements [G02B 26/08](#))}
- 17/06 . . using mirrors only {, i.e. having only one curved mirror (used in non-imaging applications [G02B 19/00](#))}
- 17/0605 . . . {using two curved mirrors ([G02B 17/0668](#), [G02B 17/0694](#) take precedence)}
- 17/061 {on-axis systems with at least one of the mirrors having a central aperture}
- 17/0615 {off-axis or unobscured systems in which all of the mirrors share a common axis of rotational symmetry}
- 17/0621 {off-axis or unobscured systems in which not all of the mirrors share a common axis of rotational symmetry, e.g. at least one of the mirrors is warped, tilted or decentered with respect to the other elements}
- 17/0626 . . . {using three curved mirrors ([G02B 17/0668](#), [G02B 17/0694](#) take precedence)}
- 17/0631 {on-axis systems with at least one of the mirrors having a central aperture}
- 17/0636 {off-axis or unobscured systems in which all of the mirrors share a common axis of rotational symmetry}
- 17/0642 {off-axis or unobscured systems in which not all of the mirrors share a common axis of rotational symmetry, e.g. at least one of the mirrors is warped, tilted or decentered with respect to the other elements}
- 17/0647 . . . {using more than three curved mirrors ([G02B 17/0668](#), [G02B 17/0694](#) take precedence)}
- 17/0652 {on-axis systems with at least one of the mirrors having a central aperture}
- 17/0657 {off-axis or unobscured systems in which all of the mirrors share a common axis of rotational symmetry}
- 17/0663 {off-axis or unobscured systems in which not all of the mirrors share a common axis of rotational symmetry, e.g. at least one of the mirrors is warped, tilted or decentered with respect to the other elements}
- 17/0668 . . . {having non-imaging properties}
- 17/0673 {for light condensing, e.g. for use with a light emitter (details of lighting devices in general [F21V](#); semiconductor devices with at least one potential-jump barrier or surface barrier specially adapted for light emission [H01L 33/00](#))}
- 17/0678 {specially adapted to emit light in a 360° plane or hemisphere}
- 17/0684 {for light collecting, e.g. for use with a detector}
- 17/0689 {specially adapted to receive light from a 360° plane or hemisphere}
- 17/0694 {with variable magnification or multiple imaging planes, including multispectral systems (systems with only refractive elements [G02B 15/14](#))}
- 17/08 . . Catadioptric systems {(used in non-imaging applications [G02B 19/00](#))}
- 17/0804 . . {using two curved mirrors ([G02B 17/0864](#), [G02B 17/0896](#) takes precedence)}
- 17/0808 . . . {on-axis systems with at least one of the mirrors having a central aperture}
- 17/0812 . . . {off-axis or unobscured systems in which all of the mirrors share a common axis of rotational symmetry}
- 17/0816 . . . {off-axis or unobscured systems in which not all of the mirrors share a common axis of rotational symmetry, e.g. at least one of the mirrors is warped, tilted or decentered with respect to the other elements}
- 17/082 . . {using three curved mirrors ([G02B 17/0864](#), [G02B 17/0896](#) take precedence)}
- 17/0824 . . . {on-axis systems with at least one of the mirrors having a central aperture}
- 17/0828 . . . {off-axis or unobscured systems in which all of the mirrors share a common axis of rotational symmetry}
- 17/0832 . . . {off-axis or unobscured systems in which not all of the mirrors share a common axis of rotational symmetry, e.g. at least one of the mirrors is warped, tilted or decentered with respect to the other elements}
- 17/0836 . . {using more than three curved mirrors ([G02B 17/0864](#), [G02B 17/0896](#) take precedence)}
- 17/084 . . . {on-axis systems with at least one of the mirrors having a central aperture}
- 17/0844 . . . {off-axis or unobscured systems in which all of the mirrors share a common axis of rotational symmetry}
- 17/0848 . . . {off-axis or unobscured systems in which not all of the mirrors share a common axis of rotational symmetry, e.g. at least one of the mirrors is warped, tilted or decentered with respect to the other elements}
- 17/0852 . . {having a field corrector only}
- 17/0856 . . {comprising a refractive element with a reflective surface, the reflection taking place inside the element, e.g. Mangin mirrors}
- 17/086 . . . {wherein the system is made of a single block of optical material, e.g. solid catadioptric systems}
- 17/0864 . . {having non-imaging properties}
- 17/0868 . . . {for light condensing, e.g. for use with a light emitter (details of lighting devices in general [F21V](#); semiconductor devices with at least one potential-jump barrier or surface barrier specially adapted for light emission [H01L 33/00](#))}
- 17/0872 {specially adapted to emit light in a 360° plane or hemisphere}
- 17/0876 . . . {for light collecting, e.g. for use with a detector}
- 17/088 {specially adapted to receive light from a 360° plane or hemisphere}
- 17/0884 . . {having a pupil corrector}
- 17/0888 . . . {the corrector having at least one aspheric surface, e.g. Schmidt plates}

