

CPC COOPERATIVE PATENT CLASSIFICATION

G PHYSICS (NOTES omitted)

INSTRUMENTS

G01 MEASURING (counting [G06M](#)); TESTING (NOTES omitted)

G01M TESTING STATIC OR DYNAMIC BALANCE OF MACHINES OR STRUCTURES; TESTING OF STRUCTURES OR APPARATUS, NOT OTHERWISE PROVIDED FOR

NOTE

Attention is drawn to the Note following the title of Class [G01](#).

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:
[G01M 1/38](#) covered by [G01M 1/14](#) and [G01M 1/30](#) and subgroups
- 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	Testing static or dynamic balance of machines or structures	1/326	. . . {the body being a vehicle wheel}
1/02	. Details of balancing machines or devices	1/34	. . by removing material from the body to be tested, e.g. from the tread of tyres
1/04	. . Adaptation of bearing support assemblies for receiving the body to be tested	1/36	. . by adjusting position of masses built-in the body to be tested
1/045	. . . {the body being a vehicle wheel}	1/365	. . . {using balancing liquid}
1/06	. . Adaptation of drive assemblies for receiving the body to be tested	3/00	Investigating fluid-tightness of structures
1/08	. . Instruments for indicating directly the magnitude and phase of the unbalance	3/002	. {by using thermal means}
1/10	. Determining the moment of inertia	3/005	. {using pigs or moles (G01M 3/246 , G01M 3/2823 take precedence)}
1/12	. Static balancing; Determining position of centre of gravity (by determining unbalance G01M 1/14)	3/007	. {Leak detector calibration, standard leaks (G01M 3/207 takes precedence)}
1/122	. . {Determining position of centre of gravity}	3/02	. by using fluid or vacuum
1/125	. . . {of aircraft}	3/022	. . {Test plugs for closing off the end of a pipe}
1/127	. . . . {during the flight}	3/025	. . {Details with respect to the testing of engines or engine parts}
1/14	. Determining unbalance (G01M 1/30 takes precedence)	3/027	. . {Details with respect to the testing of elastic elements, e.g. gloves, condoms}
1/16	. . by oscillating or rotating the body to be tested	3/04	. . by detecting the presence of fluid at the leakage point
1/18	. . . and running the body down from a speed greater than normal	3/042	. . . {by using materials which expand, contract, disintegrate, or decompose in contact with a fluid (G01M 3/12 takes precedence)}
1/20	. . . and applying external forces compensating forces due to unbalance	3/045	. . . . {with electrical detection means}
1/22	. . . and converting vibrations due to unbalance into electric variables	3/047	. . . . . {with photo-electrical detection means, e.g. using optical fibres}
1/225	. . . . {for vehicle wheels (in situ G01M 1/28)}	3/06	. . . by observing bubbles in a liquid pool
1/24	. . . Performing balancing on elastic shafts, e.g. for crankshafts	3/08	. . . . for pipes, cables or tubes; for pipe joints or seals; for valves; {for welds}
1/26	. . . with special adaptations for marking, e.g. by drilling	3/081	. . . . . {for cables}
1/28	. . . with special adaptations for determining unbalance of the body <u>in situ</u> , e.g. of vehicle wheels	3/083	. . . . . {for tubes}
1/30	. Compensating unbalance	3/085	. . . . . {for pipe joints or seals (G01M 3/088 takes precedence)}
1/32	. . by adding material to the body to be tested, e.g. by correcting-weights	3/086	. . . . . {for valves}
1/323	. . . {using balancing liquid}	3/088	. . . . . {for welds}
		3/10	. . . . for containers, e.g. radiators

