

# CPC COOPERATIVE PATENT CLASSIFICATION

## G PHYSICS (NOTES omitted)

### INSTRUMENTS

## G01 MEASURING; TESTING (NOTES omitted)

## G01H MEASUREMENT OF MECHANICAL VIBRATIONS OR ULTRASONIC, SONIC OR INFRASONIC WAVES

### NOTES

1. This subclass covers the combination of generation and measurement of mechanical vibrations.
2. Attention is drawn to the Notes following the title of class [G01](#).

### 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>Measuring {characteristics of} vibrations in solids by using direct conduction to the detector (<a href="#">G01H 9/00</a>, <a href="#">G01H 11/00</a> take precedence)</b>	<b>9/00</b>	<b>Measuring mechanical vibrations or ultrasonic, sonic or infrasonic waves by using radiation-sensitive means, e.g. optical means</b>
1/003	. {of rotating machines ( <a href="#">G01H 1/10</a> takes precedence)}	9/002	. {for representing acoustic field distribution (sonar systems for imaging <a href="#">G01S 7/56</a> , <a href="#">G01S 15/89</a> ; acoustic holography <a href="#">G03H 3/00</a> )}
1/006	. . {of the rotor of turbo machines}	9/004	. {using fibre optic sensors (light guides <a href="#">per se</a> <a href="#">G02B 6/00</a> , acousto-optical devices specially adapted for gating or modulating in optical wave guides <a href="#">G02F 1/125</a> )}
1/04	. of vibrations which are transverse to direction of propagation	9/006	. . {the vibrations causing a variation in the relative position of the end of a fibre and another element}
1/06	. . Frequency	9/008	. {by using ultrasonic waves (measuring position using ultrasonic waves <a href="#">G01S 15/02</a> )}
1/08	. . Amplitude		
1/10	. of torsional vibrations		
1/12	. of longitudinal or not specified vibrations		
1/14	. . Frequency		
1/16	. . Amplitude		
<b>3/00</b>	<b>Measuring {characteristics of} vibrations by using a detector in a fluid (<a href="#">G01H 7/00</a>, <a href="#">G01H 9/00</a>, <a href="#">G01H 11/00</a> take precedence)</b>	<b>11/00</b>	<b>Measuring mechanical vibrations or ultrasonic, sonic or infrasonic waves by detecting changes in electric or magnetic properties</b>
3/005	. {Testing or calibrating of detectors covered by the subgroups of <a href="#">G01H 3/00</a> (calibrating geophysical instruments, e.g. seismic receivers <a href="#">G01V 13/00</a> )}	11/02	. by magnetic means, e.g. reluctance
3/04	. Frequency	11/04	. . using magnetostrictive devices
3/06	. . by electric means	11/06	. by electric means
3/08	. . Analysing frequencies present in complex vibrations, e.g. comparing harmonics present {(acoustic presence detection <a href="#">G01V 1/001</a> )}	11/08	. . using piezoelectric devices
3/10	. Amplitude; Power	<b>13/00</b>	<b>Measuring resonant frequency</b>
3/12	. . by electric means ( <a href="#">G01H 3/14</a> takes precedence)	<b>15/00</b>	<b>Measuring mechanical or acoustic impedance</b>
3/125	. . . {for representing acoustic field distribution (using optical means <a href="#">G01H 9/002</a> ; sonar systems for imaging <a href="#">G01S 7/56</a> , <a href="#">G01S 15/89</a> ; acoustic holography <a href="#">G03H 3/00</a> )}	<b>17/00</b>	<b>Measuring mechanical vibrations or ultrasonic, sonic or infrasonic waves, not provided for in the other groups of this subclass</b>
3/14	. . Measuring mean amplitude; Measuring mean power; Measuring time integral of power		
<b>5/00</b>	<b>Measuring propagation velocity of ultrasonic, sonic or infrasonic waves {, e.g. of pressure waves}</b>		
<b>7/00</b>	<b>Measuring reverberation time {; room acoustic measurements}</b>		