

# CPC COOPERATIVE PATENT CLASSIFICATION

## G PHYSICS (NOTES omitted)

### INSTRUMENTS

**G06 COMPUTING; CALCULATING; COUNTING** (score computers for games [A63B 71/06](#), [A63D 15/20](#), [A63F 1/18](#); combinations of writing implements with computing devices [B43K 29/08](#))  
(NOTES omitted)

**G06G ANALOGUE COMPUTERS** (analogue optical computing devices [G06E 3/00](#))

#### 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.

- |             |  |             |  |
|-------------|--|-------------|--|
| <b>1/00</b> | <b>Hand manipulated computing devices</b> ( <a href="#">planimeters</a> <a href="#">G01B 5/26</a> )  | 1/16        | . in which a straight or curved line has to be drawn through related points on one or more families of curves  |
| 1/0005      | . {characterised by a specific application}  |             |  |
| 1/001       | . . {for medical purposes, for biological purposes}  |             |  |
| 1/0015      | . . {for computing periodic phenomena, e.g. fertility periods}   | <b>3/00</b> | <b>Devices in which the computing operation is performed mechanically</b> ( <a href="#">G06G 1/00</a> takes precedence)  |
| 1/0021      | . . {for civil engineering}  | 3/02        | . for performing additions or subtractions, e.g. differential gearing  |
| 1/0026      | . . {for machining}  | 3/04        | . for performing multiplications or divisions, e.g. variable-ratio gearing   |
| 1/0031      | . . {for hydraulics}   | 3/06        | . for evaluating functions by using cams and cam followers   |
| 1/0036      | . . {for electricity, for electronics}   | 3/08        | . for integrating or differentiating, e.g. by wheel and disc   |
| 1/0042      | . . {for optics, for photography}  | 3/10        | . for simulating specific processes, systems, or devices   |
| 1/0047      | . . {for printing}   | <b>5/00</b> | <b>Devices in which the computing operation is performed by means of fluid-pressure elements</b> (such elements in general <a href="#">F15C</a> )  |
| 1/0052      | . . {for air navigation or sea navigation}   | <b>7/00</b> | <b>Devices in which the computing operation is performed by varying electric or magnetic quantities</b>  |
| 1/0057      | . . {for gun laying, for bomb aiming}  | 7/02        | . Details not covered by <a href="#">G06G 7/04</a> - <a href="#">G06G 7/10</a> , {e.g. monitoring, construction, maintenance}  |
| 1/0063      | . . {for calculating fuel consumption}   | 7/04        | . Input or output devices ( <a href="#">graph readers</a> <a href="#">G06K 11/00</a> ; <a href="#">function plotters</a> , <a href="#">co-ordinate plotters</a> <a href="#">G06K 15/22</a> , { <a href="#">G09G 3/001</a> })   |
| 1/0068      | . . {for conversion from one unit system to another, e.g. from British to metric}  | 7/06        | . Programming arrangements, e.g. plugboard for interconnecting functional units of the computer; Digital programming {( <a href="#">hybrid computers</a> <a href="#">G06J</a> )}   |
| 1/0073      | . . {for commerce, bank or invoicing}  | 7/10        | . Power supply arrangements  |
| 1/0078      | . . . {for calculating interests}  | 7/12        | . Arrangements for performing computing operations, e.g. operational amplifiers ( <a href="#">amplifiers in general</a> <a href="#">H03F</a> ; {adapted for telemeasuring or for indicating or recording the results of the measurement <a href="#">G01D 1/10</a> , <a href="#">G01D 1/16</a> ; for fuzzy computing <a href="#">G06N 7/02</a> }) |
| 1/0084      | . . . {for calculating earned incomes}   |             |  |
| 1/0089      | . . . {for calculating taxes}  |             |  |
| 1/0094      | . . {for trigonometric computations}   |             |  |
| 1/02        | . Devices in which computing is effected by adding, subtracting, or comparing lengths of parallel or concentric graduated scales {( <a href="#">G06G 1/0005</a> takes precedence)} | 7/122       | . for optimisation, e.g. least square fitting, linear programming, critical path analysis, gradient method   |
| 1/025       | . . {decimal point positioning devices}  |             |  |
| 1/04        | . . characterised by construction ( <a href="#">G06G 1/10</a> takes precedence)  |             |  |
| 1/045       | . . . {with scales borne by bands}   |             |  |
| 1/06        | . . . with rectilinear scales, e.g. slide rule   |             |  |
| 1/065       | . . . . {construction of the cursor}   |             |  |
| 1/08        | . . . with circular or helical scales  |             |  |
| 1/085       | . . . . {borne by a cylinder}  |             |  |
| 1/10        | . . characterised by the graduation  |             |  |
| 1/105       | . . . {linear graduations}   |             |  |
| 1/12        | . . . logarithmic graduations, e.g. for multiplication   |             |  |
| 1/14        | . in which a straight or curved line has to be drawn from given points on one or more input scales to one or more points on a result scale   |             |  |

