

CPC COOPERATIVE PATENT CLASSIFICATION

G01C MEASURING DISTANCES, LEVELS OR BEARINGS; SURVEYING; NAVIGATION; GYROSCOPIC INSTRUMENTS; PHOTOGRAMMETRY OR VIDEOGRAMMETRY (measuring dimensions or angles of objects [G01B](#); measuring liquid level [G01F](#); measuring intensity or direction of magnetic fields, other than the earth's field, in general [G01R](#); radio navigation, determining distance or velocity by use of propagation effects, e.g. Doppler effects, propagation time, of radio waves, analogous arrangements using other waves [G01S](#); optical systems therefor [G02B](#); maps, globes [G09B](#))

NOTES

1. In this subclass, the following term is used with the meaning indicated:
"navigation" means determining the position and course of land vehicles, ships, aircraft, and space vehicles.
2. Attention is drawn to the Notes following the title of class [G01](#).

1/00	Measuring angles (in compasses G01C 17/00)	3/22	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• using a parallactic triangle with variable angles and a base of fixed length at, near, or formed by the object (active triangulation systems, i.e. using the transmission and reflection of electromagnetic waves other than radio waves, G01S 17/48)
1/02	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Theodolites		
1/04	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• . combined with cameras		
1/06	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• . Arrangements for reading scales (in general G01D)		
1/08	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sextants	3/24	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• using a parallactic triangle with fixed angles and a base of variable length in the observation station, e.g. in the instrument (active triangulation systems, i.e. using the transmission and reflection of electromagnetic waves other than radio waves, G01S 17/48)
1/10	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• . including an artificial horizon (G01C 1/14 takes precedence; artificial horizons per se G01C 15/14)		
1/12	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• . . with a stabilised mirror (tilt compensation in general G12B)		
1/14	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• . Periscopic sextants (periscopes in general G02B 23/08)	3/26	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• using a parallactic triangle with fixed angles and a base of variable length, at, near, or formed by the object (active triangulation systems, i.e. using the transmission and reflection of electromagnetic waves other than radio waves, G01S 17/48)
3/00	Measuring distances in line of sight; optical rangefinders (tapes, chains or wheels for measuring length G01B; coupling rangefinders with operating parts of photographic apparatus G03B)	3/28	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• . with provision for reduction of the distance into the horizontal plane
3/02	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Details	3/30	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• . . with adaptation to the measurement of the height of an object, e.g. tachometers
3/04	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• . Adaptation of rangefinders for combination with telescopes or binoculars (rangefinders coupled with focussing arrangements of cameras G03B 13/20)	3/32	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• by focusing the object, e.g. on a ground glass screen
3/06	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• . Use of electric means to obtain final indication	5/00	Measuring height; Measuring distances transverse to line of sight; Levelling between separated points; Surveyors' levels (G01C 3/20, G01C 3/30 take precedence; tracing profiles G01C 7/00; levels indicating inclination at a single point G01C 9/00)
3/08	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• . . Use of electric radiation detectors	5/005	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• {altimeters for aircraft (G01C 5/02, G01C 5/06 take precedence)}
3/085	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• . . . {with electronic parallax measurement}	5/02	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• involving automatic stabilisation of the line of sight; (tilt compensation in general G12B; regulation of direction in general G05D 3/00)
3/10	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• using a parallactic triangle with variable angles and a base of fixed length in the observation station, e.g. in the instrument (active triangulation systems, i.e. using the transmission and reflection of electromagnetic waves other than radio waves, G01S 17/48)	5/04	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hydrostatic levelling, i.e. by flexibly interconnected liquid containers at separated points
3/12	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• . with monocular observation at a single point, e.g. coincidence type (G01C 3/20 takes precedence)	5/06	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• by using barometric means (barometers per se G01L)
3/14	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• . with binocular observation at a single point, e.g. stereoscopic type (G01C 3/20 takes precedence)	7/00	Tracing profiles (by photogrammetry G01C 11/00)
3/16	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• . . Measuring marks	7/02	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• of land surfaces
3/18	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• . with one observation point at each end of the base (G01C 3/20 takes precedence)	7/04	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• . involving a vehicle which moves along the profile to be traced
3/20	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• . with adaptation to the measurement of the height of an object	7/06	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• of cavities, e.g. tunnels (survey of wells E21B 47/00)

