

CPC COOPERATIVE PATENT CLASSIFICATION

G PHYSICS (NOTES omitted)

INSTRUMENTS

G01 MEASURING; TESTING (NOTES omitted)

G01P MEASURING LINEAR OR ANGULAR SPEED, ACCELERATION, DECELERATION, OR SHOCK; INDICATING PRESENCE, ABSENCE, OR DIRECTION, OF MOVEMENT (measuring or recording blood flow [A61B 5/02](#), [A61B 8/06](#); monitoring speed or deceleration of electrically-propelled vehicles [B60L 3/00](#); vehicle lighting systems adapted to indicate speed [B60Q 1/54](#); determining position or course in navigation, measuring ground distance in geodesy or surveying [G01C](#); combined measuring devices for measuring two or more variables of movement [G01C 23/00](#); measuring velocity of sound [G01H](#); measuring velocity of light [G01J 7/00](#); measuring direction or velocity of solid objects by reception or emission of radiowaves or other waves and based on propagation effects, e.g. Doppler effect, propagation time, direction of propagation, [G01S](#); measuring speed of nuclear radiation [G01T](#); measuring acceleration of gravity [G01V](#); {measuring or recording the speed of trains [B61L 23/00](#); speed indicators incorporated in motor vehicles [B60K 35/00](#); measuring frequency or phase [G01R](#); traffic control [G08G](#)})

NOTES

1. This subclass covers measuring direction or velocity of flowing fluids using propagation effects of radiowaves or other waves caused in the fluid itself, e.g. by laser anemometer, by ultrasonic flowmeter with "sing-around-system".
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.

1/00	Details of instruments	1/11	. . . . by the detection of the position of the indicator needle
1/003	. {used for damping}	1/12	. Recording devices (indicating working conditions of vehicles G07C 5/00)
1/006	. {used for thermal compensation}	1/122	. . {Speed recorders}
1/02	. Housings	1/125	. . . {with recording discs}
1/023	. . {for acceleration measuring devices}	1/127	. . {for acceleration values}
1/026	. . {for speed measuring devices, e.g. pulse generator}	1/14	. . for permanent recording {(G01P 1/125 takes precedence)}
1/04	. Special adaptations of driving means	1/16	. . for erasable recording, e.g. magnetic recording
1/06	. {Indicating or recording devices, e.g. for remote indication (indicating or recording in general G01D ; registering or indicating working conditions of vehicles G07C 5/00)}	3/00	Measuring linear or angular speed; Measuring differences of linear or angular speeds (G01P 5/00 - G01P 11/00 take precedence; {direction and speed indication G01P 13/045 }; counting mechanisms G06M)
1/07	. Indicating devices, e.g. for remote indication (indicating working conditions of vehicles G07C 5/00)		<u>NOTE</u>
1/08	. . Arrangements of scales, pointers, lamps or acoustic indicators, e.g. in automobile speedometers		The sub-groups of this group are distinguished by the method of measurement which is of major importance. Thus the mere application of other methods for giving a final indication does not affect the classification.
1/10	. . . for indicating predetermined speeds		
1/103	. . . . {by comparing the value of the measured signal with one or several reference values (in general G01R 17/00)}		
1/106	. . . . {by comparing the time duration between two impulses with a reference time}		

