H03J TUNING RESONANT CIRCUITS; SELECTING RESONANT CIRCUITS (indicating arrangements for measuring G01D; measuring, testing G01R; remote-control in general G05, G08; automatic control or stabilisation of generators H03L)

NOTE
This subclass covers also the control of tuning, including the combined control of tuning and other functions, e.g. combinations of tuning control and volume control, combinations of control of local oscillator and of supplementary resonant circuits.

WARNING
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 Details of adjusting, driving, indicating, or mechanical control arrangements for resonant circuits in general (machine elements in general F16; coupling of knobs to shafts F16D)
1/0008 . . . (using a central processing unit, e.g. a microprocessor (digital tuning in general H03J 5/0245))
1/0016 . . . (indicating arrangements (digital indication of tuning in general H03J 1/048))
1/0025 . . . (in a remote control unit (remote control tuning in general H03J 9/06))
1/0033 . . . (for voltage synthesis with a D/A converter)
1/0041 . . . (for frequency synthesis with counters or frequency dividers)
1/005 . . . [in a loop]
1/0058 . . . (provided with channel identification means (arrangements for monitoring the use made of broadcast services H04H 60/31))
1/0066 . . . . . (with means for analysing the received signal strength (H03J 1/0083 takes precedence))
1/0075 . . . . . (where the receiving frequencies of the stations are stored in a permanent memory, e.g. ROM)
1/0083 . . . . . (using two or more tuners)
1/0091 . . . . (provided with means for scanning over a band of frequencies (H03J 1/0058 takes precedence))
1/02 . . . . . . Indicating arrangements (indicating correct tuning H03J 3/12)
1/025 . . . . . . (with voiced announcement)
1/04 . . . . . . with optical indicating means
1/041 . . . . . . (Pointers, markers, or the like, for tuning dials; Folding dials)
1/042 . . . . . . (Means insuring a precise reading of the dial, e.g. special scale, local illumination possibly temporary, luminous point moving with the pointer)
1/044 . . . . . . (Illumination of the tuning dial; On and off switching of the illumination; Circuits related with illumination)
1/045 . . . . . . [Indication of the tuning band, the bandwidth, tone control, the channel number, the frequency, or the like]
1/047 . . . . . . (using electronic means, e.g. LED's (display of electronic variables in general G01R 13/00, for discontinuous display G01R 13/04))
1/048 . . . . . . (with digital indication (using a microprocessor H03J 1/0016))
1/06 . . . . . . Driving or adjusting arrangements; combined with other driving or adjusting arrangements, e.g. of gain control
1/063 . . . . . . (Special arrangements taken in correlation with the wear; Suppressing backlash; Locking in a desired position)
1/066 . . . . . . (Constructional details regarding potentiometric setting of voltage or current variable reactances)

NOTE
Groups H03J 1/14, H03J 1/16 take precedence over groups H03J 1/08 - H03J 1/12

1/08 . . . . . . Toothed-gear drive; Worm drive
1/10 . . . . . . Rope drive; Chain drive
1/12 . . . . . . Friction drive
1/14 . . . . . . Special arrangements for fine and coarse tuning
1/16 . . . . . . Single control means independently performing two or more functions
1/18 . . . . . . Control by auxiliary power
1/182 . . . . . . (using a ring of magnets or the like)
1/185 . . . . . . (the auxiliary power producing an adjustment dependent on the current intensity)
1/187 . . . . . . (the auxiliary power balancing automatically a Wheatstone bridge or the like, that has been unbalanced by the controlling device)
1/20 . . . . . . the auxiliary power being switched on as long as controlling current is switched on
1/22 . . . . . . with stepping arrangements actuated by control pulses
Continuous tuning (H03J 7/00, H03J 9/00 take precedence; combination of continuous and discontinuous tuning other than for bandspreading H03J 5/00)

Arrangements for compensating for variations of physical values, e.g. temperature (automatic control of ambient conditions G05D)

Arrangements for obtaining constant bandwidth or gain throughout tuning range or ranges (automatic gain control H03G)

by varying a second parameter simultaneously with the tuning, e.g. coupling bandpass filter

Circuit arrangements for fine tuning, e.g. bandspreading

Electrically-operated arrangements for indicating correct tuning

Visual indication, e.g. magic eye

Tuning without displacement of reactive element, e.g. by varying permeability

by discharge tube or semiconductor device simulating variable reactance

(with varactors, i.e. voltage variable reactive diodes)

of single resonant circuit by varying inductance only or capacitance only

of single resonant circuit by varying inductance and capacitance simultaneously

of more than one resonant circuit simultaneously, the circuits being tuned to substantially the same frequency, e.g. for single-knob tuning

the circuits being coupled so as to form a bandpass filter

of more than one resonant circuit simultaneously, the tuning frequencies of the circuits having a substantially constant difference throughout the tuning range

Arrangements for ensuring tracking with variable inductors

Arrangements for ensuring tracking with variable capacitors

Discontinuous tuning; Selecting predetermined frequencies; Selecting frequency bands with or without continuous tuning in one or more of the bands, e.g. push-button tuning, turret tuner (H03J 7/00, H03J 9/00 take precedence; for bandspreading H03J 3/10)

with variable tuning element having a number of predetermined settings and adjustable to a desired one of these settings