- 17/0892 . . {specially adapted for the UV}
- 17/0896 . . {with variable magnification or multiple imaging planes, including multispectral systems (systems with only refractive elements [G02B 15/14](#))}

19/00 Condensers, {e.g. light collectors or similar non-imaging optics}(for microscopes [G02B 21/08](#))

- 19/0004 . {characterised by the optical means employed}
- 19/0009 . . {having refractive surfaces only}
- 19/0014 . . . {at least one surface having optical power}
- 19/0019 . . {having reflective surfaces only (e.g. louvre systems, systems with multiple planar reflectors)}
- 19/0023 . . . {at least one surface having optical power}
- 19/0028 . . {refractive and reflective surfaces, e.g. non-imaging catadioptric systems}
- 19/0033 . {characterised by the use}
- 19/0038 . . {for use with ambient light ([G02B 19/009](#), [G02B 19/0095](#) take precedence)}
- 19/0042 . . . {for use with direct solar radiation}
- 19/0047 . . {for use with a light source ([G02B 19/009](#), [G02B 19/0095](#) take precedence; details of lighting devices in general [F21V](#); non-semiconductor lasers having optical devices external to the laser cavity [H01S 3/005](#))}
- 19/0052 . . . {the light source comprising a laser diode (coupling into light guides using intermediate optical elements [G02B 6/4204](#); semiconductor lasers having optical devices external to the laser cavity [H01S 5/005](#))}
- 19/0057 {in the form of a laser diode array, e.g. laser diode bar (semiconductor laser arrays with beam combining arrangement [H01S 5/4012](#))}
- 19/0061 . . . {the light source comprising a LED (semiconductor devices with at least one potential-jump barrier or surface barrier specially adapted for light emission [H01L 33/00](#))}
- 19/0066 {in the form of an LED array}
- 19/0071 . . {adapted to illuminate a complete hemisphere or a plane extending 360 degrees around the source}
- 19/0076 . . {for use with a detector ([G02B 19/009](#), [G02B 19/0095](#) take precedence)}
- 19/008 . . . {adapted to collect light from a complete hemisphere or a plane extending 360 degrees around the detector}
- 19/0085 . . {for use with both a detector and a source (, e.g. in a transceiver, [G02B 19/009](#), [G02B 19/0095](#) take precedence)}
- 19/009 . . {for use with infra-red radiation}
- 19/0095 . . {for use with ultra-violet radiation}

21/00 Microscopes

- 21/0004 . {specially adapted for specific applications}
- 21/0008 . . {Microscopes having a simple construction, e.g. portable microscopes}
- 21/0012 . . {Surgical microscopes (counterbalanced structures for surgical microscopes [G02B 7/001](#))}
- 21/0016 . . {Technical microscopes, e.g. for inspection or measuring in industrial production processes}
- 21/002 . . {Scanning microscopes (scanning near field optical microscopes [G01Q 60/18](#))}

- 21/0024 . . . {Confocal scanning microscopes (CSOMs) or confocal "macrosopes"; Accessories which are not restricted to use with CSOMs, e.g. sample holders}

NOTE

Objective revolvers or the like are classified in other groups of [G02B 21/00](#)

- 21/0028 {specially adapted for specific applications, e.g. for endoscopes, ophthalmoscopes, attachments to conventional microscopes}
- 21/0032 {Optical details of illumination, e.g. light-sources, pinholes, beam splitters, slits, fibers ([G02B 21/0036](#) - [G02B 21/008](#); means for illumination of specimens in general [G02B 21/06](#))}
- 21/0036 {Scanning details, e.g. scanning stages}
- 21/004 {fixed arrays, e.g. switchable aperture arrays}
- 21/0044 {moving apertures, e.g. Nipkow disks, rotating lens arrays}
- 21/0048 {scanning mirrors, e.g. rotating or galvanomirrors, MEMS mirrors}
- 21/0052 {Optical details of the image generation}
- 21/0056 {based on optical coherence, e.g. phase-contrast arrangements, interference arrangements}
- 21/006 {focusing arrangements; selection of the plane to be imaged}
- 21/0064 {multi-spectral or wavelength-selective arrangements, e.g. wavelength fan-out, chromatic profiling ([G02B 21/0076](#) takes precedence)}
- 21/0068 {arrangements using polarisation}
- 21/0072 {details concerning resolution or correction, including general design of CSOM objectives}
- 21/0076 {arrangements using fluorescence or luminescence}
- 21/008 {Details of detection or image processing, including general computer control}
- 21/0084 {time-scale detection, e.g. strobed, ultra-fast, heterodyne detection}
- 21/0088 . . {Inverse microscopes}
- 21/0092 . . {Polarisation microscopes}
- 21/0096 . {with photometer devices (photometers per se [G01J](#))}
- 21/02 . Objectives
- 21/025 . . {with variable magnification (variable magnification [G02B 15/00](#))}
- 21/04 . . involving mirrors
- 21/06 . Means for illuminating specimens
- 21/08 . . Condensers
- 21/082 . . . {for incident illumination only}
- 21/084 {having annular illumination around the objective}
- 21/086 . . . {for transillumination only}
- 21/088 . . . {for both incident illumination and transillumination}
- 21/10 . . . affording dark-field illumination ([G02B 21/14](#) {and [G02B 21/125](#) take precedence})
- 21/12 . . . affording bright-field illumination ([G02B 21/14](#) takes precedence)