- 3/02 . . . Devices characterised by the use of mechanical means
- 3/04 . . . by comparing two speeds
- 3/06 . . . using a friction gear
- 3/08 . . . using differential gearing
- 3/10 . . . by actuating an indicating element, e.g. pointer, for a fixed time
- 3/12 . . . by making use of a system excited by impact
- 3/14 . . . by exciting one or more mechanical resonance systems
- 3/16 . . . by using centrifugal forces of solid masses
{(governors G05D 13/10)}
- 3/18 . . . transferred to the indicator by mechanical means
- 3/20 . . . transferred to the indicator by fluid means
- 3/22 . . . transferred to the indicator by electric or magnetic means
- 3/24 . . . by using friction effects (G01P 3/06 takes precedence)
- 3/26 . . . Devices characterised by the use of fluids
- 3/263 . . . {by using fluidic impulse generators}
- 3/266 . . . {by using a vortex chamber}
- 3/28 . . . by using pumps
- 3/30 . . . by using centrifugal forces of fluids
- 3/32 . . . in a rotary container communicating with a fixed container
- 3/34 . . . by using friction effects
- 3/36 . . . Devices characterised by the use of optical means, e.g. using infra-red, visible, or ultra-violet light (G01P 3/68 takes precedence; gyrometers using the Sagnac effect, i.e. rotation-induced shifts between counter-rotating electromagnetic beams G01C 19/64)
- 3/363 . . . {by using a ring laser (ring lasers in general H01S 3/083)}
- 3/366 . . . {by using diffraction of light (for measuring speed of fluids G01P 5/26)}
- 3/38 . . . using photographic means
- 3/40 . . . using stroboscopic means
- 3/42 . . . Devices characterised by the use of electric or magnetic means (G01P 3/66 takes precedence; measuring electric or magnetic values in general G01R)
- 3/44 . . . for measuring angular speed (G01P 3/56 takes precedence)
- 3/443 . . . {mounted in bearings (bearings F16C)}
- 3/446 . . . {mounted between two axially spaced rows of rolling elements}
- 3/46 . . . by measuring amplitude of generated current or voltage {(in general G01R 19/00)}
- 3/465 . . . {by using dynamo-electro tachometers or electric generator}
- 3/48 . . . by measuring frequency of generated current or voltage {(in general G01R 23/00)}
- 3/4802 . . . {by using electronic circuits in general}
- 3/4805 . . . {by using circuits for the electrical integration of the generated pulses (measuring impulse frequency by integration G01R 23/09)}
- 3/4807 . . . {by using circuits for the detection of the pulses delivered by the ignition system of an internal combustion engine}
- 3/481 . . . of pulse signals
- 3/4815 . . . {using a pulse wire sensor, e.g. Wiegand wire}
- 3/482 . . . delivered by nuclear radiation detectors
- 3/483 . . . delivered by variable capacitance detectors
- 3/484 . . . delivered by contact-making switches
- 3/486 . . . delivered by photo-electric detectors
- 3/487 . . . delivered by rotating magnets
- 3/488 . . . delivered by variable reluctance detectors
- 3/489 . . . Digital circuits therefor
- 3/49 . . . using eddy currents
- 3/495 . . . where the indicating means responds to forces produced by the eddy currents and the generating magnetic field
- 3/4953 . . . {with a counter for the covered distance incorporated (measuring the covered distance G01C 22/00)}
- 3/4956 . . . {with thermal compensation}
- 3/50 . . . for measuring linear speed (G01P 3/56 takes precedence)
- 3/505 . . . {by using eddy currents}
- 3/52 . . . by measuring amplitude of generated current or voltage
- 3/54 . . . by measuring frequency of generated current or voltage
- 3/56 . . . for comparing two speeds
- 3/565 . . . {by measuring or by comparing the phase of generated current or voltage (phase comparators per se H03D 13/00; phase measurement G01R 25/00)}
- 3/58 . . . by measuring or comparing amplitudes of generated currents or voltage {(amplitude comparators H03K 5/24)}
- 3/60 . . . by measuring or comparing frequency of generated currents or voltages {(frequency comparators H03K 5/26)}
- 3/62 . . . Devices characterised by the determination or the variation of atmospheric pressure with height to measure the vertical components of speed (measuring pressure in general G01L)
- 3/64 . . . Devices characterised by the determination of the time taken to traverse a fixed distance
- 3/66 . . . using electric or magnetic means (G01P 3/80 takes precedence; measuring short time intervals G04F 8/00, G04F 10/00)
- 3/665 . . . {for projectile velocity measurements}
- 3/68 . . . using optical means, i.e. using infra-red, visible, or ultra-violet light (G01P 3/80 takes precedence ; by reflection of waves G01S 17/58)
- 3/685 . . . {for projectile velocity measurements}
- 3/80 . . . using auto-correlation or cross-correlation detection means
- 3/803 . . . {in devices of the type to be classified in G01P 3/66}
- 3/806 . . . {in devices of the type to be classified in G01P 3/68}
- 5/00 Measuring speed of fluids, e.g. of air stream; Measuring speed of bodies relative to fluids, e.g. of ship, of aircraft (application of speed-measuring devices for measuring volume of fluid G01F)**
- 5/001 . . . {Full-field flow measurement, e.g. determining flow velocity and direction in a whole region at the same time, flow visualisation}
- 5/003 . . . {by measuring fluid level in front of an obstacle}