9/00	Measuring inclination, e.g. by clinometers, by levels {(switches operated by inclination or orientation H01H 35/02)}	11/06	. . by comparison of two or more pictures of the same area
9/005	. {specially adapted for use in aircraft}	11/08	. . . the pictures not being supported in the same relative position as when they were taken
9/02	. Details	11/10	. . . . using computers to control the position of the pictures (computers per se G06)
9/04	. . Transmission means between sensing element and final indicator for giving an enlarged reading	11/12	. . . the pictures being supported in the same relative position as when they were taken
9/06	. . Electric or photoelectric indication or reading means	11/14	. . . . with optical projection (G01C 11/26 takes precedence)
2009/062	. . . {capacitive}	11/16	. . . . . in a common plane
2009/064	. . . {inductive}	11/18	. . . . . involving scanning means
2009/066	. . . {optical}	11/20	. . . . . in separate planes
2009/068	. . . {resistive}	11/22	. . . . with mechanical projection (G01C 11/26 takes precedence)
9/08	. . Means for compensating acceleration forces due to movement of instrument	11/24	. . . . with optical-mechanical projection (G01C 11/26 takes precedence)
9/10	. by using rolling bodies {, e.g. spheres, cylinders, mercury droplets (tilting mercury container switches H01H 29/20)}	11/26	. . . . using computers to control the position of the pictures (computers per se G06)
2009/102	. . {cylinders}	11/28	. . . Special adaptation for recording picture point data, e.g. for profiles
2009/105	. . {mercury droplets}	11/30	. . by triangulation
2009/107	. . {spheres}	11/32	. . . Radial triangulation
9/12	. by using a single pendulum (plumb lines G01C 15/10)	11/34	. . . Aerial triangulation
9/14	. . movable in more than one direction	2011/36	. {Videogrammetry, i.e. electronic processing of video signals from a single source or from different sources to give parallax or range information}
9/16	. by using more than one pendulum		WARNING
9/18	. by using liquids		This group it is currently not used for classification purpose in ECLA. Subject-matter covered by the IPC group G01C 11/36 is rather classified in the following CPC groups: G01C 11/00 - G01C 11/34
2009/182	. . {conductive}		
2009/185	. . {dielectric}		
2009/187	. . {magnetic, e.g. ferromagnetic}		
9/20	. . the indication being based on the inclination of the surface of a liquid relative to its container		
9/22	. . . with interconnected containers in fixed relation to each other		
9/24	. . in closed containers partially filled with liquid so as to leave a gas bubble		
9/26	. . . Details	13/00	Surveying specially adapted to open water, e.g. sea, lake, river, canal (liquid level metering G01F ; measuring liquid velocity G01P ; determining existence of flow of underground water G01V)
9/28	. . . . Mountings	13/002	. {Measuring the movement of open water}
9/30	. . . . Means for adjusting dimensions of bubble	13/004	. . {vertical movement}
9/32	. . . . Means for facilitating the observation of the position of the bubble, e.g. illuminating means	13/006	. . {horizontal movement}
9/34	. . . of the tubular type, i.e. for indicating the level in one direction only	13/008	. {measuring depth of open water}
9/36	. . . of the spherical type, i.e. for indicating the level in all directions	15/00	surveying instruments or accessories not provided for in groups G01C 1/00 - G01C 13/00
11/00	Photogrammetry or videogrammetry, e.g. stereogrammetry; Photographic surveying (cameras combined with surveying instruments, e.g. with theodolites, G01C 1/00, G01C 3/00, G01C 5/00, G01C 9/00; surveying cameras G03B 37/00)	15/002	. {Active optical surveying means (optical plumbing G01C 15/105)}
	WARNING	15/004	. . {Reference lines, planes or sectors}
	The following IPC group is not used in the CPC scheme: Subject-matter covered by this group is classified in the following CPC groups: G01C 11/36 covered by G01C 11/00-G01C	15/006	. . . {Detectors therefor}
		15/008	. . {combined with inclination sensor}
		15/02	. Means for marking measuring points
		15/04	. . Permanent marks; Boundary markers
		15/06	. . Surveyors' staffs; Movable markers
		15/08	. . . Plumbing or registering staffs or markers over ground marks
		15/10	. Plumb lines
11/02	. Picture taking arrangements specially adapted for photogrammetry or photographic surveying, e.g. controlling overlapping of pictures	15/105	. . {Optical plumbing}
11/025	. . {by scanning the object}	15/12	. Instruments for setting out fixed angles, e.g. right angles
11/04	. Interpretation of pictures	15/14	. Artificial horizons (tilt compensation in general G02B)

