

CPC COOPERATIVE PATENT CLASSIFICATION

G PHYSICS (NOTES omitted)

INSTRUMENTS

G01 MEASURING; TESTING (NOTES omitted)

G01B MEASURING LENGTH, THICKNESS OR SIMILAR LINEAR DIMENSIONS; MEASURING ANGLES; MEASURING AREAS; MEASURING IRREGULARITIES OF SURFACES OR CONTOURS {(measuring human body, [see the relevant places, where such exist, e.g. A41H 1/00, A43D 1/02, A61B 5/103](#); measuring appliances combined with walking-sticks [A45B 3/08](#); sorting according to dimensions [B07](#); tool-setting or drawing instruments not specially modified for measuring [B23B 49/00, B23Q 15/00 - B23Q 17/00, B43L](#); combinations of measuring devices with writing-appliances [B43K 29/08](#); geodetical, nautical or aeronautical measuring, surveying, rangefinding [G01C](#); photogrammetry [G01C 11/00](#); measuring force or stress, in general [G01L 1/00](#); investigating or analysing particle size, investigating or analysing surface area of porous material [G01N](#); measuring position, distance or direction, in general, by reception or emission of radiowaves or other waves and based on propagation effects, e.g. Doppler effect, propagation time, direction of propagation [G01S](#); geophysical measuring [G01V](#); measuring length or roll diameter of film in cameras or projectors [G03B 1/60](#); combinations of measuring devices with means for controlling or regulating [G05](#); methods or arrangements for converting the position of a manually-operated writing or tracing member into an electrical signal [G06K 11/00](#); measuring elapsed travel of recording medium in recording and playback equipment, sensing diameter of record in autochange gramophones [G11B](#); means structurally associated with electric rotary current collectors for indicating brush wear [H01R 39/58](#); indicating consumption of electrodes in arc lamps [H05B 31/34](#))}

NOTES

1. This subclass covers measuring of position or displacement in terms of linear or angular dimensions.
2. In this subclass, the groups are distinguished by the means of measurement which is of major importance. Thus the mere application of other means for giving a final indication does not affect the classification.
3. Attention is drawn to the Notes following the title of class [G01](#).
4. Machines operated on similar principles to the hand-held devices specified in this subclass are classified with these devices.
5. Measuring arrangements or details thereof covered by two or more of groups [G01B 3/00 - G01B 17/00](#) are classified in group [G01B 21/00](#) if no single other group can be selected as being predominantly applicable.

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.

1/00	Measuring instruments characterised by the selection of material therefor	3/008	. . {Arrangements for controlling the measuring force}
3/00	Instruments as specified in the subgroups and characterised by the use of mechanical measuring means (arrangements for measuring particular parameters G01B 5/00 ; devices of general interest specially adapted or mounted for storing and repeatedly paying-out and re-storing lengths of material B65H 75/34)	3/02	. Rulers with scales or marks for direct reading (measuring tapes G01B 3/10)
		3/04	. . rigid
		3/06	. . . folding
		3/08	. . . extensible
		3/10	. Measuring tapes
3/002	. {Details}	3/1003	. . characterised by structure or material; characterised by layout or indicia
3/004	. . {Scales; Graduations}	3/1004	. . . {Measuring tapes without casings}
3/006	. . . {having both coarse and fine graduation}		