- 3/103 {for flexible or elastic containers}
- 3/106 {for radiators}
- 3/12 . . . by observing elastic covers or coatings, e.g. soapy water
- 3/14 for pipes, cables or tubes; for pipe joints or seals; for valves; {for welds; for containers, e.g. radiators}
- 3/141 {for cables}
- 3/142 {for tubes}
- 3/143 {for pipe joints or seals}
- 3/144 {for valves}
- 3/145 {for welds}
- 3/146 {for containers, e.g. radiators}
- 3/147 {for flexible or elastic containers}
- 3/148 {for radiators}
- 3/16 . . . using electric detection means ({G01M 3/045, G01M 3/06, G01M 3/12, G01M 3/20, G01M 3/24, G01M 3/26 take precedence})
- 3/165 {by means of cables or similar elongated devices, e.g. tapes}
- 3/18 for pipes, cables or tubes; for pipe joints or seals; for valves; {for welds; for containers, e.g. radiators}
- 3/181 {for cables}
- 3/182 {for tubes}
- 3/183 {for pipe joints or seals}
- 3/184 {for valves}
- 3/185 {for welds}
- 3/186 {for containers, e.g. radiators}
- 3/187 {for flexible or elastic containers}
- 3/188 {for radiators}
- 3/20 . . . using special tracer materials, e.g. dye, fluorescent material, radioactive material
- 3/202 {using mass spectrometer detection systems}
- 3/205 {Accessories or associated equipment; Pump constructions}
- 3/207 {calibration arrangements}
- 3/22 for pipes, cables or tubes; for pipe joints or seals; for valves; {for welds; for containers, e.g. radiators}
- 3/221 {for cables}
- 3/222 {for tubes}
- 3/223 {for pipe joints or seals}
- 3/224 {for valves}
- 3/225 {for welds}
- 3/226 {for containers, e.g. radiators}
- 3/227 {for flexible or elastic containers}
- 3/228 {for radiators}
- 3/229 {removably mounted in a test cell}
- 3/24 . . . using infrasonic, sonic, or ultrasonic vibrations
- 3/243 {for pipes}
- 3/246 {using pigs or probes travelling in the pipe}
- 3/26 . . . by measuring rate of loss or gain of fluid, e.g. by pressure-responsive devices, by flow detectors
- 3/28 . . . for pipes, cables or tubes; for pipe joints or seals; for valves
- 3/2807 {for pipes (G01M 3/2892, G01M 3/30 take precedence)}
- 3/2815 {using pressure measurements}
- 3/2823 {using pigs or moles traveling in the pipe}
- 3/283 {for double-walled pipes}
- 3/2838 {for cables (G01M 3/30 takes precedence)}
- 3/2846 {for tubes (G01M 3/30 takes precedence)}
- 3/2853 {for pipe joints or seals (G01M 3/30 takes precedence)}
- 3/2861 {for pipe sections by testing its exterior surface}
- 3/2869 {for seals not incorporated in a pipe joint}
- 3/2876 {for valves (G01M 3/30 takes precedence)}
- 3/2884 {for welds (G01M 3/30 takes precedence)}
- 3/2892 {for underground fuel dispensing systems (G01M 3/30 takes precedence)}
- 3/30 using progressive displacement of one fluid by another
- 3/32 . . . for containers, e.g. radiators
- 3/3209 {Details, e.g. container closure devices}
- 3/3218 {for flexible or elastic containers}
- 3/3227 {for radiators}
- 3/3236 {by monitoring the interior space of the containers}
- 3/3245 {using a level monitoring device (G01M 3/3272 takes precedence)}
- 3/3254 {using a flow detector (G01M 3/3245, G01M 3/3272 take precedence)}
- 3/3263 {using a differential pressure detector (G01M 3/3245, G01M 3/3272 take precedence)}
- 3/3272 {for verifying the internal pressure of closed containers}
- 3/3281 {removably mounted in a test cell}
- 3/329 {for verifying the internal pressure of closed containers}
- 3/34 by testing the possibility of maintaining the vacuum in containers, e.g. in can-testing machines
- 3/36 . . . by detecting change in dimensions of the structure being tested
- 3/363 {the structure being removably mounted in a test cell}
- 3/366 {by isolating only a part of the structure being tested}
- 3/38 . . . by using light (G01M 3/02 takes precedence)
- 3/40 . . . by using electric means, e.g. by observing electric discharges
- 5/00 Investigating the elasticity of structures, e.g. deflection of bridges or air-craft wings (G01M 9/00 takes precedence)**
- 5/0008 . . . {of bridges}
- 5/0016 . . . {of aircraft wings or blades}
- 5/0025 . . . {of elongated objects, e.g. pipes, masts, towers or railways (G01M 5/0058 takes precedence)}
- 5/0033 . . . {by determining damage, crack or wear}
- 5/0041 . . . {by determining deflection or stress}
- 5/005 . . . {by means of external apparatus, e.g. test benches or portable test systems}
- 5/0058 {of elongated objects, e.g. pipes, masts, towers or railways}
- 5/0066 . . . {by exciting or detecting vibration or acceleration (vibration testing of structures G01M 7/00)}
- 5/0075 . . . {by means of external apparatus, e.g. test benches or portable test systems (G01M 5/005 takes precedence)}
- 5/0083 . . . {by measuring variation of impedance, e.g. resistance, capacitance, induction}