17/00	Compasses; Devices for ascertaining true or magnetic north for navigation or surveying purposes (using gyroscopic effect G01C 19/00; for geophysical or prospecting purposes G01V 3/00)	19/28	. . . Pick-offs, i.e. devices for taking-off an indication of the displacement of the rotor axis
17/02	. Magnetic compasses	19/30	. . . Erection devices, i.e. devices for restoring rotor axis to a desired position (for instrument indicating the vertical G01C 19/46)
17/04	. . with north-seeking magnetic elements, e.g. needles	19/32	. . . Indicating or recording means specially adapted for rotary gyroscopes (in general G01D)
17/06	. . . Suspending magnetic elements	19/34	. . for indicating a direction in the horizontal plane, e.g. directional gyroscopes
17/08	. . . . by flotation	19/36	. . . with north-seeking action by magnetic means, e.g. gyromagnetic compasses
17/10	. . . Comparing observed direction with north indication	19/38	. . . with north-seeking action by other than magnetic means, e.g. gyrocompasses using earth's rotation
17/12	. . . . by sighting means, e.g. for surveyors' compasses	19/40	. . for control by signals from a master compass, i.e. repeater compasses
17/14	. . . . by reference marks, e.g. for ships' compasses	19/42	. . for indicating rate of turn; for integrating rate of turn
17/16	. . . . by clinometers, e.g. for determining dip or strike of geological strata	19/44	. . for indicating the vertical
17/18	. . . Supporting or suspending compasses, e.g. by gimbal, by flotation	19/46	. . . Erection devices for restoring rotor axis to a desired position
17/20	. . . Observing the compass card or needle	19/48	. . . . operating by electrical means (G01C 19/54 takes precedence)
17/22	. . . . by projection	19/50	. . . . operating by mechanical means (G01C 19/54 takes precedence)
17/24	. . . . Illumination	19/52	. . . . operating by fluid means (G01C 19/54 takes precedence)
17/26	. . . . using electric pick-offs for transmission to final indicator, e.g. photocell	19/54	. . . . with correction for acceleration forces due to movement of instrument
17/28	. . Electromagnetic compasses (with north seeking magnetic elements and having electric pick-offs G01C 17/26)	19/56	. Turn-sensitive devices using vibrating masses, e.g. vibratory angular rate sensors based on Coriolis forces
17/30	. . . Earth-inductor compasses		NOTE
17/32	. . . Electron compasses		Attention is drawn to the Notes following the titles of class B81 and subclass B81B relating to "micro-structural devices" and "micro-structural systems"
17/34	. Sun- and astro-compasses		
17/36	. Repeaters for remote indication of readings of a master compass	19/5607	. . using vibrating tuning forks (double-ended tuning forks using planar vibrating masses suspended at opposite ends G01C 19/5719)
17/38	. Testing, calibrating, or compensating of compasses	19/5614	. . . Signal processing
19/00	Gyroscopes; Turn-sensitive devices using vibrating masses; Turn-sensitive devices without moving masses; Measuring angular rate using gyroscopic effects	19/5621	. . . the devices involving a micro-mechanical structure
19/02	. Rotary gyroscopes	19/5628	. . . Manufacturing; Trimming; Mounting; Housings
19/025	. . { Special arrangements for gyros functioning during a short period }	19/5635	. . using vibrating wires or strings
19/04	. . Details	19/5642	. . using vibrating bars or beams
19/06	. . . Rotors	19/5649	. . . Signal processing
19/065	. . . . {Measurement or control of angular velocity, specifically adapted to gyrorotors (measuring angular speed in general G01P; controlling angular speed G05D 13/00; controlling electrical motors H02P) }	19/5656	. . . the devices involving a micro-mechanical structure
19/08	. . . . electrically driven (G01C 19/14 takes precedence ; dynamoelectric machines H02K)	19/5663	. . . Manufacturing; Trimming; Mounting; Housings
19/10	. . . . . Power supply	19/567	. . using the phase shift of a vibration node or antinode
19/12	. . . . fluid driven (G01C 19/14 takes precedence)	19/5677	. . . of essentially two-dimensional vibrators, e.g. ring-shaped vibrators
19/14	. . . . Fluid rotors	19/5684	. . . . the devices involving a micro-mechanical structure
19/16	. . . Suspensions; Bearings (bearings in general F16C; balancing rotors G01M)	19/5691	. . . of essentially three-dimensional vibrators, e.g. wine glass-type vibrators
19/18	. . . . providing movement of rotor with respect to its rotational axes (G01C 19/20 , G01C 19/24 takes precedence)	19/5698	. . using acoustic waves, e.g. surface acoustic wave gyros
19/20	. . . . in fluid		
19/22	. . . . torsional		
19/24	. . . . using magnetic or electrostatic fields		
19/26	. . . Caging, i.e. immobilising moving parts, e.g. for transport (applicable to instruments in general G01D 11/20)		