- 5/005 . {by using a jet directed into the fluid}
- 5/006 . . {the jet used is composed of ionised or radioactive particles}
- 5/008 . {by using an electrolyte added to the fluid}
- 5/01 . by using swirlflowmeter
- 5/02 . by measuring forces exerted by the fluid on solid bodies, e.g. anemometer
- 5/04 . . using deflection of baffle-plates
- 5/06 . . using rotation of vanes (measuring speed of rotating shafts [G01P 3/00](#))
- 5/065 . . . {with mechanical coupling to the indicating device}
- 5/07 . . . with electrical coupling to the indicating device
- 5/08 . by measuring variation of an electric variable directly affected by the flow, e.g. by using dynamo-electric effect
- 5/083 . . {by using electronic circuits for measuring the dynamoelectric effect}
- 5/086 . . {by using special arrangements and constructions for measuring the dynamo-electric effect}
- 5/10 . by measuring thermal variables
- 5/12 . . using variation of resistance of a heated conductor
- 5/14 . by measuring differences of pressure in the fluid
- 5/16 . . using Pitot tubes {, e.g. Machmeter}
- 5/165 . . . Arrangements or constructions of Pitot tubes
- 5/17 . . . Coupling arrangements to the indicating device
- 5/175 with the determination of Mach number (analogue computers therefor [G06G 7/57](#))
- 5/18 . by measuring the time taken to traverse a fixed distance
- 5/20 . . using particles entrained by a fluid stream ([G01P 5/22](#) takes precedence)
- 5/22 . . using auto-correlation or cross-correlation detection means
- 5/24 . by measuring the direct influence of the streaming fluid on the properties of a detecting acoustical wave
- 5/241 . . {by using reflection of acoustical waves, i.e. Doppler-effect}
- 5/242 . . . {involving continuous, e.g. modulated or unmodulated, waves ([G01P 5/244](#) takes precedence)}
- 5/244 . . . {involving pulsed waves}
- 5/245 . . {by measuring transit time of acoustical waves (measuring propagation velocity of acoustical waves per se [G01H 5/00](#))}
- 5/247 . . . {Sing-around-systems}
- 5/248 . . . {by measuring phase differences}
- 5/26 . by measuring the direct influence of the streaming fluid on the properties of a detecting optical wave
- 7/00** **Measuring speed by integrating acceleration** (measuring travelled distance by double integration of acceleration [G01C 21/16](#))
- 9/00** **{Measuring speed by using gyroscopic effect, e.g. using gas, using electron beam (gyroscopes or turn-sensitive devices per se [G01C 19/00](#))}**
- NOTE**
Absolute angular speed sensors are classified under [G01C 19/00](#) and s.gr.
- 9/02 . {using rotary gyroscopes}
- 9/04 . {using turn-sensitive devices with vibrating masses, e.g. tuning-fork}
