

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.

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