- 21/125 {affording both dark- and bright-field illumination}
- 21/14 . . . affording illumination for phase-contrast observation
- 21/16 . adapted for ultra-violet illumination {; Fluorescence microscopes (G02B 21/0076 takes precedence)}
- 21/18 . Arrangements with more than one light path, e.g. for comparing two specimens
- 21/20 . . Binocular arrangements
- 21/22 . . . Stereoscopic arrangements
- 21/24 . Base structure
- 21/241 . . {Devices for focusing (focusing in general G02B 7/28)}
- 21/242 . . . {with coarse and fine adjustment mechanism}
- 21/244 . . . {using image analysis techniques}
- 21/245 . . . {using auxiliary sources, detectors}
- 21/247 {Differential detectors}
- 21/248 . . {objective (or ocular) turrets}
- 21/26 . . Stages; Adjusting means therefor
- 21/28 . . with cooling device
- 21/30 . . with heating device
- 21/32 . Micromanipulators structurally combined with microscopes
- 21/33 . Immersion oils {, or microscope systems or objectives for use with immersion fluids}
- 21/34 . Microscope slides, e.g. mounting specimens on microscope slides
- 21/36 . arranged for photographic purposes or projection purposes (G02B 21/18 takes precedence){or digital imaging or video purposes including associated control and data processing arrangements (image data processing per se G06T)}
- 21/361 . . {Optical details, e.g. image relay to the camera or image sensor (G02B 21/364 takes precedence; illumination details G02B 21/06 and subgroups)}
- 21/362 . . {Mechanical details, e.g. mountings for the camera or image sensor, housings (G02B 21/364 takes precedence)}
- 21/364 . . {Projection microscopes}
- 21/365 . . {Control or image processing arrangements for digital or video microscopes (G02B 21/361, G02B 21/362 take precedence)}
- 21/367 . . . {providing an output produced by processing a plurality of individual source images, e.g. image tiling, montage, composite images, depth sectioning, image comparison}
- 21/368 . . {details of associated display arrangements, e.g. mounting of LCD monitor}
- 23/00 Telescopes, e.g. binoculars; Periscopes; Instruments for viewing the inside of hollow bodies; Viewfinders; Optical aiming or sighting devices**
- 23/02 . involving prisms or mirrors (G02B 23/14 takes precedence)
- 23/04 . . for the purpose of beam splitting or combining, e.g. fitted with eyepieces for more than one observer (G02B 23/10 takes precedence)
- 23/06 . . having a focussing action, e.g. parabolic mirror
- 23/08 . . Periscopes {(arrangements on floating structures of underwater viewing devices B63C 11/49; arrangement of visual watch equipment on submarines B63G 8/38)}
- 23/10 . . reflecting into the field of view additional indications, e.g. from collimator
- 23/105 . . . {Sighting devices with light source and collimating reflector (reflecting sights for small arms having light source F41G 1/34)}
- 23/12 . with means for image conversion or intensification
- 23/125 . . {head-mounted}
- 23/14 . Viewfinders (for photographic apparatus G03B 13/02)
- 23/145 . . {Zoom viewfinders}
- 23/16 . Housings; Caps; Mountings; Supports, e.g. with counterweight
- 23/165 . . {Equatorial mounts}
- 23/18 . . for binocular arrangements {(focusing binocular pairs G02B 7/06; adjusting pupillary distance of binocular pairs G02B 7/12)}
- 23/20 . . Collapsible housings (G02B 23/18 takes precedence)
- 23/22 . . Underwater equipment {(for submarine periscopes G02B 23/08; arrangements on floating structures of underwater viewing devices B63C 11/49; arrangement of visual watch equipment on submarines B63G 8/38)}
- NOTE**
- This group covers housings, mountings, supports or the like for underwater equipment other than periscopes
- 23/24 . Instruments {or systems} for viewing the inside of hollow bodies, e.g. fibrescopes
- 23/2407 . . {Optical details}
- 23/2415 . . . {Stereoscopic endoscopes}
- 23/2423 . . . {of the distal end}
- 23/243 {Objectives for endoscopes}
- 23/2438 {Zoom objectives}
- 23/2446 . . . {of the image relay (G02B 23/26 takes precedence)}
- 23/2453 . . . {of the proximal end}
- 23/2461 . . . {Illumination}
- 23/2469 {using optical fibres}
- 23/2476 . . {Non-optical details, e.g. housings, mountings, supports}
- 23/2484 . . . {Arrangements in relation to a camera or imaging device (processing or control of video signals generated by an endoscope H04N 23/60, H04N 23/70)}
- 23/2492 . . . {Arrangements for use in a hostile environment, e.g. a very hot, cold or radioactive environment}
- 23/26 . . using light guides {(for illumination G02B 23/2469)}
- 25/00 Eyepieces; Magnifying glasses**
- 25/001 . {Eyepieces}
- 25/002 . {Magnifying glasses}
- 25/004 . . {having binocular arrangement}
- 25/005 . . {with means for adjusting the magnifying glass or the object viewed (G02B 25/004 takes precedence)}
- 25/007 . . {comprising other optical elements than lenses (G02B 25/004, G02B 25/005 take precedence)}
- 25/008 . . {comprising two or more lenses (G02B 25/004 - G02B 25/007 take precedence)}
- 25/02 . with means for illuminating object viewed