- 19/5705 . . using masses driven in reciprocating rotary motion about an axis
- 19/5712 . . . the devices involving a micro-mechanical structure
- 19/5719 . . using planar vibrating masses driven in a translation vibration along an axis
- 19/5726 . . . Signal processing
- 19/5733 . . . Structural details or topology
- 19/574 the devices having two sensing masses in anti-phase motion
- 19/5747 each sensing mass being connected to a driving mass, e.g. driving frames
- 19/5755 the devices having a single sensing mass
- 19/5762 the sensing mass being connected to a driving mass, e.g. driving frames
- 19/5769 . . . Manufacturing; Mounting; Housings
- 19/5776 . . Signal processing not specific to any of the devices covered by groups [G01C 19/5607](#) - [G01C 19/5719](#)
- 19/5783 . . Mountings or housings not specific to any of the devices covered by groups [G01C 19/5607](#) - [G01C 19/5719](#)
- 19/58 . Turn-sensitive devices without moving masses
- 19/60 . . Electronic or nuclear magnetic resonance gyrometers ([magnetic resonance arrangements in general G01R 33/20](#))
- 19/62 . . . with optical pumping
- 19/64 . . Gyrometers using the Sagnac effect, i.e. rotation-induced shifts between counter-rotating electromagnetic beams
- 19/66 . . . Ring laser gyrometers ([ring lasers in general H01S 3/083](#))
- 19/661 {details}
- 19/662 {signal readout; dither compensators}
- 19/664 {means for removing the dither signal}
- 19/665 {control of the cavity (of lasers in general [H01S 3/10](#))}
- 19/667 {using a multioscillator ring laser}
- 19/668 {Assemblies for measuring along different axes, e.g. triads}
- 19/68 Lock-in prevention
- 19/70 by mechanical means
- 19/72 . . . with counter-rotating light beams in a passive ring, e.g. fibre laser gyrometers
- 19/721 {Details}
- 19/722 {of the mechanical construction}
- 19/723 {Heterodyning fibre optic gyrometers}
- 19/725 {using nxn optical couplers, e.g. 3x3 couplers}
- 19/726 {Phase nulling gyrometers, i.e. compensating the Sagnac phase shift in a closed loop system}
- 19/727 {using a passive ring resonator}
- 19/728 {Assemblies for measuring along different axes, e.g. triads}
- 21/00** **Navigation; Navigational instruments not provided for in preceding groups** ([measuring distance traversed on the ground by a vehicle G01C 22/00](#); [measuring linear or angular speed or acceleration G01P](#); [control of position, course, altitude or attitude of vehicles G05D 1/00](#); [traffic control systems G08G](#))
- 21/005 . {with correlation of navigation data from several sources, e.g. map or contour matching ([G01C 21/30 takes precedence](#))}
- 21/02 . by astronomical means ([G01C 21/24](#), [G01C 21/26 take precedence](#); measuring time by using position of the sun, moon, or stars [G04B 49/00](#))
- 21/025 . . {with the use of startrackers}
- 21/04 . by terrestrial means ([G01C 21/24](#), [G01C 21/26 take precedence](#); marking of navigation route for ships [B63B 51/00](#))
- 21/06 . . involving measuring of drift angle; involving correction for drift
- 21/08 . . involving use of the magnetic field of the earth
- 21/10 . by using measurements of speed or acceleration ([G01C 21/24](#), [G01C 21/26 take precedence](#))
- 21/12 . . executed aboard the object being navigated; Dead reckoning
- 21/14 . . . by recording the course traversed by the object ([G01C 21/16 takes precedence](#))
- 21/16 . . . by integrating acceleration or speed, i.e. inertial navigation
- 21/165 {combined with non-inertial navigation instruments}
- 21/18 Stabilised platforms, e.g. by gyroscope
- 21/20 . Instruments for performing navigational calculations ([G01C 21/24](#), [G01C 21/26 take precedence](#); adaptations of digital computers to a specific function or application [G06F 17/00](#), [G06F 19/00](#))
- 21/203 . . {Specially adapted for sailing ships}
- 21/206 . . {specially adapted for indoor navigation}
- 21/22 . . Plotting boards ([in general B43L](#))
- 21/24 . specially adapted for cosmonautical navigation
- 21/26 . specially adapted for navigation in a road network
- 21/265 . . {constructional aspects of navigation devices, e.g. housings, mountings, displays ([G01C 21/3688 takes precedence](#))}
- 21/28 . . with correlation of data from several navigational instruments
- 21/30 . . . Map- or contour-matching
- 21/32 Structuring or formatting of map data
- 21/34 . . Route searching; Route guidance
- 21/3407 . . . {specially adapted for specific applications}
- 21/3415 {Dynamic re-routing, e.g. recalculating the route when the user deviates from calculated route or after detecting real-time traffic data or accidents}
- 21/3423 {Multimodal routing, i.e. combining two or more modes of transportation, where the modes can be any of, e.g. driving, walking, cycling, public transport}
- 21/343 {Calculating itineraries, i.e. routes leading from a starting point to a series of categorical destinations using a global route restraint, round trips, touristic trips ([travelling salesman problem G06Q 10/04](#); [optimisation of routes G06Q 10/047](#))}
- 21/3438 {Rendez-vous, i.e. searching a destination where several users can meet, and the routes to this destination for these users; Ride sharing, i.e. searching a route such that at least two users can share a vehicle for at least part of the route}