- 3/1005 . . Means for controlling winding or unwinding of tapes
- 3/1007 . . . Means for locking
- 2003/101 {acting on the drum}
- 2003/1012 {engaging the tape in a direction parallel to the tape itself}
- 2003/1015 {engaging the tape in a direction transversal to the tape itself}
- 2003/1017 {acting on the whole coil}
- 3/102 . . . Means for damping
- 2003/1023 . . . {Winding mechanisms}
- 2003/1025 {operated manually, e.g. crank-handles}
- 2003/1028 {operated by electric motors}
- 2003/103 {operated by springs}
- 2003/1033 . . . {Means for activating the locking, braking or releasing of the tape, e.g. buttons}
- 2003/1035 {by pivotal operation}
- 2003/1038 {by translatory motion operation}
- 3/1041 . . characterised by casings
- 3/1043 . . . Details of internal structure thereof, e.g. means for coupling separately moulded casing halves
- 3/1046 . . . Details of external structure thereof, e.g. shapes for ensuring firmer hold
- 3/1048 Integrated means for affixing or holding
- 2003/1051 . . . {specially adapted for two or more tapes within the same casing}
- 2003/1053 {Tape exit slots, e.g. shape or exit direction}
- 3/1056 . . Tape end arrangements, e.g. end-hooks
- 2003/1058 . . {Manufacturing or assembling methods}
- 3/1061 . . Means for displaying or assisting reading of length measurement
- 2003/1064 {Windows, e.g. lenses, glasses or cross-hairs}
- 2003/1066 {Index sliding on tape}
- 3/1069 . . . Electronic or mechanical display arrangements
- 3/1071 . . Separate means for supporting or affixing measuring tapes
- 2003/1074 . . . {associated with the casings}
- 2003/1076 . . . {associated with the end-hooks}
- 2003/1079 . . . {associated with the tapes}
- 3/1084 . . Tapes combined with arrangements for functions other than measuring lengths
- 2003/1087 . . . {for illuminating}
- 3/1089 . . . for marking, drawing or cutting
- 3/1092 . . . for performing length measurements and at least one other measurement of a different nature, e.g. bubble-type level
- 3/1094 . . . for recording information or for performing calculations
- 2003/1097 . . . {Tape measures with an adhesive surface}
- 3/11 . Chains for measuring length
- 3/12 . Measuring wheels
- 3/14 . Templates for checking contours {(templates for mounting doors or windows [E04F 21/0007](#))}
- 3/16 . Compasses, i.e. with a pair of pivoted arms
- 3/163 . . {without measuring scale}
- 3/166 . . {provided with a measuring scale}
- 3/18 . Micrometers
- 3/20 . Slide gauges
- 3/205 . . {provided with a counter for digital indication of the measured dimension}
- 3/22 . Feeler-pin gauges, e.g. dial gauges (for determining profiles [G01B 5/20](#))
- 3/24 . . with open yoke, i.e. calipers