- 25/04 . . . affording a wide-angle view, e.g. through a spy-hole
- 26/00 Optical devices or arrangements for the control of light using movable or deformable optical elements (control of light by modification of the optical properties of the media of the elements involved therein G02F 1/00)**
- 26/001 . . {based on interference in an adjustable optical cavity (interference filters G02B 5/28; devices or arrangements using multiple reflections in spectrometry or monochromators G01J 3/26)}
- 26/002 . . {the movement or the deformation controlling the frequency of light, e.g. by Doppler effect}
- 26/004 . . {based on a displacement or a deformation of a fluid}
- 26/005 . . {based on electrowetting}
- 26/007 . . {the movable or deformable optical element controlling the colour, i.e. a spectral characteristic, of the light}
- 26/008 . . {in the form of devices for effecting sequential colour changes, e.g. colour wheels}
- 26/02 . . for controlling the intensity of light ([G02B 26/004 takes precedence](#))}
- 26/023 . . {comprising movable attenuating elements, e.g. neutral density filters}
- 26/026 . . {based on the rotation of particles under the influence of an external field, e.g. gyrons, twisting ball displays (based on orientable dipolar particles G02F 1/172; based on electrophoresis G02F 1/167)}
- 26/04 . . by periodically varying the intensity of light, e.g. using choppers (shutters, diaphragms for cameras G03B 9/00; devices for eliminating or reducing the effect of flicker in projection systems G03B 21/40)
- 26/06 . . for controlling the phase of light ([G02B 26/08 takes precedence](#) {, measuring optical phase difference G01J 9/00})
- 26/08 . . for controlling the direction of light (in light guides G02B 6/35)
- 26/0808 . . {by means of one or more diffracting elements}
- 26/0816 . . {by means of one or more reflecting elements}
- 26/0825 . . . {the reflecting element being a flexible sheet or membrane, e.g. for varying the focus (flexible mirrors for cosmetic use A45D 42/24)}
- 26/0833 . . . {the reflecting element being a micromechanical device, e.g. a MEMS mirror, DMD ([G02B 26/0825 takes precedence](#); micromechanical devices in general B81B)}
- 26/0841 {the reflecting element being moved or deformed by electrostatic means}
- 26/085 {the reflecting means being moved or deformed by electromagnetic means}
- 26/0858 {the reflecting means being moved or deformed by piezoelectric means}
- 26/0866 {the reflecting means being moved or deformed by thermal means}
- 26/0875 . . {by means of one or more refracting elements}
- 26/0883 . . . {the refracting element being a prism}
- 26/0891 {forming an optical wedge}
- 26/10 . . Scanning systems
- 26/101 . . . {with both horizontal and vertical deflecting means, e.g. raster or XY scanners (colour television using laser beams scanning a display screen H04N 9/3129)}
- 26/103 . . . {having movable or deformable optical fibres, light guides or waveguides as scanning elements ([light guides per se G02B 6/00](#))}
- 26/105 . . . {with one or more pivoting mirrors or galvanomirrors ([G02B 26/101 takes precedence](#))}
- 26/106 . . . {having diffraction gratings as scanning elements, e.g. holographic scanners (holographic optical elements G02B 5/32, holography G03H)}
- 26/108 . . . {having one or more prisms as scanning elements}
- 26/12 . . . using multifaceted mirrors
- 26/121 {Mechanical drive devices for polygonal mirrors}
- 26/122 {Control of the scanning speed of the polygonal mirror}
- 26/123 {Multibeam scanners, e.g. using multiple light sources or beam splitters}
- 26/124 {Details of the optical system between the light source and the polygonal mirror ([G02B 26/123](#), [G02B 26/127 take precedence](#))}
- 26/125 {Details of the optical system between the polygonal mirror and the image plane ([G02B 26/123](#), [G02B 26/127 take precedence](#); F-Theta lenses G02B 13/0005)}
- 26/126 {including curved mirrors}
- 26/127 {Adaptive control of the scanning light beam, e.g. using the feedback from one or more detectors ([G02B 27/0031 takes precedence](#))}
- 26/128 {Focus control}
- 26/129 {Systems in which the scanning light beam is repeatedly reflected from the polygonal mirror}
- 27/00 Optical systems or apparatus not provided for by any of the groups G02B 1/00 - G02B 26/00, G02B 30/00**
- 27/0006 . . {with means to keep optical surfaces clean, e.g. by preventing or removing dirt, stains, contamination, condensation ([G02B 1/18 takes precedence](#); cleaning in general B08B)}
- 27/0012 . . {Optical design, e.g. procedures, algorithms, optimisation routines}
- 27/0018 . . {with means for preventing ghost images (anti-reflection coatings G02B 1/11)}
- 27/0025 . . {for optical correction, e.g. distortion, aberration}
- 27/0031 . . . {for scanning purposes}
- 27/0037 . . . {with diffracting elements ([G02B 27/0056 takes precedence](#); holographic optical elements G02B 5/32; zone systems G02B 5/1876)}
- 27/0043 . . . {in projection exposure systems, e.g. microlithographic systems}
- 27/005 . . . {for correction of secondary colour or higher-order chromatic aberrations}
- 27/0056 {by using a diffractive optical element}
- 27/0062 {by controlling the dispersion of a lens material, e.g. adapting the relative partial dispersion}
- 27/0068 . . . {having means for controlling the degree of correction, e.g. using phase modulators, movable elements ([controlling the phase of light using moving or deformable elements G02B 26/06](#))}

