#### CPC **COOPERATIVE PATENT CLASSIFICATION**

#### G PHYSICS

(NOTES omitted)

# **INSTRUMENTS**

**G04** HOROLOGY

### **G04F** TIME-INTERVAL MEASURING (measuring pulse characteristics G01R, e.g. G01R 29/02; in radar or like systems G01S)

### NOTE

This subclass covers:

- apparatus for measuring-off predetermined time intervals;
- apparatus for producing such intervals as timing standards, e.g. metronomes;
- · apparatus for measuring unknown intervals, e.g. precision systems for short time interval measurement.

### WARNINGS

1. The following IPC groups are not in the CPC scheme. The subject matter for these IPC groups is classified in the following CPC groups:

G04F 10/08 covered by G04F 5/16 2. {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	Apparatus which can be set and started to measure-off predetermined or adjustably-fixed time intervals without driving mechanisms, e.g. egg timers	5/00	Apparatus for producing preselected time intervals for use as timing standards (generating clock signals for electric digital computers G06F 1/04)
1/005	• {using electronic timing, e.g. counting means (pulse time delay arrangements <u>H03K 5/13</u> ; modifications of electronic switches for introducing a time delay before switching <u>H03K 17/28</u> )}	5/02 5/022 5/025	<ul> <li>Metronomes</li> <li>{Mechanic metronomes}</li> <li>{Electronic metronomes (rhytem generation for electrophonic musical instruments G10H 1/36)}</li> </ul>
1/02 1/04 1/06	<ul> <li>by consuming prefixed quantities of materials, e.g. by burning candle</li> <li>by movement or acceleration due to gravity</li> <li>by flowing-away of a prefixed quantity of fine-granular or liquid materials, e.g. sand-glass,</li> </ul>	5/027	<ul> <li>{using electro-mechanical driving, e.g. of optical scanned recordings (electrophonic musical instruments in which tones are generated by electromechanical means, e.g. by using pick-up means for reading recorded waves <u>G10H 3/00</u>)}</li> </ul>
1/063	water-clock {using acoustic signalling}	5/04	<ul> <li>using oscillators with electromechanical resonators {producing electric oscillations or timing pulses}</li> </ul>
1/066 1/08	<ul> <li>• {using electrical contact device}</li> <li>• by a body falling a prefixed distance in air or in a viscous material</li> </ul>	5/06 5/063 5/066	<ul> <li>using piezoelectric resonators</li> <li>{Constructional details}</li> <li>{Trimmer condensators}</li> </ul>
3/00	Apparatus which can be set and started to measure-off predetermined or adjustably-fixed time intervals with driving mechanisms, e.g. dosimeters with clockwork	5/08 5/10 5/12	<ul> <li>using magnetostrictive resonators</li> <li>using electric or electronic resonators (<u>G04F 5/14</u> takes precedence)</li> <li>using fluidic devices</li> </ul>
3/02 3/022 3/025	<ul> <li>with mechanical driving mechanisms</li> <li>{using mechanical signalling device}</li> <li>{mechanically actuated (cigar or cigarette</li> </ul>	5/14 5/145 5/16	<ul> <li>using atomic clocks</li> <li>{using Coherent Population Trapping}</li> <li>using pulses produced by radio-isotopes</li> </ul>
3/027	<ul> <li>receptacles or boxes with means for limiting the frequency of smoking <u>A24F 15/005</u>)}</li> <li>{using electrical contacts, e.g. for actuating</li> </ul>	7/00	Apparatus for measuring unknown time intervals by non-electric means (using fluidic means G04F 13/06)
3/04	<ul><li>electro-acoustic device}</li><li>Additional arrangements in connection with ordinary non-electric clocks for this purpose</li></ul>	7/02	• by measuring the distance of fall or the final velocity of a falling body
3/06 3/08	<ul><li>with electric driving mechanisms</li><li>Additional arrangements in connection with</li></ul>	7/04 7/06	<ul> <li>using a mechanical oscillator</li> <li>running only during the time interval to be measured, e.g. stop-watch</li> </ul>
	ordinary electric clocks for this purpose	7/062	• • • {with reset mechanisms}