- 3/26 . . Plug gauges
- 3/28 . . Depth gauges
- 3/30 . Bars, blocks, or strips in which the distance between a pair of faces is fixed, although it may be preadjustable, e.g. end measure, feeler strip
- 3/303 . . {pre-adjustable, e.g. by means of micrometerscrew}
- 3/306 . . . {with inclined slide plane}
- 3/32 . . Holders therefor
- 3/34 . Ring or other apertured gauges, e.g. "go/no-go" gauge
- 3/36 . . for external screw-threads
- 3/38 . Gauges with an open yoke and opposed faces, i.e. calipers, in which the internal distance between the faces is fixed, although it may be preadjustable
- 3/40 . . for external screw-threads
- 3/42 . . of limit-gauge type, i.e. "go/no-go" ([G01B 3/40 takes precedence](#))
- 3/44 . . . preadjustable for wear or tolerance
- 3/46 . Plug gauges for internal dimensions with engaging surfaces which are at a fixed distance, although they may be preadjustable
- 3/48 . . for internal screw-threads
- 3/50 . . of limit-gauge type, i.e. "go/no-go" ([G01B 3/48 takes precedence](#))
- 3/52 . . . preadjustable for wear or tolerance
- 3/56 . Gauges for measuring angles or tapers, e.g. conical calipers
- 3/563 . . {Protractors (for use in geodesy [G01C 1/00](#); protractor heads for drawing machines [B43L 13/08](#))}
- 3/566 . . {Squares}
- 5/00 Measuring arrangements characterised by the use of mechanical means (instruments of the types covered by group G01B 3/00 per se G01B 3/00)**
- 5/0002 . {Arrangements for supporting, fixing or guiding the measuring instrument or the object to be measured}
- 5/0004 . . {Supports (in general [F16M](#); [G01B 5/025](#) takes precedence)}
- 5/0007 . . {Surface plates}
- 5/0009 . . {Guiding surfaces; Arrangements compensating for non-linearity there-of}
- 5/0011 . {Arrangements for eliminating or compensation of measuring errors due to temperature or weight}
- 5/0014 . . {due to temperature (on machine tools [B23Q 11/0003](#))}
- 5/0016 . . {due to weight (on machine tools [B23Q 11/001](#))}
- 5/0018 . {for measuring key-ways}
- 5/0021 . {for measuring the volumetric dimension of an object}
- 5/0023 . {Measuring of sport goods, e.g. bowling accessories, golfclubs, game balls}
- 5/0025 . {Measuring of vehicle parts ([G01B 5/003](#) takes precedence)}
- 5/0028 . . {Brakes, brakeshoes, clutches}
- 5/003 . {Measuring of motor parts}
- 5/0032 . . {Valves, actuating devices for valves}
- 5/0035 . {Measuring of dimensions of trees}
- 5/0037 . {Measuring of dimensions of welds}
- 5/004 . for measuring coordinates of points
- 5/008 . . using coordinate measuring machines
- 5/012 . . . Contact-making feeler heads therefor
- 5/016 Constructional details of contacts