27/0075	. {with means for altering, e.g. increasing, the depth of field or depth of focus}	2027/015	. . . {involving arrangement aiming to get less bulky devices}
WARNING		2027/0152	. . . {involving arrangement aiming to get lighter or better balanced devices}
Not complete, see also G02B 27/00		2027/0154	. . . {with movable elements}
27/0081	. {with means for altering, e.g. enlarging, the entrance or exit pupil}	2027/0156	. . . . {with optionally usable elements}
27/0087	. {Phased arrays}	2027/0158	. . . . {with adjustable nose pad}
27/0093	. {with means for monitoring data relating to the user, e.g. head-tracking, eye-tracking}	2027/0159	. . . . {with mechanical means other than scanning means for positioning the whole image}
27/01	. Head-up displays	2027/0161	. . . {characterised by the relative positioning of the constitutive elements}
NOTE		2027/0163	. . . . {Electric or electronic control thereof}
Details of head-up displays covered by G02B 27/01 but not provided for in this group are also to be classified under G02B 27/01 and subgroups		2027/0165	. . . {associated with a head-down display}
27/0101	. . {characterised by optical features (G02B 27/0172 takes precedence)}	2027/0167	. . . {Emergency system, e.g. to prevent injuries}
27/0103	. . . {comprising holographic elements}	2027/0169	. . . {Supporting or connecting means other than the external walls}
2027/0105	. . . . {Holograms with particular structures}	27/017	. . {Head mounted}
2027/0107	. . . . . {with optical power}	27/0172	. . . {characterised by optical features}
2027/0109	. . . . {comprising details concerning the making of holograms}	2027/0174	. . . . {holographic}
2027/011	. . . {comprising device for correcting geometrical aberrations, distortion}	27/0176	. . . {characterised by mechanical features}
2027/0112	. . . {comprising device for generating colour display}	2027/0178	. . . {Eyeglass type, eyeglass details G02C }
2027/0114	. . . . {comprising dichroic elements}	27/0179	. . {Display position adjusting means not related to the information to be displayed}
2027/0116	. . . . {comprising devices for correcting chromatic aberration}	2027/0181	. . . {Adaptation to the pilot/driver}
2027/0118	. . . {comprising devices for improving the contrast of the display / brilliance control visibility}	2027/0183	. . . {Adaptation to parameters characterising the motion of the vehicle}
2027/012	. . . . {comprising devices for attenuating parasitic image effects}	2027/0185	. . . {Displaying image at variable distance}
2027/0121	. . . . . {Parasitic image effect attenuation by suitable positioning of the parasitic images}	2027/0187	. . . {slaved to motion of at least a part of the body of the user, e.g. head, eye}
2027/0123	. . . {comprising devices increasing the field of view}	27/0189	. . {Sight systems}
2027/0125	. . . . {Field-of-view increase by wavefront division}	2027/019	. . . {comprising reticules formed by a mask}
2027/0127	. . . {comprising devices increasing the depth of field}	2027/0192	. . {Supplementary details}
2027/0129	. . . {comprising devices for correcting parallax}	2027/0194	. . . {with combiner of laminated type, for optical or mechanical aspects}
2027/013	. . . {comprising a combiner of particular shape, e.g. curvature}	2027/0196	. . . {having transparent supporting structure for display mounting, e.g. to a window or a windshield}
2027/0132	. . . {comprising binocular systems}	2027/0198	. . . {System for aligning or maintaining alignment of an image in a predetermined direction}
2027/0134	. . . . {of stereoscopic type}	27/02	. Viewing or reading apparatus (stereoscopic systems G02B 30/00)
2027/0136	. . . . {with a single image source for both eyes}	27/021	. . {Reading apparatus}
2027/0138	. . . {comprising image capture systems, e.g. camera}	27/022	. . {Viewing apparatus (G02B 27/04 , G02B 27/06 , G02B 27/08 take precedence)}
2027/014	. . . {comprising information/image processing systems}	27/023	. . . {for viewing X-ray images using image converters, e.g. radiosopes (X-ray screens G21K 4/00 ; X-ray image conversion tubes H01J 31/50 ; circuit arrangements for X-ray apparatus incorporating image intensifiers H05G 1/64)}
2027/0141	. . . {characterised by the informative content of the display}	27/024	. . . {comprising a light source, e.g. for viewing photographic slides, X-ray transparencies (G02B 27/023 , and photographic, cine and overhead projectors G03B 21/00 and subgroups)}
2027/0143	. . . {the two eyes not being equipped with identical nor symmetrical optical devices}	27/025	. . . . {and magnifying means}
2027/0145	. . . {creating an intermediate image}	27/026	. . . . {and a display device, e.g. CRT, LCD, for adding markings or signs or to enhance the contrast of the viewed object}
2027/0147	. . . {comprising a device modifying the resolution of the displayed image}	27/027	. . . {comprising magnifying means (G02B 27/023 , G02B 27/025 , G02B 27/04 , G02B 27/06 and G02B 27/08 take precedence)}
27/0149	. . {characterised by mechanical features (G02B 27/0176 takes precedence)}	27/028	. . {characterised by the supporting structure}
		27/04	. . having collapsible parts