- 11/00** **Measuring average value of speed (by determining time taken to traverse a fixed distance [G01P 3/64](#), [G01P 5/18](#))**
- 11/02 . Measuring average speed of number of bodies, e.g. of vehicles for traffic control
- 13/00** **Indicating or recording presence, absence, or direction, of movement (electric switches [H01H](#); counting moving objects [G06M 7/00](#))**
- 13/0006 . {of fluids or of granulous or powder-like substances}
- 13/0013 . . {by using a solid body which is shifted by the action of the fluid}
- 13/002 . . . {with electrical coupling to the indicating devices}
- 13/0026 . . {by using deflection of baffle-plates}
- 13/0033 . . . {with electrical coupling to the indicating device}
- 13/004 . . {by using the rotation of vanes}
- 13/0046 . . . {with electrical coupling to the indicating device}
- 13/0053 . . {by using dynamo-electric effect}
- 13/006 . . {by using thermal variables}
- 13/0066 . . {by using differences of pressure in the fluid}
- 13/0073 . . {by using vibrations generated by the fluid}
- 13/008 . {by using a window mounted in the fluid carrying tube ([G01P 13/0013](#), [G01P 13/0026](#), [G01P 13/004](#) take precedence)}
- 13/0086 . . {with photo-electric detection}
- 13/0093 . {by making use of products, e.g. chemical products added to the fluid in order to make the fluid flow visible}
- 13/02 . Indicating direction only, e.g. by weather vane
- 13/025 . . {indicating air data, i.e. flight variables of an aircraft, e.g. angle of attack, side slip, shear, yaw}
- 13/04 . . Indicating positive or negative direction of a linear movement or clockwise or anti-clockwise direction of a rotational movement
- 13/045 . . . {with speed indication}
- 15/00** **Measuring acceleration; Measuring deceleration; Measuring shock, i.e. sudden change of acceleration**
- 15/001 . {by measuring acceleration changes by making use of a triple differentiation of a displacement signal}
- 15/003 . {Kinematic accelerometers, i.e. measuring acceleration in relation to an external reference frame, e.g. Ferratis accelerometers ([G01P 15/001](#), [G01P 15/16](#), [G01P 15/165](#) take precedence)}
- 15/005 . . {measuring translational acceleration}
- 15/006 . {by making use of fluid seismic masses}
- 15/008 . . {by using thermal pick-up}
- 15/02 . by making use of inertia forces {using solid seismic masses} ([G01P 15/14](#) takes precedence)
- 15/03 . . by using non-electrical means
- 15/032 . . . {by measuring the displacement of a movable inertial mass}
- 15/034 {for indicating angular accelerations ([G01P 15/036](#) takes precedence)}
- 15/036 {for indicating predetermined acceleration values}
- 15/038 . . . {by using fluidic means}