5/02	. for measuring length, width or thickness (G01B 5/004 , G01B 5/08 take precedence)	7/001	. {Constructional details of gauge heads (G01B 7/012 takes precedence)}
5/025	. . {Measuring of circumference; Measuring length of ring-shaped articles (G01B 5/0035 takes precedence)}	7/002	. {Constructional details of contacts for gauges actuating one or more contacts (G01B 7/016 takes precedence)}
5/04	. . specially adapted for measuring length or width of objects while moving	7/003	. {for measuring position, not involving coordinate determination (coordinate measuring G01B 7/004)}
5/043	. . . {for measuring length}	7/004	. for measuring coordinates of points
5/046	. . . {for measuring width}	7/008	. . using coordinate measuring machines
5/06	. . for measuring thickness	7/012	. . . Contact-making feeler heads therefor
5/061	. . . {height gauges}	7/016	. . . . Constructional details of contacts
5/063	. . . . {provided with a slide which may be moved along a vertical support by means of a micrometer screw}	7/02	. for measuring length, width or thickness (G01B 7/004 , G01B 7/12 take precedence)
5/065	. . . . {provided with a slide which may be fixed along its vertical support in discrete calibrated position}	7/023	. . {for measuring distance between sensor and object (G01B 7/082 and G01B 7/102 take precedence)}
5/066	. . . {of coating}	7/026	. . {for measuring length of cable, band or the like, which has been paid out, e.g. from a reel (measuring length of objects while moving G01B 7/04)}
5/068	. . . {of objects while moving (G01B 5/066 takes precedence)}	7/04	. . specially adapted for measuring length or width of objects while moving
5/08	. for measuring diameters {(G01B 5/0035 takes precedence; measuring radius of curvature G01B 5/213)}	7/042	. . . {for measuring length}
5/10	. . of objects while moving	7/044	. . . . {using capacitive means}
5/12	. . internal diameters	7/046	. . . . {using magnetic means}
5/14	. for measuring distance or clearance between spaced objects or spaced apertures (G01B 5/24 takes precedence)	7/048	. . . {for measuring width}
5/143	. . {between holes on a workpiece}	7/06	. . for measuring thickness {(measuring during the manufacture of coatings C23C 14/54)}
5/146	. . {measuring play on bearings}	7/063	. . . {using piezo-electric resonators}
5/16	. . between a succession of regularly spaced objects or regularly spaced apertures	7/066	. . . . {for measuring thickness of coating (apparatus or processes for the manufacture of piezo-electric or electrostrictive resonators for obtaining desired frequency H03H 3/04)}
5/163	. . . {of screw-threads}	7/08	. . . {using capacitive means}
5/166	. . . {of gear teeth}	7/082	. . . . {Height gauges}
5/18	. for measuring depth	7/085	. . . . {for measuring thickness of coating}
5/20	. for measuring contours or curvatures	7/087	. . . . {for measuring of objects while moving (G01B 7/085 takes precedence)}
5/201	. . {for measuring roundness}	7/10	. . . {using magnetic means, e.g. by measuring change of reluctance}
5/202	. . {of gears}	7/102	. . . . {Height gauges}
5/204	. . {of screw-threads}	7/105	. . . . {for measuring thickness of coating}
5/205	. . {of turbine blades or propellers}	7/107	. . . . {for measuring objects while moving (G01B 7/105 takes precedence)}
5/207	. . using a plurality of fixed, simultaneously operating transducers (G01B 5/213 - G01B 5/22 take precedence)	7/12	. for measuring diameters
5/213	. . for measuring radius of curvature	7/125	. . {of objects while moving}
5/22	. . Spherometers	7/13	. . Internal diameters
5/24	. for measuring angles or tapers; for testing alignment of axes	7/14	. for measuring distance or clearance between spaced objects or spaced apertures (G01B 7/30 takes precedence)
5/241	. . {for measuring conicity}	7/142	. . {between holes on a workpiece}
5/242	. . {Sine bars; Sine plates}	7/144	. . {Measuring play on bearings}
5/243	. . {for measuring chamfer (see G01B 3/56)}	7/146	. . {Measuring on gear teeth}
5/245	. . for testing perpendicularity	7/148	. . {Measuring on screw threads}
5/25	. . for testing the alignment of axes	7/15	. . being regularly spaced
5/252	. . . for measuring eccentricity, i.e. lateral shift between two parallel axes	7/16	. for measuring deformation in a solid, e.g. by resistance strain gauge
5/255	. . for testing wheel alignment	7/18	. . {using change in resistance}
5/26	. for measuring areas, e.g. planimeter (integrators in general G06G)	7/20	. . . {formed by printed-circuit technique}
5/28	. for measuring roughness or irregularity of surfaces	7/22	. . {using change in capacitance}
5/285	. . {for controlling evenness}	7/24	. . using change in magnetic properties
5/30	. for measuring the deformation in a solid, e.g. mechanical strain gauge	7/26	. for measuring depth
7/00	Measuring arrangements characterised by the use of electric or magnetic means	7/28	. for measuring contours or curvatures