- 27/06 . . with moving picture effect
- 27/08 . . Kaleidoscopes
- 27/09 . Beam shaping, e.g. changing the cross-sectional area, not otherwise provided for ([adapting the beam shape of a laser diode G02B 19/0052](#); [adapting the beam shape of an LED G02B 19/0061](#); [coupling into light guides using intermediate optical elements G02B 6/4204](#); [beam shaping specially adapted for lasers H01S 3/005](#))
- 27/0905 . . {Dividing and/or superposing multiple light beams}
- 27/0911 . . {Anamorphic systems}
- 27/0916 . . {Adapting the beam shape of a semiconductor light source such as a laser diode or an LED, e.g. for efficiently coupling into optical fibers ([coupling into light guides using intermediate optical elements G02B 6/4204](#); [details of lighting devices in general F21V](#); [semiconductor devices with at least one potential-jump barrier or surface barrier specially adapted for light emission H01L 33/00](#))}
- 27/0922 . . . {the semiconductor light source comprising an array of light emitters}
- 27/0927 . . {Systems for changing the beam intensity distribution, e.g. Gaussian to top-hat}
- 27/0933 . . {Systems for active beam shaping by rapid movement of an element}
- 27/0938 . . {Using specific optical elements}
- 27/0944 . . . {Diffractive optical elements, e.g. gratings, holograms ([gratings per se G02B 5/18](#); [holograms used as optical elements per se G02B 5/32](#))}
- 27/095 . . . {Refractive optical elements}
- 27/0955 {Lenses ([lenses per se G02B 3/00](#))}
- 27/0961 {Lens arrays ([lens arrays per se G02B 3/0006](#))}
- 27/0966 {Cylindrical lenses ([cylindrical lenses per se G02B 3/06](#))}
- 27/0972 {Prisms ([prisms per se G02B 5/04](#))}
- 27/0977 . . . {Reflective elements}
- 27/0983 {being curved}
- 27/0988 . . . {Diaphragms, spatial filters, masks for removing or filtering a part of the beam}
- 27/0994 . . . {Fibers, light pipes ([optical fibers per se G02B 6/02](#))}
- 27/10 . Beam splitting or combining systems ([polarising systems G02B 27/28](#); [mixing and splitting light signals using optical waveguides G02B 6/28](#); [beam shaping, e.g. changing the cross-sectional area, by dividing or superposing multiple light beams G02B 27/0905](#))
- 27/1006 . . {for splitting or combining different wavelengths ([G02B 27/1086](#), [G02B 27/141](#) take precedence)}
- 27/1013 . . . {for colour or multispectral image sensors, e.g. splitting an image into monochromatic image components on respective sensors ([spectral imaging systems G01J](#))}
- 27/102 . . . {for generating a colour image from monochromatic image signal sources}
- 27/1026 {for use with reflective spatial light modulators}
- 27/1033 {having a single light modulator for all colour channels}
- 27/104 {for use with scanning systems ([scanning systems G02B 26/10](#))}
- 27/1046 {for use with transmissive spatial light modulators}
- 27/1053 {having a single light modulator for all colour channels}
- 27/106 . . {for splitting or combining a plurality of identical beams or images, e.g. image replication}
- 27/1066 . . {for enhancing image performance, like resolution, pixel numbers, dual magnifications or dynamic range, by tiling, slicing or overlapping fields of view}
- 27/1073 . . {characterized by manufacturing or alignment methods}
- 27/108 . . {for sampling a portion of a beam or combining a small beam in a larger one, e.g. wherein the area ratio or power ratio of the divided beams significantly differs from unity, without spectral selectivity}
- 27/1086 . . {operating by diffraction only}
- 27/1093 . . . {for use with monochromatic radiation only, e.g. devices for splitting a single laser source}
- 27/12 . . operating by refraction only
- 27/123 . . . {The splitting element being a lens or a system of lenses, including arrays and surfaces with refractive power}
- 27/126 . . . {The splitting element being a prism or prismatic array, including systems based on total internal reflection}
- 27/14 . . operating by reflection only
- 27/141 . . . {using dichroic mirrors}
- 27/142 . . . {Coating structures, e.g. thin films multilayers}
- 27/143 . . . {using macroscopically faceted or segmented reflective surfaces}
- 27/144 . . . {using partially transparent surfaces without spectral selectivity ([G02B 27/147](#) takes precedence)}
- 27/145 . . . {having sequential partially reflecting surfaces}
- 27/146 {with a tree or branched structure}
- 27/147 . . . {using averaging effects by spatially variable reflectivity on a microscopic level, e.g. polka dots, chequered or discontinuous patterns, or rapidly moving surfaces ([G02B 27/1086](#) takes precedence)}
- 27/148 . . . {including stacked surfaces having at least one double-pass partially reflecting surface}
- 27/149 . . . {using crossed beamsplitting surfaces, e.g. cross-dichroic cubes or X-cubes}
- 27/16 . . used as aids for focusing
- 27/18 . for optical projection, e.g. combination of mirror and condenser and objective ([photographic, cine and overhead projectors G03B 21/00](#); [photographic projection printing G03B 27/32](#); [photolithographic projectors G03F 7/20](#); [projection television H04N 5/74](#); [colour projection television H04N 9/31](#))}
- 27/20 . . for imaging minute objects, e.g. light-pointer
- 27/28 . for polarising ([used in stereoscopes G02B 30/25](#))
- 27/281 . . {used for attenuating light intensity, e.g. comprising rotatable polarising elements}
- 27/283 . . {used for beam splitting or combining}
- 27/285 . . . {comprising arrays of elements, e.g. microprisms}