- 5/0091 . {by using electromagnetic excitation or detection}
- 7/00 Vibration-testing of structures; Shock-testing of structures (G01M 9/00 takes precedence)**
 - 7/02 . Vibration-testing {by means of a shake table}
 - 7/022 . . {Vibration control arrangements, e.g. for generating random vibrations}
 - 7/025 . . {Measuring arrangements}
 - 7/027 . . {Specimen mounting arrangements, e.g. table head adapters}
 - 7/04 . . Monodirectional test stands
 - 7/045 . . . {in a circular direction}
 - 7/06 . . Multidirectional test stands
 - 7/08 . Shock-testing
- 9/00 Aerodynamic testing; Arrangements in or on wind tunnels**
 - 9/02 . Wind tunnels
 - 9/04 . . Details
 - 9/06 . Measuring arrangements specially adapted for aerodynamic testing
 - 9/062 . . {Wind tunnel balances; Holding devices combined with measuring arrangements}
 - 9/065 . . {dealing with flow}
 - 9/067 . . . {visualisation}
 - 9/08 . Aerodynamic models
- 10/00 Hydrodynamic testing; Arrangements in or on ship-testing tanks or water tunnels**
- 11/00 Testing of optical apparatus; Testing structures by optical methods not otherwise provided for**
 - 11/005 . {Testing of reflective surfaces, e.g. mirrors}
 - 11/02 . Testing optical properties
 - 11/0207 . . {Details of measuring devices}
 - 11/0214 . . . {Details of devices holding the object to be tested}
 - 11/0221 . . {by determining the optical axis or position of lenses}
 - 11/0228 . . {by measuring refractive power}
 - 11/0235 . . . {by measuring multiple properties of lenses, automatic lens meters}
 - 11/0242 . . {by measuring geometrical properties or aberrations}
 - 11/025 . . . {by determining the shape of the object to be tested (measuring contours or curvatures by optical means G01B 11/24)}
 - 11/0257 . . . {by analyzing the image formed by the object to be tested}
 - 11/0264 {by using targets or reference patterns}
 - 11/0271 . . . {by using interferometric methods}
 - 11/0278 . . . {Detecting defects of the object to be tested, e.g. scratches or dust (investigating the presence of flaws or contamination on materials by optical means G01N 21/88)}
 - 11/0285 . . {by measuring material or chromatic transmission properties (G01M 11/0292 takes precedence)}
 - 11/0292 . . {of objectives by measuring the optical modulation transfer function (photometry G01J)}
 - 11/04 . . Optical benches therefor
 - 11/06 . . Testing the alignment of vehicle headlight devices
 - 11/061 . . . {Details of the mechanical construction of the light measuring system (G01M 11/064 takes precedence)}
 - 11/062 {using an indicator mounted on the head-light}