- 7/281 . . {for measuring contour or curvature along an axis, e.g. axial curvature of a pipeline or along a series of feeder rollers}
- 7/282 . . {for measuring roundness}
- 7/283 . . {of gears}
- 7/284 . . {of screw-threads}
- 7/285 . . {of propellers or turbine blades}
- 7/286 . . {Spherometers}
- 7/287 . . using a plurality of fixed, simultaneously operating transducers ([G01B 7/293](#) takes precedence)
- 7/293 . . for measuring radius of curvature
- 7/30 . . for measuring angles or tapers; for testing the alignment of axes
- 7/305 . . for testing perpendicularity
- 7/31 . . for testing the alignment of axes
- 7/312 . . . for measuring eccentricity, i.e. lateral shift between two parallel axes
- 7/315 . . for testing wheel alignment
- 7/32 . . for measuring areas ([integrators in general G06G](#))
- 7/34 . . for measuring roughness or irregularity of surfaces
- 7/345 . . {for measuring evenness}
- 9/00 Instruments as specified in the subgroups and characterised by the use of optical measuring means (arrangements for measuring particular parameters [G01B 11/00](#))**
- 9/02 . . Interferometers {for determining dimensional properties of, or relations between, measurement objects}
- 9/02001 . . {characterised by manipulating or generating specific radiation properties}
- 9/02002 . . . {Frequency variation}
- 9/02003 {by using beat frequencies generated by mixing of two or more frequencies}
- 9/02004 {by using a continuous frequency sweep or scan}
- 9/02005 {by using discrete frequency stepping or switching}
- 9/02007 . . . {Two or more frequencies or sources used for interferometric measurement ([using only beat \[G01B 9/02003\]\(#\)](#))}
- 9/02008 {by using a frequency comb}
- 9/02009 {by using two or more low coherence lengths using different or varying spectral width}
- 9/0201 . . . {using temporal phase variation}
- 9/02011 . . . {using temporal polarization variation}
- 9/02012 . . . {using temporal intensity variation}
- 9/02014 {by using pulsed light}
- 9/02015 . . {characterised by a particular beam path configuration}
- 9/02016 . . . {contacting two or more objects}
- 9/02017 . . . {contacting one object several times}
- 9/02018 {Multiple-pass interferometer, e.g. double pass}
- 9/02019 {contacting different points on same face of object}
- 9/02021 {contacting different faces of object, e.g. opposite faces}
- 9/02022 . . . {contacting one object by grazing incidence}
- 9/02023 . . . {Indirect probing of object, e.g. via influence on cavity or fibre}
- 9/02024 . . . {Measuring in transmission, i.e. light traverses the object}
- 9/02025 {Interference between three or more discrete surfaces}
- 9/02027 {Two or more interferometric channels or interferometers}
- 9/02028 {Two or more reference or object arms in one interferometer}
- 9/02029 {Combination with non-interferometric systems, i.e. for measuring the object}
- 9/0203 {With imaging systems}
- 9/02031 {With non-optical systems, e.g. tactile}
- 9/02032 {generating a spatial carrier frequency, e.g. by creating lateral or angular offset between reference and object beam ([shearing interferometers \[G01B 9/02098\]\(#\)](#))}
- 9/02034 . . . {characterised by particularly shaped beams or wavefronts}
- 9/02035 {Shaping the focal point, e.g. elongated focus}
- 9/02036 {by using chromatic effects, e.g. a wavelength dependent focal point}
- 9/02037 {by generating a transverse line focus}
- 9/02038 {Shaping the wavefront, e.g. generating a spherical wavefront}
- 9/02039 {by matching the wavefront with a particular object surface shape}
- 9/02041 . . . {characterised by particular imaging or detection techniques}
- 9/02042 {Confocal imaging}
- 9/02043 {Imaging of the Fourier or pupil or back focal plane, i.e. angle resolved imaging}
- 9/02044 {Imaging in the frequency domain, e.g. by using a spectrometer}
- 9/02045 {using the Doppler effect}
- 9/02047 {using digital holographic imaging, e.g. lensless phase imaging without hologram in the reference path}
- 9/02048 {Rough and fine measurement}
- 9/02049 . . . {characterised by particular mechanical design details}
- 9/0205 {of probe head}
- 9/02051 {Integrated design, e.g. on-chip or monolithic}
- 9/02052 {Protecting, e.g. shock absorbing, arrangements}
- 9/02054 {Hand held}
- 9/02055 . . . {characterised by error reduction techniques}
- 9/02056 {Passive error reduction, i.e. not varying during measurement, e.g. by constructional details of optics}
- 9/02057 {by using common path configuration, i.e. reference and object path almost entirely overlapping}
- 9/02058 {by particular optical compensation or alignment elements, e.g. dispersion compensation}
- 9/02059 {Reducing effect of parasitic reflections, e.g. cyclic errors}
- 9/02061 {Reducing or preventing effect of tilt or misalignment, e.g. of object or reference mirror}
- 9/02062 {Active error reduction, i.e. varying with time}
- 9/02063 {by particular alignment of focus position, e.g. dynamic focussing in optical coherence tomography}