- 27/286 . . {for controlling or changing the state of polarisation, e.g. transforming one polarisation state into another ([G02B 5/3083](#) takes precedence; light guide coupling means utilising polarising elements [G02B 6/34](#))}
 - 27/288 . . {Filters employing polarising elements, e.g. Lyot or Solc filters ([G02B 5/3016](#) takes precedence)}
 - 27/30 . Collimators
 - 27/32 . Fiducial marks and measuring scales within the optical system
 - 27/34 . . illuminated
 - 27/36 . . adjustable
 - 27/40 . Optical focusing aids
 - 27/42 . Diffraction optics {, i.e. systems including a diffractive element being designed for providing a diffractive effect}([G02B 27/60](#) takes precedence)
 - 27/4205 . . {having a diffractive optical element [DOE] contributing to image formation, e.g. whereby modulation transfer function MTF or optical aberrations are relevant}
 - 27/4211 . . . {correcting chromatic aberrations ([G02B 27/0056](#), [G02B 27/4222](#), [G02B 27/4227](#) take precedence)}
 - 27/4216 . . . {correcting geometrical aberrations}
 - 27/4222 . . . {in projection exposure systems, e.g. photolithographic systems}
 - 27/4227 . . . {in image scanning systems}
 - 27/4233 . . {having a diffractive element [DOE] contributing to a non-imaging application (diffusers having a diffractive element [G02B 5/0252](#); filters having a diffractive element [G02B 5/203](#); systems for controlling the direction of light having diffractive elements [G02B 26/0808](#); scanning systems having diffractive elements [G02B 26/106](#); beam shaping systems using diffractive optical elements [G02B 27/0944](#); beam splitting or combining systems operating by diffraction [G02B 27/1086](#))}
 - 27/4238 . . . {in optical recording or readout devices (optical pick-up devices such as for CD, DVD or BD reader or recorder using diffraction optics [G11B 7/1353](#))}
 - 27/4244 . . . {in wavelength selecting devices (spectrometry [G01J](#))}
 - 27/425 . . . {in illumination systems (mask illumination systems in photolithographic systems [G03F 7/70158](#))}
 - 27/4255 . . . {for alignment or positioning purposes (optical displacement encoding scales [G01D 5/347](#))}
 - 27/4261 . . {having a diffractive element with major polarization dependent properties}
 - 27/4266 . . {Diffraction theory; Mathematical models}
 - 27/4272 . . {having plural diffractive elements positioned sequentially along the optical path}
 - 27/4277 . . . {being separated by an air space}
 - 27/4283 . . {having a diffractive element with major temperature dependent properties}
 - 27/4288 . . {having uniform diffraction efficiency over a large spectral bandwidth}
 - 27/4294 . . {in multispectral systems, e.g. UV and visible}
 - 27/44 . . Grating systems; Zone plate systems ([G02B 27/46](#) takes precedence)
 - 27/46 . . Systems using spatial filters
- NOTE**
- In this group, the filter may be in any plane, e.g. the image or the Fourier transfer plane.
- 27/48 . Laser speckle optics
 - 27/50 . Optics for phase object visualisation
 - 27/52 . . Phase contrast optics (in microscopes [G02B 21/14](#))
 - 27/54 . . Schlieren-optical systems
 - 27/56 . Optics using evanescent waves, i.e. inhomogeneous waves
 - 27/58 . Optics for apodization or superresolution; Optical synthetic aperture systems
 - 27/60 . Systems using moiré fringes
 - 27/62 . Optical apparatus specially adapted for adjusting optical elements during the assembly of optical systems
 - 27/64 . Imaging systems using optical elements for stabilisation of the lateral and angular position of the image
 - 27/642 . . {Optical derotators, i.e. systems for compensating for image rotation, e.g. using rotating prisms, mirrors}
 - 27/644 . . {compensating for large deviations, e.g. maintaining a fixed line of sight while a vehicle on which the system is mounted changes course}
 - 27/646 . . {compensating for small deviations, e.g. due to vibration or shake (movement of one or more optical elements for control of motion blur in cameras, projectors or printers [G03B 2205/0007](#); image stabilisation in cameras peculiar to the presence or use of an electronic image sensor [H04N 23/68](#))}
 - 27/648 . . . {for automatically maintaining a reference alignment, e.g. in self-levelling surveying instruments (surveying instruments *per se* [G01C](#))}
- 30/00 Optical systems or apparatus for producing three-dimensional [3D] effects, e.g. stereoscopic images (in microscopes [G02B 21/22](#))**
- 30/10 . using integral imaging methods
 - 30/20 . by providing first and second parallax images to an observer's left and right eyes
 - 30/22 . . of the stereoscopic type
 - 30/23 . . . using wavelength separation, e.g. using anaglyph techniques
 - 30/24 . . . involving temporal multiplexing, e.g. using sequentially activated left and right shutters
 - 30/25 . . . using polarisation techniques
 - 30/26 . . of the autostereoscopic type
 - 30/27 . . . involving lenticular arrays
 - 30/28 involving active lenticular arrays
 - 30/29 characterised by the geometry of the lenticular array, e.g. slanted arrays, irregular arrays or arrays of varying shape or size
 - 30/30 . . . involving parallax barriers
 - 30/31 involving active parallax barriers (involving directional light or back-light sources [G02B 30/33](#))