15/04	. . .	for indicating maximum value	2015/0862	. . .	{being provided with particular means being integrated into a MEMS accelerometer structure for providing particular additional functionalities to those of a spring mass system}
15/06	. . .	using members subjected to a permanent deformation	2015/0865	. . . .	{using integrated signal processing circuitry}
15/08	. . .	with conversion into electric or magnetic values	2015/0868	. . . .	{using self-test structures integrated into the microstructure}
15/0802	. . .	{Details}	2015/0871	. . . .	{using stopper structures for limiting the travel of the seismic mass}
2015/0805	. . .	{being provided with a particular type of spring-mass-system for defining the displacement of a seismic mass due to an external acceleration}	2015/0874	. . . .	{using means for preventing stiction of the seismic mass to the substrate}
2015/0808	. . . .	{for defining in-plane movement of the mass, i.e. movement of the mass in the plane of the substrate}	2015/0877	. . . .	{using integrated interconnect structures}
2015/0811	. . . . .	{for one single degree of freedom of movement of the mass}	2015/088	. . . .	{for providing wafer-level encapsulation}
2015/0814	. . . . .	{for translational movement of the mass, e.g. shuttle type}	2015/0882	. . . .	{for providing damping of vibrations}
2015/0817	. . . . .	{for pivoting movement of the mass, e.g. in-plane pendulum}	15/0885	. . .	{by magnetostrictive pick-up}
2015/082	. . . . .	{for two degrees of freedom of movement of a single mass}	15/0888	. . .	{for indicating angular acceleration}
2015/0822	. . . .	{for defining out-of-plane movement of the mass}	15/0891	. . .	{with indication of predetermined acceleration values (G01P 15/135 takes precedence)}
2015/0825	. . . . .	{for one single degree of freedom of movement of the mass}	15/0894	. . .	{by non-contact electron transfer, i.e. electron tunneling}
2015/0828	. . . . .	{the mass being of the paddle type being suspended at one of its longitudinal ends}	15/0897	. . .	{by thermal pick-up (G01P 15/008 takes precedence)}
2015/0831	. . . . .	{the mass being of the paddle type having the pivot axis between the longitudinal ends of the mass, e.g. see-saw configuration}	15/09	. . .	by piezo-electric pick-up
2015/0834	. . . . .	{the mass constituting a pendulum having the pivot axis disposed symmetrically between the longitudinal ends, the center of mass being shifted away from the plane of the pendulum which includes the pivot axis}	15/0907	. . . .	{of the compression mode type}
2015/0837	. . . . .	{the mass being suspended so as to only allow movement perpendicular to the plane of the substrate, i.e. z-axis sensor}	15/0915	. . . .	{of the shear mode type}
2015/084	. . . . .	{the mass being suspended at more than one of its sides, e.g. membrane-type suspension, so as to permit multi-axis movement of the mass}	15/0922	. . . .	{of the bending or flexing mode type}
2015/0842	. . . . .	{the mass being of clover leaf shape}	15/093	. . .	by photoelectric pick-up
2015/0845	. . . .	{using a plurality of spring-mass systems being arranged on one common planar substrate, the systems not being mechanically coupled and the sensitive direction of each system being different}	15/097	. . .	by vibratory elements
2015/0848	. . . .	{using a plurality of mechanically coupled spring-mass systems, the sensitive direction of each system being different}	15/0975	. . . .	{by acoustic surface wave resonators or delay lines}
2015/0851	. . . .	{using a plurality of spring-mass systems, each system having a different range of sensitivity to acceleration}	15/10	. . . .	by vibratory strings
2015/0854	. . . .	{using a particular shape of the mass, e.g. annular}	15/105	. . .	by magnetically sensitive devices
2015/0857	. . . .	{using a particular shape of the suspension spring}	15/11	. . .	by inductive pick-up
2015/086	. . . . .	{using a torsional suspension spring}	15/12	. . .	by alteration of electrical resistance {(G01P 15/0897 , G01P 15/105 take precedence)}
			15/121	. . . .	{by potentiometers}
			15/122	. . . .	{by metal resistance strain gauges, e.g. wire resistance strain gauges}
			15/123	. . . .	{by piezo-resistive elements, e.g. semiconductor strain gauges}
			15/124	. . . .	{by semiconductor devices comprising at least one PN junction, e.g. transistors}
			15/125	. . .	by capacitive pick-up
			15/13	. . .	by measuring the force required to restore a proofmass subjected to inertial forces to a null position
			15/131	. . . .	{with electrostatic counterbalancing means}
			15/132	. . . .	{with electromagnetic counterbalancing means}
			15/133	. . . .	{with piezo-electric counterbalancing means}
			15/135	. . .	by making use of contacts which are actuated by a movable inertial mass
			15/14	. . .	by making use of gyroscopes (gyroscopes per se G01C 19/00)
			15/16	. . .	by evaluating the time-derivative of a measured speed signal
			15/165	. . .	{for measuring angular accelerations}
			15/18	. . .	in two or more dimensions
			21/00		Testing or calibrating of apparatus or devices covered by the preceding groups

G01P

- 21/02 . of speedometers
- 21/025 . . {for measuring speed of fluids; for measuring speed of bodies relative to fluids (for measuring volume flow [G01F 25/0007](#))}