- 9/02064 {by particular adjustment of coherence gate, i.e. adjusting position of zero path difference in low coherence interferometry}
- 9/02065 {using a second interferometer before or after measuring interferometer}
- 9/02067 {by electronic control systems, i.e. using feedback acting on optics or light}
- 9/02068 {Auto-alignment of optical elements}
- 9/02069 {Synchronization of light source or manipulator and detector}
- 9/0207 . . . {Error reduction by correction of the measurement signal based on independently determined error sources, e.g. using a reference interferometer}
- 9/02071 {by measuring path difference independently from interferometer}
- 9/02072 {by calibration or testing of interferometer}
- 9/02074 {of the detector}
- 9/02075 . . . {of particular errors}
- 9/02076 {Caused by motion}
- 9/02077 {of the object}
- 9/02078 {Caused by ambiguity}
- 9/02079 {Quadrature detection, i.e. detecting relatively phase-shifted signals}
- 9/02081 {simultaneous quadrature detection, e.g. by spatial phase shifting}
- 9/02082 {Caused by speckles}
- 9/02083 . . {characterised by particular signal processing and presentation}
- 9/02084 . . . {Processing in the Fourier or frequency domain when not imaged in the frequency domain}
- 9/02085 . . . {Combining two or more images of different regions}
- 9/02087 . . . {Combining two or more images of the same region}
- 9/02088 . . . {Matching signals with a database}
- 9/02089 . . . {Displaying the signal, e.g. for user interaction}
- 9/0209 . . {Non-tomographic low coherence interferometers, e.g. low coherence interferometry, scanning white light interferometry, optical frequency domain interferometry or reflectometry}
- 9/02091 . . {Tomographic low coherence interferometers, e.g. optical coherence tomography}
- 9/02092 . . {Self-mixing interferometers, i.e. feedback of light from object into laser cavity}
- 9/02094 . . {Speckle interferometers, i.e. for detecting changes in speckle pattern}
- 9/02095 . . . {detecting deformation from original shape}
- 9/02096 . . . {detecting a contour or curvature}
- 9/02097 . . {Self-interferometers, i.e. the object beam interfering with a shifted version of itself}
- 9/02098 . . . {shearing interferometers}
- 9/021 . . . using holographic techniques
- 9/023 . . . for contour producing
([G01B 9/025](#) - [G01B 9/029](#) take precedence)
- 9/025 . . . Double exposure technique
- 9/027 . . . in real time
- 9/029 . . . by time averaging
- 9/04 . . . Measuring microscopes ([microscopes in general G02B 21/00](#))
- 9/06 . . . Measuring telescopes ([telescopes in general G02B 23/00](#))
- 9/08 . . . Optical projection comparators
- 9/10 . . . Goniometers for measuring angles between surfaces
- 11/00** **Measuring arrangements characterised by the use of optical means** ([instruments of the types covered by group G01B 9/00 per se G01B 9/00](#))
- 11/002 . . {for measuring two or more coordinates}
- 11/005 . . {coordinate measuring machines}
- 11/007 . . . {feeler heads therefor}
- 11/02 . . for measuring length, width or thickness
([G01B 11/08](#) takes precedence)
- 11/022 . . {by means of tv-camera scanning}
- 11/024 . . {by means of diode-array scanning}
- 11/026 . . {by measuring distance between sensor and object ([G01B 11/0608](#) takes precedence)}
- 11/028 . . {by measuring lateral position of a boundary of the object ([G01B 11/022](#), [G01B 11/024](#), [G01B 11/04](#) take precedence)}
- 11/03 . . by measuring coordinates of points
- 11/04 . . specially adapted for measuring length or width of objects while moving
- 11/043 . . . {for measuring length}
- 11/046 . . . {for measuring width}
- 11/06 . . for measuring thickness, e.g. of sheet material
([thickness measurement by thermal means G01B 21/085](#))
- 11/0608 . . . {Height gauges}
- 11/0616 . . . {of coating}
- 11/0625 {with measurement of absorption or reflection}
- 11/0633 {using one or more discrete wavelengths}
- 11/0641 {with measurement of polarization}
- 11/065 {using one or more discrete wavelengths}
- 11/0658 {with measurement of emissivity or reradiation}
- 11/0666 {using an exciting beam and a detection beam including surface acoustic waves [SAW]}
- 11/0675 {using interferometry}
- 11/0683 {measurement during deposition or removal of the layer}
- 11/0691 . . . {of objects while moving ([G01B 11/0616](#) takes precedence)}
- 11/08 . . for measuring diameters
- 11/10 . . of objects while moving
- 11/105 . . . {using photoelectric detection means}
- 11/12 . . internal diameters
- 11/14 . . for measuring distance or clearance between spaced objects or spaced apertures ([G01B 11/26](#) takes precedence; [rangefinders G01C](#))
- 11/16 . . for measuring the deformation in a solid, e.g. optical strain gauge
- 11/161 . . {by interferometric means}
- 11/162 . . . {by speckle- or shearing interferometry}
- 11/164 . . . {by holographic interferometry}
- 11/165 . . {by means of a grating deformed by the object}
- 11/167 . . {by projecting a pattern on the object}
- 11/168 . . {by means of polarisation}
- 11/18 . . {using photoelastic elements}
- 11/20 . . {using brittle lacquer}
- 11/22 . . for measuring depth
- 11/24 . . for measuring contours or curvatures
- 11/2408 . . {for measuring roundness}