(Discontinuous tuning using an electrical variable impedance element, e.g. a voltage variable reactive diode, by selecting the corresponding analogue value between a set of non preset values)

(Discontinuous tuning using an electrical variable impedance element, e.g. a voltage variable reactive diode, by selecting the corresponding analogue value between a set of preset values)

(Discontinuous tuning using an electrical variable impedance element, e.g. a voltage variable reactive diode, by selecting the corresponding analogue value between a set of preset values)

[using a counter]

[with possibility to skip over certain counter positions, i.e. channel skipping, or scanning the counter position with a variable frequency rate]
Automatic frequency control; Automatic scanning over a band of frequencies

Automatic frequency control (H03J 7/18 takes precedence; automatic tuning control for television receivers H04N 5/50)

Neutralization of the automatic frequency correction during a tuning change

Means preventing a wrong working of the automatic frequency correction in case of fading or bad signal/noise ratio

where the frequency control is accomplished by varying the electrical characteristics of a non-mechanically adjustable element or where the nature of the frequency controlling element is not significant

{with reactance tube}

[Modification of automatic frequency control sensitivity or linearising automatic frequency control operation; Modification of the working range (H03J 7/10 takes precedence)]

Automatic frequency control using an auxiliary signal, e.g. low frequency scanning of the locking range or superimposing a special signal on the input signal

using counters or frequency dividers

{the counter or frequency divider being used in a phase locked loop}

using varactors, i.e. voltage variable reactive diodes (H03J 7/06 takes precedence)

Modification of automatic frequency control sensitivity or linearising automatic frequency control operation

Combination of automatic frequency control voltage with stabilised varactor supply voltage

Controlling the magnetic state of inductor cores (H03J 7/06 takes precedence)

where the frequency control is accomplished by mechanical means, e.g. by a motor

Automatic scanning over a band of frequencies

[combined with selection between different stations transmitting the same programme, e.g. by analysis of the received signal strength]

{using two or more tuners}

where the scanning is accomplished by varying the electrical characteristics of a non-mechanically adjustable element ([H03J 7/183 takes precedence])

in which an automatic frequency control circuit is brought into action after the scanning action has been stopped (H03J 7/24 takes precedence)

using varactors, i.e. voltage variable reactive diodes (H03J 7/28 takes precedence)

in which an automatic frequency control circuit is brought into action after the scanning action has been stopped

using counters or frequency dividers

{the counter or frequency divider being used in a phase locked loop}

where the scanning is accomplished by mechanical means, e.g. by a motor

[in which an automatic frequency control circuit is brought in action after the scanning action has been stopped]

with simultaneous display of received frequencies, e.g. panoramic receivers

Remote-control of tuned circuits; Combined remote-control of tuning and other functions, e.g. brightness, amplification (mechanical remote-control arrangements H03J 1/00; using a microprocessor H03J 1/0025; constructional details of remote control switching devices H01H 9/00235))

[comprising one or more tuning stages separated from the rest of a receiver]

[using non-electrical means without push-button control, e.g. pneumatic, hydraulic or sound wave transmission, Bowden cables]

(by voltages or currents with different frequencies or phases)

using radio transmission; using near-field transmission

using ultrasonic, sonic or infrasonic waves

using electromagnetic waves other than radio waves, e.g. light

Indexing scheme relating to tuning resonant circuits and selecting resonant circuits

Circuitry controlling the selecting or switching action

Algorithm used as input for AFC action alignment receiver

Alignment of a receiver during fabrication

Alignment of a transmitter during fabrication

Alignment of transmitter with a receiver, after fabrication

Tuning of antenna

Calibration of receivers, using quartz crystal oscillators as reference

Calibration of receivers, in particular of a band pass filter

Calibration of oscillator in receiver, using an external carrier frequency as reference

Tuning of a resonator by means of digitally controlled capacitor bank

Cellular receiver, e.g. GSM, combined with a GPS receiver

Radio receiver combined with a GPS receiver

Television receiver combined with a GPS receiver

Tunable filter in receiver contributing to image rejection

Tuning of resonator by means of digitally controlled inductor bank

Interpolation of control values for varicaps

Elimination of interference caused by harmonics of local oscillator

Tuning of a master filter in order to tune its slave filter

Resonator in MEMS technology

Radio receiver with possibility to choose a station with a certain program style

Television receiver with possibility to choose a station with a certain program style
Remote control device controlling cursor and/or including a cursor detecting device

Remote control device with display showing data to be transmitted to the controlled apparatus

Remote control device with display showing program content

Remote control device with display

Remote control device with touch screen display

Adjusting the seek sensitivity of a scanning or sweeping receiver

Automatic self-alignment of a receiver

Self-calibration of a receiver

Radio receiver with speech synthesis ability, used for conveying information that is shown on the display

Several sweeping or scanning speeds

Tuning of tracking filter

Tuning of filter by controlling transconductance

Tuning of oscillator by controlling transconductance

Inductance tunable by switching in/out parts of the inductor

Circuit arrangements for, e.g. increasing the tuning range, linearizing the voltage-capacitance relationship, lowering noise, constant slope in different bands

Control voltage applied to the anode of the varicap

Control voltage applied to the cathode of the varicap

Variable capacitors implemented using microelectro-mechanical systems [MEMS]

Conversion to a zero or near-zero intermediate frequency