- 21/3446 . . . {Details of route searching algorithms, e.g. Dijkstra, A*, arc-flags, using precalculated routes}
- 21/3453 . . . {Special cost functions, i.e. other than distance or default speed limit of road segments}
- 21/3461 {Preferred or disfavoured areas, e.g. dangerous zones, toll or emission zones, intersections, manoeuvre types, segments such as motorways, toll roads, ferries}
- 21/3469 {Fuel consumption; Energy use; Emission aspects}
- 21/3476 {using point of interest [POI] information, e.g. a route passing visible POIs}
- 21/3484 {Personalized, e.g. from learned user behaviour or user-defined profiles}
- 21/3492 {employing speed data or traffic data, e.g. real-time or historical ([traffic control systems for road vehicles involving transmission of navigation instructions to the vehicle G08G 1/0968](#))}
- 21/36 . . . Input/output arrangements of navigation systems; {(Input arrangements for transferring data to be processed into a form capable of being handled by the computer, and output arrangements for transferring data from processing unit to output unit, e.g. interface arrangements [G06F 3/00](#); pointing devices displaced or positioned by the user, e.g. mice, trackballs, pens or joysticks, and accessories therefor [G06F 3/033](#); interaction techniques for graphical user interfaces, e.g. interaction with windows, icons or menus [G06F 3/048](#); Manipulating 3D models or images for computer graphics [G06T 19/00](#))}
- 21/3602 {Input other than that of destination using image analysis, e.g. detection of road signs, lanes, buildings, real preceding vehicles using a camera ([image data processing per se G06T](#))}
- 21/3605 {Destination input or retrieval}
- 21/3608 {using speech input, e.g. using speech recognition ([speech recognition per se G10L 15/00](#))}
- 21/3611 {using character input or menus, e.g. menus of POIs ([character input methods in general G06F 3/0233](#))}
- 21/3614 {through interaction with a road map, e.g. selecting a POI icon on a road map}
- 21/3617 {using user history, behaviour, conditions or preferences, e.g. predicted or inferred from previous use or current movement}
- 21/362 {received from an external device or application, e.g. PDA, mobile phone or calendar application}
- 21/3623 {using a camera or code reader, e.g. for optical or magnetic codes}
- 21/3626 {Details of the output of route guidance instructions ([Traffic control systems for road vehicles involving transmission of navigation instructions to the vehicle G08G 1/0968](#))}
- 21/3629 {Guidance using speech or audio output, e.g. text-to-speech ([text to speech systems per se G10L 13/00](#))}
- 21/3632 {Guidance using simplified or iconic instructions, e.g. using arrows ([G01C 21/365 takes precedence](#))}
- 21/3635 {Guidance using 3D or perspective road maps}
- 21/3638 {including 3D objects and buildings ([three dimensional \[3D\] modelling, e.g. data description of 3D objects G06T 17/00](#); geographic models [G06T 17/05](#))}
- 21/3641 {Personalized guidance, e.g. limited guidance on previously travelled routes}
- 21/3644 {Landmark guidance, e.g. using POIs or conspicuous other objects}
- 21/3647 {Guidance involving output of stored or live camera images or video streams}
- 21/365 {Guidance using head up displays or projectors, e.g. virtual vehicles or arrows projected on the windscreen or on the road itself}
- 21/3652 {Guidance using non-audiovisual output, e.g. tactile, haptic or electric stimuli}
- 21/3655 {Timing of guidance instructions}
- 21/3658 {Lane guidance}
- 21/3661 {Guidance output on an external device, e.g. car radio}
- 21/3664 {Details of the user input interface, e.g. buttons, knobs or sliders, including those provided on a touch screen; remote controllers; input using gestures}
- 21/3667 {Display of a road map ([G01C 21/3614 takes precedence](#); guidance using 3D or perspective road maps [G01C 21/3635](#))}
- 21/367 {Details, e.g. road map scale, orientation, zooming, illumination, level of detail, scrolling of road map or positioning of current position marker}
- 21/3673 {Labelling using text of road map data items, e.g. road names, POI names}
- 21/3676 {Overview of the route on the road map}
- 21/3679 {Retrieval, searching and output of POI information, e.g. hotels, restaurants, shops, filling stations, parking facilities ([G01C 21/3611 takes precedence](#))}
- 21/3682 {output of POI information on a road map ([G01C 21/3614](#), [G01C 21/3685 take precedence](#))}
- 21/3685 {the POI's being parking facilities}
- 21/3688 {Systems comprising multiple parts or multiple output devices (not client-server), e.g. detachable faceplates, key fobs or multiple output screens}
- 21/3691 {Retrieval, searching and output of information related to real-time traffic, weather, or environmental conditions ([arrangements for giving variable traffic instructions G08G 1/09](#))}
- 21/3694 {Output thereof on a road map}