11/2416	. . {of gears (optical projection profile comparators G01B 9/08)}	13/18	. for measuring angles or tapers; for testing the alignment of axes
11/2425	. . {of screw-threads}	13/19	. . for testing the alignment of axes
11/2433	. . {for measuring outlines by shadow casting}	13/195	. . for testing wheel alignment
11/2441	. . {using interferometry}	13/20	. for measuring areas, e.g. pneumatic planimeter (integrators in general G06G)
11/245	. . using a plurality of fixed, simultaneously operating transducers (G01B 11/2408 - G01B 11/2425 , } G01B 11/255 take precedence)	13/22	. for measuring roughness or irregularity of surfaces
11/25	. . by projecting a pattern, e.g. {one or more lines,} moiré fringes on the object (G01B 11/255 takes precedence; image analysis for depth or shape recovery G06T 7/50)	13/24	. for measuring the deformation in a solid
11/2504	. . . {Calibration devices}	15/00	Measuring arrangements characterised by the use of wave or particle radiation (G01B 9/00, G01B 11/00 take precedence {; by radar technique G01S})
11/2509	. . . {Color coding}	15/02	. for measuring thickness
11/2513	. . . {with several lines being projected in more than one direction, e.g. grids, patterns}	15/025	. . {by measuring absorption}
11/2518	. . . {Projection by scanning of the object}	15/04	. for measuring contours or curvatures
11/2522	. . . . {the position of the object changing and being recorded}	15/045	. . {by measuring absorption}
11/2527	. . . . {with phase change by in-plane movement of the pattern}	15/06	. for measuring the deformation in a solid
11/2531	. . . {using several gratings, projected with variable angle of incidence on the object, and one detection device}	15/08	. for measuring roughness or irregularity of surfaces
11/2536	. . . {using several gratings with variable grating pitch, projected on the object with the same angle of incidence}	17/00	Measuring arrangements characterised by the use of subsonic, sonic or ultrasonic vibrations {(by sonar technique G01S 15/00)}
11/254	. . . {Projection of a pattern, viewing through a pattern, e.g. moiré}	17/02	. for measuring thickness
11/2545	. . . {with one projection direction and several detection directions, e.g. stereo}	17/025	. . {for measuring thickness of coating}
11/255	. . for measuring radius of curvature {(measuring diameter G01B 11/08)}	17/04	. for measuring the deformation in a solid, e.g. by vibrating string
11/26	. for measuring angles or tapers; for testing the alignment of axes	17/06	. for measuring contours or curvatures
11/27	. . for testing the alignment of axes {(means for centering or aligning a light guide within a ferrule G02B 6/3834)}	17/08	. for measuring roughness or irregularity of surfaces
11/272	. . . {using photoelectric detection means}	21/00	Measuring arrangements or details thereof in so far as they are not adapted to particular types of measuring means of the preceding groups
11/275	. . for testing wheel alignment	NOTE	Measuring arrangements or details thereof covered by two or more of groups G01B 3/00 - G01B 17/00 are classified in this group if no single other group can be selected as being predominantly applicable.
11/2755	. . . {using photoelectric detection means}	21/02	. for measuring length, width, or thickness (G01B 21/10 takes precedence)
11/28	. for measuring areas (integrators in general G06G)	21/04	. . by measuring coordinates of points
11/285	. . {using photoelectric detection means}	21/042	. . . {Calibration or calibration artifacts (G01B 3/30 , G01B 9/02072 take precedence)}
11/30	. for measuring roughness or irregularity of surfaces	21/045	. . . {Correction of measurements (G01B 9/02055 takes precedence)}
11/303	. . {using photoelectric detection means}	21/047	. . . {Accessories, e.g. for positioning, for tool-setting, for measuring probes}
11/306	. . {for measuring evenness}	21/06	. . specially adapted for measuring length or width of objects while moving {(unwinding or rewinding apparatus incorporating length measuring devices B65H 16/025)}
13/00	Measuring arrangements characterised by the use of fluids {(pressure regulation G05D 16/00)}	21/065	. . . {for stretchable materials}
13/02	. for measuring length, width or thickness (G01B 13/08 takes precedence)	21/08	. . for measuring thickness
13/03	. . by measuring coordinates of points	21/085	. . . {using thermal means}
13/04	. . specially adapted for measuring length or width of objects while moving	21/10	. for measuring diameters
13/06	. . for measuring thickness, e.g. of sheet material	21/12	. . of objects while moving
13/065	. . . {Height gauges}	21/14	. . internal diameters {(of boreholes or wells E21B 47/08)}
13/08	. for measuring diameters	21/16	. for measuring distance or clearance between spaced objects
13/10	. . internal diameters	21/18	. for measuring depth
13/12	. for measuring distance or clearance between spaced objects or spaced apertures (G01B 13/18 takes precedence)		
13/14	. for measuring depth		
13/16	. for measuring contours or curvatures		