- 7/14 . . for addition or subtraction (of vector quantities [G06G 7/22](#) {computing the average by addition; differential amplifiers [H03F 3/45](#)})
- 7/16 . . for multiplication or division {([G06G 7/19](#) and [G06G 7/24](#) take precedence; measuring electric power [G01R 21/00](#))}
- 7/161 . . . with pulse modulation, e.g. modulation of amplitude, width, frequency, phase or form {(pulse modulators [H03K 7/00](#))}
- 7/162 . . . using galvano- magnetic effects, e.g. Hall effect; using similar magnetic effects
- 7/163 . . . using a variable impedance controlled by one of the input signals, variable amplification or transfer function {([G06G 7/161](#), [G06G 7/162](#) take precedence)}
- 7/164 . . . using means for evaluating powers, e.g. quarter square multiplier (evaluating powers [G06G 7/20](#))
- 7/18 . . for integration or differentiation; for forming integrals ([G06G 7/19](#) takes precedence)
- 7/1806 . . . {with respect to a variable other than time}
- 7/1813 . . . {using electrochemical elements, e.g. solion}
- 7/182 . . . using magnetic elements
- 7/184 . . . using capacitive elements
- 7/186 . . . . using an operational amplifier comprising a capacitor or a resistor in the feedback loop
- 7/1865 . . . . . {with initial condition setting}
- 7/188 . . . using electromechanical elements
- 7/19 . . for forming integrals of products, e.g. Fourier integrals, Laplace integrals, correlation integrals; for analysis or synthesis of functions using orthogonal functions (Fourier or spectrum analysis [G01R 23/16](#); sound analysis or synthesis [G10L](#))
- 7/1907 . . . {using charge transfer devices}
- 7/1914 . . . {using a magnetic medium, a linear filter}
- 7/1921 . . . {for forming Fourier integrals, harmonic analysis and synthesis (spectrum analysis [G01R 23/00](#))}
- 7/1928 . . . {for forming correlation integrals; for forming convolution integrals ([G06G 7/195](#), [G06G 7/1907](#) and [G06G 7/1914](#) take precedence)}
- 7/1935 . . . . {by converting at least one the input signals into a two level signal, e.g. polarity correlators}
- 7/1942 . . . {for forming other integrals of product, e.g. orthogonal functions, Laplace, Laguerre, Walsh, Hadamard, Hilbert ([G06G 7/195](#), [G06G 7/1907](#) and [G06G 7/1914](#) take precedence)}
- 7/195 . . . using electro- acoustic elements
- 7/20 . . for evaluating powers, roots, polynomes, mean square values, standard deviation ([G06G 7/122](#), [G06G 7/28](#) take precedence; gamma correction in television systems [H04N 5/20](#), [H04N 9/69](#))
- 7/22 . . for evaluating trigonometric functions; for conversion of co-ordinates; for computations involving vector quantities (trigonometric computations using simultaneous equations [G06G 7/34](#) {for computations in the complex plane; [G06G 7/20](#), [G06G 7/28](#) take precedence})
- 7/24 . . for evaluating logarithmic or exponential functions, e.g. hyperbolic functions {(for multiplication, division or for evaluating powers or roots using logarithmic functions; gamma correction in television systems [H04N 5/20](#), [H04N 9/69](#))}
- 7/25 . . for discontinuous functions, e.g. backlash, dead zone, limiting absolute value or peak value {(measuring the maximum value of currents or voltages [G01R 19/30](#))}