- 21/3697 {output of additional, non-guidance related information, e.g. low fuel level, fuel efficient driving, gear change, speeding, dangerous curve ahead, slippery road, school zone, speed traps, driving behaviour feedback, advertising, virtual billboards or road signs ([G01C 21/3679](#) takes precedence)}

22/00 Measuring distance traversed on the ground by vehicles, persons, animals, or other moving solid bodies, e.g. using odometers, using pedometers (counting mechanisms per se [G06M](#))

- 22/002 . {for cycles}
 22/004 . {for golf carts (wheeled carriers for golf bags [A63B 55/60](#))}
 22/006 . {Pedometers}
 22/008 . {for skates}
 22/02 . by conversion into electric waveforms and subsequent integration, e.g. using tachometer generator {([G01C 22/002](#), [G01C 22/004](#), [G01C 22/006](#) take precedence)}
 22/025 . . {Differential odometers}

23/00 Combined instruments indicating more than one navigational value, e.g. for aircraft; Combined measuring devices for measuring two or more variables of movement, e.g. distance, speed, acceleration

- 23/005 . {Flight directors (indicating arrangements specially adapted for rotary gyroscopes [G01C 19/32](#); indicating or recording in connection with measuring, in general [G01D](#); control of course of land or air vehicles by controlling or regulating non-electric variables [G05D 1/00](#); arrangements or adaptations of instruments for aircraft [B64D 43/00](#))}

25/00 Manufacturing, calibrating, cleaning, or repairing instruments and devices referred to in the preceding groups (testing, calibrating and compensating compasses [G01C 17/38](#))

- 25/005 . {initial alignment, calibration or starting-up of inertial devices}