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- 21/20 . for measuring contours or curvatures, e.g. determining profile
- 21/22 . for measuring angles or tapers; for testing the alignment of axes
- 21/24 . . for testing alignment of axes
- 21/26 . . for testing wheel alignment
- 21/28 . for measuring areas ([integrators in general G06G](#))
- 21/30 . for measuring roughness or irregularity of surfaces
- 21/32 . for measuring the deformation in a solid

- 2210/00 Aspects not specifically covered by any group under [G01B](#), e.g. of wheel alignment, caliper-like sensors**
- 2210/10 . Wheel alignment
- 2210/12 . . Method or fixture for calibrating the wheel aligner
- 2210/14 . . One or more cameras or other optical devices capable of acquiring a two-dimensional image
- 2210/143 . . . One or more cameras on each side of a vehicle in the main embodiment
- 2210/146 . . . Two or more cameras imaging the same area
- 2210/16 . . Active or passive device attached to the chassis of a vehicle
- 2210/18 . . Specially developed for using with motorbikes or other two-wheeled vehicles
- 2210/20 . . Vehicle in a state of translatory motion
- 2210/22 . . Wheels in a state of motion supported on rollers, rotating platform or other structure substantially capable of only one degree of rotational freedom
- 2210/24 . . Specially developed for using with trucks or other heavy-duty vehicles
- 2210/26 . . Algorithms, instructions, databases, computerized methods and graphical user interfaces employed by a user in conjunction with the wheel aligner
- 2210/28 . . Beam projector and related sensors, camera, inclinometer or other active sensing or projecting device
- 2210/283 . . . Beam projectors and related sensors
- 2210/286 . . . Projecting a light pattern on the wheel or vehicle body
- 2210/30 . . Reference markings, reflector, scale or other passive device
- 2210/303 . . . fixed to the ground or to the measuring station
- 2210/306 . . . Mirror, prism or other reflector
- 2210/40 . Caliper-like sensors
- 2210/42 . . with one or more detectors on a single side of the object to be measured and with a backing surface of support or reference on the other side
- 2210/44 . . with detectors on both sides of the object to be measured
- 2210/46 . . with one or more detectors on a single side of the object to be measured and with a transmitter on the other side
- 2210/48 . . for measurement of a wafer
- 2210/50 . Using chromatic effects to achieve wavelength-dependent depth resolution
- 2210/52 . Combining or merging partially overlapping images to an overall image
- 2210/54 . Revolving an optical measuring instrument around a body
- 2210/56 . Measuring geometric parameters of semiconductor structures, e.g. profile, critical dimensions or trench depth

- 2210/58 . Wireless transmission of information between a sensor or probe and a control or evaluation unit
- 2210/60 . Unique sensor identification
- 2210/62 . Support for workpiece air film or bearing with positive or negative pressure
- 2210/64 . Interconnection or interfacing through or under capping or via rear of substrate in microsensors
- 2210/66 . Rock or ground anchors having deformation measuring means

- 2290/00 Aspects of interferometers not specifically covered by any group under [G01B 9/02](#)**
- 2290/10 . Astronomic interferometers
- 2290/15 . Cat eye, i.e. reflection always parallel to incoming beam
- 2290/20 . Dispersive element for generating dispersion
- 2290/25 . Fabry-Perot in interferometer, e.g. etalon, cavity
- 2290/30 . Grating as beam-splitter
- 2290/35 . Mechanical variable delay line
- 2290/40 . Non-mechanical variable delay line
- 2290/45 . Multiple detectors for detecting interferometer signals
- 2290/50 . Pupil plane manipulation, e.g. filtering light of certain reflection angles
- 2290/55 . Quantum effects
- 2290/60 . Reference interferometer, i.e. additional interferometer not interacting with object
- 2290/65 . Spatial scanning object beam
- 2290/70 . Using polarization in the interferometer