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- 30/32 . . . characterised by the geometry of the parallax barriers, e.g. staggered barriers, slanted parallax arrays or parallax arrays of varying shape or size
- 30/33 . . . involving directional light or back-light sources
- 30/34 . . Stereoscopes providing a stereoscopic pair of separated images corresponding to parallaxally displaced views of the same object, e.g. 3D slide viewers
- 30/35 . . . using reflective optical elements in the optical path between the images and the observer
- 30/36 . . . using refractive optical elements, e.g. prisms, in the optical path between the images and the observer
- 30/37 . . . Collapsible stereoscopes
- 30/40 . giving the observer of a single two-dimensional [2D] image a perception of depth
- 30/50 . the image being built up from image elements distributed over a 3D volume, e.g. voxels
- 30/52 . . the 3D volume being constructed from a stack or sequence of 2D planes, e.g. depth sampling systems
- 30/54 . . the 3D volume being generated by moving a 2D surface, e.g. by vibrating or rotating the 2D surface
- 30/56 . . by projecting aerial or floating images
- 30/60 . involving reflecting prisms and mirrors only

2207/00 Coding scheme for general features or characteristics of optical elements and systems of subclass [G02B](#), but not including elements and systems which would be classified in [G02B 6/00](#) and subgroups

- 2207/101 . Nanooptics
- 2207/107 . Porous materials, e.g. for reducing the refractive index
- 2207/109 . Sols, gels, sol-gel materials
- 2207/113 . Fluorescence
- 2207/114 . Two photon or multiphoton effect
- 2207/115 . Electrowetting
- 2207/117 . Adjustment of the optical path length
- 2207/121 . Antistatic or EM shielding layer
- 2207/123 . Optical louvre elements, e.g. for directional light blocking
- 2207/125 . Wavefront coding
- 2207/129 . Coded aperture imaging