## G04F

7/065 7/067	<ul> <li>. {with start-stop control arrangements}</li> <li> {with a single push-button or actuation</li> </ul>
	member for start-stop and reset}
7/08	• Watches or clocks with stop devices, e.g. chronograph
7/0804	• • { with reset mechanisms }
7/0809	• • • {with single hammers, i.e. one hammer acts on each counter}
7/0814	• • • {with double hammer, i.e. one hammer acts on two counters}
7/0819	• • • {with triple hammer, i.e. one hammer acts on three counters}
7/0823	• • • {with couplings between the chronograph mechanism and the base movement}
7/0828	• • • {acting in the plane of the movement}
7/0833	• • • {acting perpendicular to the plane of the movement}
7/0838	• • • {involving a tilting movement}
7/0842	• • • {with start-stop control mechanisms}
7/0847	• • • { with column wheel }
7/0852	• • • {with member having a rotational two-way movement, e.g. navette}
7/0857	• • • • { with single push-button or actuation
	member for start-stop and reset}
7/0861	• • • • {actuated by other than push-buttons, e.g. bezel or lever}
7/0866	• • • {Special arrangements}
7/0871	• • • {with multiple chronograph functions, i.e. to count multiple running times (alternate time counting <u>G07C</u> )}
7/0876	•••• {Split-time function, e.g. rattrappante}
7/088	• • • { with display of fraction of seconds, e.g. foudroyante }
7/0885	• • • • {Modular constructions involving
.,	interchangeability with one or more chronograph modules on a single base
7/089	<ul><li>movement}</li><li>findicating measured time by other than</li></ul>
7/089	hands, e.g. numbered bands, drums, discs or sheet (current time indication other than by
<b>T</b> /000 <b>F</b>	hand <u>G04B 19/20</u> )}
7/0895	• • • {with a separate barrel for the chronograph functions (barrel in a separable module G04F 7/0885)}
7/10	• Means used apart from the time-piece for starting or stopping same
8/00	Apparatus for measuring unknown time intervals
	by electromechanical means
8/003	• {using continuously running driving means}
8/006	• {running only during the time interval to be measured, e.g. stop-watch}
8/02	• using an electromechanical oscillator {( <u>G04F 5/00</u> , <u>G04F 10/00</u> take precedence)}
8/04	• • using a piezoelectric oscillator
8/06	• • using a magnetostrictive oscillator
8/08	• Means used apart from the time-piece for starting or stopping same
10/00	Apparatus for measuring unknown time intervals by electric means
10/005	<ul> <li>{Time-to-digital converters [TDC] (analog-to- digital converters with intermediate conversion to time or phase <u>H03M 1/50</u>, <u>H03M 1/60</u>)}</li> </ul>

10/02	• using oscillators with passive electric resonator,
	e.g. lumped LC {( <u>G04F 10/04</u> , <u>G04F 10/06</u> and
	<u>G04F 10/10</u> take precedence)}
10/04	<ul> <li>by counting pulses or half-cycles of an ac</li> </ul>
	{( <u>G04F 10/005</u> takes precedence)}
10/06	<ul> <li>by measuring phase {(<u>G04F 10/005</u> takes precedence)}</li> </ul>
10/10	• by measuring electric or magnetic quantities
	changing in proportion to time
10/105	• • {with conversion of the time-intervals}
13/00	Apparatus for measuring unknown time
	intervals by means not provided for in groups
	<u>G04F 5/00</u> - <u>G04F 10/00</u>
13/02	using optical means
13/023	• • {using cathode-ray oscilloscopes (circuits for
	inserting reference time markers for cathode-ray
	oscilloscopes G01R 13/305)}
13/026	• • {Measuring duration of ultra-short light pulses,
	e.g. in the pico-second range; particular detecting
	e.g. in the pico-second range; particular detecting
	e.g. in the pico-second range; particular detecting devices therefor (photometry, radiation pyrometry
13/04	e.g. in the pico-second range; particular detecting devices therefor (photometry, radiation pyrometry <u>G01J 1/00</u> , <u>G01J 5/00</u> ; non-linear optics
13/04 13/06	e.g. in the pico-second range; particular detecting devices therefor (photometry, radiation pyrometry <u>G01J 1/00, G01J 5/00</u> ; non-linear optics <u>G02F 1/35</u> )}