 - 11/064 {by using camera or other imaging system for the light analysis}
 - 11/065 {details about the image analysis}
 - 11/067 {Details of the vehicle positioning system, e.g. by using a laser}
 - 11/068 {with part of the measurements done from inside the vehicle}
 - 11/08 . Testing mechanical properties {(G01M 11/005 takes precedence)}
 - 11/081 . . {by using a contact-less detection method, i.e. with a camera}
 - 11/083 . . {by using an optical fiber in contact with the device under test [DUT]}
 - 11/085 . . . {the optical fiber being on or near the surface of the DUT}
 - 11/086 . . . {Details about the embedment of the optical fiber within the DUT}
 - 11/088 . . {of optical fibres; Mechanical features associated with the optical testing of optical fibres}
 - 11/30 . {Testing of optical devices, constituted by fibre optics or optical waveguides}
 - 11/31 . . {with a light emitter and a light receiver being disposed at the same side of a fibre or waveguide end-face, e.g. reflectometers}
 - 11/3109 {Reflectometers detecting the back-scattered light in the time-domain, e.g. OTDR}
 - 11/3118 {using coded light-pulse sequences}
 - 11/3127 {using multiple or wavelength variable input source}
 - 11/3136 {for testing of multiple fibers}
 - 11/3145 {Details of the optoelectronics or data analysis}
 - 11/3154 {Details of the opto-mechanical connection, e.g. connector or repeater}
 - 11/3163 {by measuring dispersion}
 - 11/3172 {Reflectometers detecting the back-scattered light in the frequency-domain, e.g. OFDR, FMCW, heterodyne detection}
 - 11/3181 {Reflectometers dealing with polarisation}
 - 11/319 {Reflectometers using stimulated back-scatter, e.g. Raman or fibre amplifiers}
 - 11/33 . . . {with a light emitter being disposed at one fibre or waveguide end-face, and a light receiver at the other end-face}
 - 11/331 {by using interferometer}
 - 11/332 {using discrete input signals (G01M 11/333 takes precedence)}
 - 11/333 {using modulated input signals}
 - 11/334 {with light chopping means}
 - 11/335 {using two or more input wavelengths}
 - 11/336 {by measuring polarization mode dispersion [PMD]}
 - 11/337 {by measuring polarization dependent loss [PDL]}
 - 11/338 {by measuring dispersion other than PMD, e.g. chromatic dispersion}
 - 11/35 . . {in which light is transversely coupled into or out of the fibre or waveguide, e.g. using integrating spheres (G01M 11/31 takes precedence)}
 - 11/37 . . {in which light is projected perpendicularly to the axis of the fibre or waveguide for monitoring a section thereof}