- 7/26 . . Arbitrary function generators {(using Fourier series or other orthogonal functions [G06G 7/19](#); using curve followers [G06K 11/02](#))}
- 7/28 . . . for synthesising functions by piecewise approximation
- 7/30 . . for interpolation or extrapolation ([G06G 7/122](#) takes precedence)
- 7/32 . . for solving of equations {or inequations; for matrices}
- 7/34 . . . of simultaneous equations ([G06G 7/122](#) takes precedence)
- 7/36 . . . of single equations of quadratic or higher degree ([G06G 7/22](#), [G06G 7/24](#) take precedence)
- 7/38 . . . of differential or integral equations
- 7/40 . . . . of partial differential equations {of field or wave equations} (simulating specific devices [G06G 7/48](#))
- 7/42 . . . . . using electrolytic tank
- 7/44 . . . . . using continuous medium, current-sensitive paper
- 7/46 . . . . . using discontinuous medium, e.g. resistance network
- 7/48 . . Analogue computers for specific processes, systems or devices, e.g. simulators
- 7/485 . . {for determining the trajectory of particles, e.g. of electrons (measurement performed on radiation beams [G01T 1/29](#); processing or analysing tracks of particles [G01T 5/02](#))}
- 7/50 . . for distribution networks, e.g. for fluids ([G06G 7/62](#) takes precedence)
- 7/52 . . for economic systems; for statistics ([G06G 7/122](#), [G06G 7/19](#) take precedence)
- 7/54 . . for nuclear physics, e.g. nuclear reactors, radioactive fall {(processing of scintigraphic or other radio-isotope data [G01T 1/1647](#), [G01T 1/2992](#))}
- 7/56 . . for heat flow ([G06G 7/58](#) takes precedence)
- 7/57 . . for fluid flow ([G06G 7/50](#) takes precedence) {; for distribution networks}
- 7/58 . . for chemical processes ([G06G 7/75](#) takes precedence); {for physico-chemical processes; for metallurgical processes}
- 7/60 . . for living beings, e.g. their nervous systems {; for problems in the medical field}
- 7/62 . . for electric systems or apparatus {([G06G 7/78](#) takes precedence)}
- NOTE**
- This group covers only computers specially adapted for electronic systems or devices
- 7/625 . . . for filters; for delay lines {(measuring characteristics of electric networks, e.g. plotting Nyquist diagram [G01R 27/28](#))}

## G06G

- 7/63 . . . for power apparatus, e.g. motors, or supply distribution networks {(for control systems of electric power apparatus [G06G 7/66](#))}
  - 7/635 . . . . for determining the most economical distribution in power systems
  - 7/64 . . for non-electric machines, e.g. turbine
  - 7/66 . . for control systems {(for optimisation [G06G 7/122](#))}
  - 7/68 . . for civil engineering structures, e.g. beam, strut, girder, {elasticity computation}
  - 7/70 . . for vehicles, e.g. to determine permissible loading of ships {, centre of gravity, necessary fuel}
  - 7/72 . . . Flight simulator ([Link trainers G09B 9/00](#))
  - 7/75 . . for component analysis, e.g. of mixtures, of colours ([G06G 7/122 takes precedence](#) {; gas chromatography [G01N 30/00](#))}
  - 7/76 . . for traffic
  - 7/78 . . for direction-finding, locating, distance or velocity measuring, or navigation systems
  - 7/80 . . for gunlaying; for bomb aiming; for guiding missiles
- 99/00 Subject matter not provided for in other groups of this subclass**