- 11/39 . . {in which light is projected from both sides of the fiber or waveguide end-face}
- 13/00 Testing of machine parts**
- WARNING**
- Group [G01M 13/00](#) is impacted by reclassification into group [G01M 13/003](#).
- Groups [G01M 13/00](#) and [G01M 13/003](#) should be considered in order to perform a complete search.
- 13/003 . Machine valves (testing valves for fluid tightness [G01M 3/00](#))
- WARNING**
- Group [G01M 13/003](#) is incomplete pending reclassification of documents from group [G01M 13/00](#).
- Groups [G01M 13/00](#) and [G01M 13/003](#) should be considered in order to perform a complete search.
- 13/005 . Sealing rings
- 13/02 . Gearings; Transmission mechanisms
- 13/021 . . Gearings
- 13/022 . . Power-transmitting couplings or clutches
- 13/023 . . Power-transmitting endless elements, e.g. belts or chains
- 13/025 . . Test-benches with rotational drive means and loading means; Load or drive simulation
- 13/026 . . . Test-benches of the mechanical closed-loop type, i.e. having a gear system constituting a closed-loop in combination with the object under test
- 13/027 . . Test-benches with force-applying means, e.g. loading of drive shafts along several directions
- 13/028 . . Acoustic or vibration analysis
- 13/04 . Bearings
- 13/045 . . Acoustic or vibration analysis
- 15/00 Testing of engines**
- 15/02 . Details or accessories of testing apparatus
- 15/04 . Testing internal-combustion engines
- NOTE**
- Group [G01M 15/05](#) takes precedence over groups [G01M 15/042](#) and [G01M 15/06](#) - [G01M 15/12](#).
- 15/042 . . {by monitoring a single specific parameter not covered by groups [G01M 15/06](#) - [G01M 15/12](#)}
- 15/044 . . . {by monitoring power, e.g. by operating the engine with one of the ignitions interrupted; by using acceleration tests}
- 15/046 . . . {by monitoring revolutions (for detecting misfire [G01M 15/11](#))}
- 15/048 . . . {by monitoring temperature}
- 15/05 . . by combined monitoring of two or more different engine parameters
- 15/06 . . by monitoring positions of pistons or cranks
- 15/08 . . by monitoring pressure in cylinders
- 15/09 . . by monitoring pressure in fluid ducts, e.g. in lubrication or cooling parts
- 15/10 . . by monitoring exhaust gases {or combustion flame}
- 15/102 . . . {by monitoring exhaust gases}
- 15/104 {using oxygen or lambda-sensors (testing catalytic converters [F01N 3/18](#), [F01N 11/007](#))}
- 15/106 {using pressure sensors}
- 15/108 {using optical methods}
- 15/11 . . by detecting misfire
- 15/12 . . by monitoring vibrations
- 15/14 . Testing gas-turbine engines or jet-propulsion engines
- 17/00 Testing of vehicles (testing fluid tightness [G01M 3/00](#); testing elastic properties of bodies or chassis, e.g. torsion-testing, [G01M 5/00](#); testing alignment of vehicle headlight devices [G01M 11/06](#); testing of engines [G01M 15/00](#))**
- 17/007 . Wheeled or endless-tracked vehicles ([G01M 17/08](#) takes precedence)
- 17/0072 . . {the wheels of the vehicle co-operating with rotatable rolls ([G01M 17/022](#), [G01M 17/045](#), [G01M 17/065](#) take precedence)}
- 17/0074 . . . {Details, e.g. roller construction, vehicle restraining devices}
- 17/0076 . . . {Two-wheeled vehicles}
- 17/0078 . . {Shock-testing of vehicles}
- 17/013 . . Wheels
- 17/02 . . Tyres
- 17/021 . . . {Tyre supporting devices, e.g. chucks (for balancing [G01M 1/04](#))}
- 17/022 . . . {the tyre co-operating with rotatable rolls}
- 17/024 {combined with tyre surface correcting or marking means}
- 17/025 . . . {using infrasonic, sonic or ultrasonic vibrations}
- 17/027 . . . {using light, e.g. infra-red, ultra-violet or holographic techniques}
- 17/028 . . . {using X-rays}
- 17/03 . . Endless-tracks
- 17/04 . . Suspension or damping
- 17/045 . . . {the vehicle wheels co-operating with rotatable rollers}
- 17/06 . . Steering behaviour; Rolling behaviour
- 17/065 . . . {the vehicle wheels co-operating with rotatable rolls}
- 17/08 . Railway vehicles
- 17/10 . . Suspensions, axles or wheels
- 99/00 Subject matter not provided for in other groups of this subclass**
- 99/001 . {Testing of furniture, e.g. seats or mattresses}
- 99/002 . {Thermal testing (flaw detection [G01N 25/72](#))}
- 99/004 . {Testing the effects of speed or acceleration}
- 99/005 . {Testing of complete machines, e.g. washing-machines or mobile phones (testing of machine parts [G01M 13/00](#); testing of electric apparatus or components [G01R 31/02](#))}
- NOTE**
- This group covers mechanical testing of complete machines
- 99/007 . {by applying a load, e.g. for resistance or wear testing ([G01M 99/001](#) takes precedence; testing the elasticity of structures [G01M 5/00](#))}
- 99/008 . {by doing functionality tests}